ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,688 LONDON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank, Limited." Bank Notes should be sent always by registered post. All advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2000

THE TIMES, Friday, December 5, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM and VERSES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' memorial insertions may be obtained on application. The object is to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, or "The Times" Branch, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, or to the Times Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau in The Times, 3, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this space.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for six lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£11 10s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BRADLEY.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, to PHOEBE (née Newman) BRADLEY and Gerald Bradley—a daughter (DAPHNE SUSAN).

BROADLEY.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Cherangani, Kenya Colony, to DORIS (née Stennett), wife of ARTHUR BROADLEY—a daughter.

CHAPMAN.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at 21B, Cottenham Park-road, S.W.20, to Mr. and Mrs. SYDNEY CHAPMAN—a son.

CREWDSON.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at 54, Netley-street, South Farnborough, Hants, to JOANE, wife of MAJOR W. T. O. CREWDSON, R.A.—a son.

GIBSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1930, at Kuala Geh Estate, Kelantan, Malay States, to Mr. and Mrs. DONALD A. GIBSON—a daughter.

HADOW.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Ottawa, Canada, to LYDIA (née Moore), wife of R. H. HADOW—a son.

LASH.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at Lansdowne, U.P., India, to JOAN (née Moore), wife of CAPT. H. A. LASH, Royal Garhwal Rifles—a son.

LEWIS.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 8, Turner-close, N.W.11, to GWEN, wife of JOHN H. LEWIS—a son.

LYDON.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at Galway House, Shire Green, Sheffield, to HELEN ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B., wife of F. L. LYDON, M.B., Ch.B.—a son (MAURICE HUGH).

MACDERMOT.—On Dec. 2, 1930, to ELAINE, wife of FRANK MACDERMOT, 40, Avenue Bugeaud, Paris—a son.

MADGWICK.—On Dec. 2, 1930, to ADELE HOPE (née Jacobs), M.B., B.S., wife of JOHN R. A. MADGWICK, M.R., B.S.—a son.

MORRIS.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at Aldershot, to ELVIE, wife of CAPTAIN H. D. T. MORRIS, The Royal Welch Fusiliers—a son.

REISS.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at a nursing home, Glasgow, to ISOBEL, wife of RAYMOND REISS—a son.

TULLY.—On Dec. 3, 1930, in a nursing home, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN L. TULLY—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

CRATHORNE : BAILEY.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at Bolsover Parish Church, by the Rev. T. M. Standring, M.A., WILLIAM DOUGLAS, second son of the late ROBERT CRATHORNE, of Scarborough, and ALICE GERTRUDE, younger daughter of the late JAMES BAILEY, of Bidston, Cheshire.

FORSTER : ROSCOE.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Kensington, PARKIN FORSTER, of Wild Air, St. George's Hill, Weybridge, Surrey, to Mrs. EDITH ROSCOE, of Weybridge.

HORNER : SCADDING.—On Nov. 6, 1930, at Bombay Cathedral, FLYING OFFICER GEORGE KENNETH HORNER to HELEN AYKROYD SCADDING.

JAMESON : MITCHELL.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at All Saints' Ennismore-gardens, WILLIAM GEORGE JAMESON, of St. Marnocks, Co. Dublin, and 21, Princes-gate, London, to FLORA HIPPISLEY MITCHELL, elder daughter of Dr. Arthur L. O. Mitchell, Fernbank-down, Wimborne, Dorset, and granddaughter of the late Major-General John Mitchell, R.M.L.C., The Mount, Totnes, S. Devon.

M'CULLAGH : CHAPLIN.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, by the Rev. D. I. Jones, M.A., LL.B., C.F., assisted by the Rev. J. C. Patterson Morgan, B.A., Chaplain, ALFRED THOMSON M'CULLAGH, The King's own Yorkshire Light Infantry, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. M'Cullagh, of Cambridge, to MARGARET ELIZABETH ANN, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. CHAPLIN, of Failbourn, Cambridgeshire.

REID : TUFNELL.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at Mombasa, KENYA, WALTER GEORGE REID to MILLICENT AUDREY, daughter of the late SIDNEY GEORGE and MRS.-TUFNELL, of Cuckfield, Sussex.

DEATHS

ANDREWS.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 2A, Warwick-road, Bow, CHRISTINE, daughter of the late GEORGE ANDREWS, Senior, of Weymouth, aged 81. Funeral Hove Cemetery (cremation) (Saturday) at 11.30.

BARTON.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at Sunnyhill, Torquay, ISABELLA CHARLOTTE BARTON, aged 90. Funeral service St. Matthias' Church, Torquay, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30. Interment Torquay Cemetery. No flowers, by request. In lieu, if desired, to Church Expansion Fund.

BEDMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1930, at 1, The Ridgeway, Wimbledon Common, HENRY FOTHERGILL BEDMAN. Funeral at Sanderstead Church to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30. Omnibuses every 15 minutes from West Croydon Station (30 minutes).

BEVIS.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at the West London Hospital, LEONARD HENRY BEVIS, of 7, Kitson-road, Barnes, S.W.13, and of the firm of Watson, Sons and Keen, Solicitors, 16, Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6, aged 57. Funeral service at 11 a.m. on Monday, Dec. 8, at St. Paul's, Hammersmith. Cremation at Golders Green. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

BICHMOND.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 24, Lee-park, FRANCES MARIA RICHMOND, daughter of the late Henry Sylvester Richmond, aged 86. Funeral at Wyck-Rissington, to-morrow (Saturday), at 12.30.

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SQUIRES.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at Ingrebourne, Brentwood, Essex, CHARLES SQUIRES, Director of Thomas Simson and Co., Ltd., 6, Great Winchester-street, London, aged 64. Service at Prittlewell Church, 1.30 p.m., interment Sutton Cemetery, Southend-on-Sea, 2 p.m. on Monday next.

STEVENSON.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Drake Cliffe, Guildford, COLONEL ROBERT STEVENSON, C.M.G., late 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), aged 85 years. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery, 12 noon to-morrow (Saturday), by motor. Flowers to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30.

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SWANN.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at The Red Lodge, Rook Heath, Woking, ARTHUR HENRY SWANN, for 30 years Vicar of Christ Church, Fulham. Funeral at Putney Vale, Dec. 8, at 2 p.m.

"O Lord, in Thee have I trusted."

TENNENT.—On Nov. 29, 1930, JAMES MONTAGUE DUNSMURE, second son of the late JAMES B. TENNENT, of South Kirkwood, in his 67th year.

WILSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1930, CECIL WILSON, of High House, Thorpe St. Andrew, Norwich, husband of Annie Marguerite Wilson and son of the late Canon Wilson, of Mitcham, and of Mrs. Wilson, The Grange, Overstrand, Norfolk. Funeral at Thorpe St. Andrew on Monday, Dec. 8.

YOUNG.—On Dec. 2, 1930, RUBY VERA, wife of PERCIVAL C. YOUNG, of Putney. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium, to-morrow (Saturday), at 10.45 a.m.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

KIRBY.—In loving memory of JOHN KIRBY, who died of wounds received near Cambrai, Dec. 5, 1917, aged 22.

LEFROY.—In very loving memory of TRACY EDWARD LEFROY, Major 2/7 Royal Warwicks, killed in action before Cambrai, Dec. 5, 1917.

PYM.—In loving memory of JOHN SCARLETT PYM, D.C.M., Scout Sergeant, Royal Canadian Dragoons, afterwards Second Lieutenant, The Queen's Regiment, 6th Battn., who was killed in action on the River Somme on Dec. 5, 1916, son of W. H. J. Pym, Paymr. Captain, R.N.

BLYTH.—In ever-loving and precious memory of ARTHUR WILLIAM BLYTH, died Dec. 5, 1928.

BRACKENBURY BERKELEY.—In loving memory of my darling wife, KATHLEEN. Dec. 5, 1928.

EVANS.—In cherished memory of my beloved little daughter, MARGARET DOROTHEA SEGRAVE, wife of COLONEL LEWIS EVANS, V.C., who passed into God's care Dec. 4, 1921.

"Crowned with the sunshine of immortal youth."

FITZ GERALD.—In affectionate memory of my dear friend, JESSIE.

MELLOR.—In ever-loving memory of our darling Mother, AMY MELLOR, who died Dec. 5, 1925.—NANCIE and GEOFFREY.

ORPEN.—In memory of our dear Mother, AMY OCTAVIA ORPEN, of 5, Herschel-road, Cambridge, who died on Dec. 5, 1928.

J. H. KENYON, Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS. Phdl. 2965. 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Western 0737. 12, 13, Kensington-church, Kensington. Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

FUNERALS and CREMATIONS efficiently carried out in London or any part of the country. Monumental work of every kind arranged for. Telephone: Telegrams: Barker, Kensington. "Western 5432. BARKERS, KENSINGTON, W.8. John Barker and Company, Limited.

LONDON NECROPOLIS CO.—FUNERALS, 121, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.1. Hop 1276. Tele., Necropolis, London. Est. 1851.)

CREMATION, GOLDERS GREEN or WOKING. Fee £6 6s. Easily arranged by undertakers. (Organ at both.) Booklet free from 5, Nottingham-place, W.1. (Wellbeck 4146.)

DUCE OF BAKER-STREET, LONDON. Funerals and cremations personally conducted. Private resting chapel. Memorials erected in any cemetery. Valuations for probate. Telephone, Welbeck 8191.

MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, London, W.1. CARRY OUT FUNERALS EFFICIENTLY AND INEXPENSIVELY in Town and Country. CREMATIONS. MONUMENTAL WORK. VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE. ESTATE AND FAMILY DIVISION. Telegrams, MAPLE LONDON. 'Phone, Museum 7000.

BOOKS, PRINTS and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN'S, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 7741. T.A.: Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for SPOT CASH.—Diamonds. Emeralds. old-fashioned Jewellery, Pearls, Silver. Sheffield Plate. SPECIALLY REQUIRED, Fine Jewels and Rare Silver. Bankers, Midland. Piccadilly. Call or post, HARRIS and Co., 37, Piccadilly, W.1.

CLOTHES VALETING
4 lines 12s. (minimum)

WALTER CURRALL, World's leading TURNCOAT Specialist.—S.B. Overcoats from 30s.; D.B. or Raglan, 2-3s. LOUNGE, D.B., or Plus-Four Suit, 40s. EVENING SUIT, 50s. Also Dinner, Dress, and Morning Suits, Hunting Coats, Uniforms and Liveries. A FROCK COAT converted into a S.B. Morning Coat, 30s. Invisible Weaving. All garments button correct side. MAYFAIR work, 1/3 extra. Suits and Overcoats collected and delivered. Don't worry, leave the rest to me. Have turned, &c., garments for The Times readers over 20 years.—6, Broadway, Lancaster-gate, Opposite Queen's Hall. Central 1816.

OVERCOATS TURNED as new by our invisible process, 30s.; suits or costumes, 35s.; alterations cleaning and repairs. Call or post garments. Overcoats and suits also made to measure.—Dept. A., The Original Turning Co., 140, High Holborn (four doors from British Museum Station). We collect. Holb. 3674-5.

ROAD TRANSPORT
3 lines 9s. (minimum)

PASSENGER SERVICE

MINERVA HIRE, Ltd., LONDON'S SUPERIOR THREE SEVEN'S, open day and night.—Minerva House, Charles-street, Tottenham Court-road. 'Phone Museum 0046 and 9677.

THE RELIABLE CAR HIRE SERVICE of LONDON. Rolls-Royce and Daimlers. Cheap rates hourly or yearly.—W. J. Smith, Ltd., Pioneers of Car Hiring, Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 4777.

'PHONE PADDINGTON 8166 if you prefer to HIRE a Phantom ROLLS-ROYCE Car; winter tariff.—Kirby's Garage, 46, Gloucester-mews, W.2.

DRIVE YOURSELF! ESSEX SALOONS. Austin Tourers, six-seater Landaulette. Also Chauffeurs.—Premier Hire Co., Ltd., 4, Bloomsbury-place, W.C.1. 'Phone, Museum 1835. (Special terms commercial hires.)

FREIGHTS WANTED

JOS. MAY'S RETURN LOADS SAVE POUNDS. MOTOR FURNITURE REMOVALS. SKILLED PACKERS. GOING TO AND RETURNING FROM REMOVALS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY DAILY. ESTIMATES FREE.—8, HOWLAND-ST., W.1. MUSEUM 2400-11.

RIDING AND SHOOTING
3 lines 15s. (minimum)

RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond. Experienced masters. Trained hacks for sale or hire. Quiet ponies for children.—Cadogan Riding School (indoor jumping), Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 8201. Richmond Park Branch, Putney 4488.—W. J. Smith, Ltd.

RIDING, Jumping, Indoor Polo. Expert instruction. —National School of Equitation, Ltd., Robin Hood-gate, S.W.15. Putney 2775.

LADIES' HABITS (Side or Astride), Saddlery, Boots, &c., at moderate prices. MOSS BROS. and Co., Ltd., of COVENT GARDEN (corner of King-street and Bedford-street), W.C.2. Temple Bar 3341.

GUNS, RIFLES, CARTRIDGES, SHOOTING LESSONS. —STEPHEN GRANT & JOSEPH LANG, Ltd., 7, Bury-street, St. James's, S.W.1. Est. 1821. Tel. Reg. 0454.

FARM PRODUCE
3 lines 9s. (minimum)

GRAND MILK-FATTENED TURKEYS for Christmas 5-20 weights; ensured ready for oven. Guaranteed free-bird flavour; delivered carriage paid.—Mrs. Rawlence, Kingston Farm, Beveridge, Cheltenham.

C.O.D. SHOPPING
4 lines 12s. (minimum)

ENGLISH OYSTERS, carefully manipulated, direct from the most perfect oyster beds in Cornwall. The special small oysters so popular with ladies and invalids forwarded C.O.D. to any address in the United Kingdom, per 25, 5s. 6d.; per 50, 10s.; per 100, 20s.—MAC-FISHERIES, Oyster Farm, Port Navas, Cornwall.

HOSPITAL NURSES
4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF.

TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333.

The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates, wishing to enter for General Training.

BELGRAVIA-CHELSEA TRAINED NURSES' INSTITUTE.—Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Mental, Visiting Nurses supplied at any hour. NURSING HOME (with THEATRE). Telephone: Sloane 7131 (two lines). Telegrams: Park 5666. Peiho, Sloane, London. Central Office.—99-41, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

DEATHS (continued)

MEADE.—On Dec. 2, 1930, passed peacefully away at Sidmouth Cottage, Littlehampton, LAURA, widow of Richard Meade, aged 84.

MORGAN PAYLER.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Manston House, Shaftesbury Newton, Dorset, LT.-COLONEL EDWARD PAYLER MORGAN PAYLER, late The Royal Scots, son of the late Rev. Frederick Morgan Payler, of Warwick, Warwickshire, aged 77. Funeral service at Manston, to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30.

NORTON.—On Oct. 23, 1930, at Baulkham Hills, Australia, from bronchial pneumonia, GODFREY OSWALD NORTON, M.C., late Captain, King's Liverpool Regt., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Norton, R.A.

REDMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1930, at 1, The Ridgeway, Wimbledon Common, HENRY FOTHERGILL REDMAN. Funeral at Sanderstead Church to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30. Omnibuses every 15 minutes from West Croydon Station (30 minutes).

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PERSONAL

MEET 5.30 to-day, just inside the Square, your side of the road.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£40 REWARD.—LOST, 29th ult., between Addison-road, Kensington, and Barnes, PEARL NECKLACE (121 Pearls and Diamond Clasp).—Summers, Henderson, and Co., 18, Lime-street, E.C.3.

O.W.W.—The WESTMINSTER BALL will be held at the HYDE PARK HOTEL on FRIDAY, December 12th.—Tickets from the Hon. Secretaries, 222, Strand, W.C.2. City 7572.

OLD CARTHUSIANS.—FOUNDER'S DAY ANNUAL DINNER at CHARTERHOUSE, LONDON, on FRIDAY, 12th December, at 7 for 7.30.—Apply Mrs. Grindel, Charterhouse, Godalming, Surrey.

OLD WEYMOUTHIANS' CLUB.—See Club Announcements for Annual Meeting and Dinner.

KANGCHENJUNGA EXPEDITION.—LECTURE, with lantern slides, by F. S. SMYTHE, Esq. (Member of Expedition). The Guildhouse, Eccleston-square, S.W.1. SUNDAY, December 7th, 3.30 p.m. Admission free (without ticket).

NATIVITY PLAY in the INNER TEMPLE HALL on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 18 and 19, at 8.30. Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 5s., from Sub-Treasurer, Inner Temple, E.C.4, or Master's House.

JOHN GROOM'S CRIPPLEAGE APPEALS FOR YOUR HELP!—300 BLIND and CRIPPLED GIRLS, from all parts of Great Britain, are being trained to earn their own living as makers of artificial flowers. 200 MOTHERLESS and FATHERLESS LITTLE GIRLS maintained and educated at the Orphanage at Clacton-on-Sea. Constant spiritual and philanthropic work among 1,000 POOR WOMEN STREET-FLOWER-SELLERS. Does this worthy appeal to your sympathies?—If so, please send a CHRISTMAS GIFT to A. G. Groom, Supt., The Cripplegate, established 1866. Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920. Secretary-Superintendent, Lt.-Col. Lord Mayo, C.B.E. Bankers—Barclays, Ltd., Bunhill-row, E.C.1.

A BISHOP will ordain ex-officio. Will anyone assist with the cost of training?—Write Box W.590, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently required for our Dental Hospital.—Dr. Henry Cross, 57A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

YOU WISH to SPEAK in PUBLIC? Then join Classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Term begins next week. Booklet free.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1. URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. ENDOWED INCOME ONLY £67,000.

PLEASE LISTEN-IN on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT. Dr. Dinsdale T. Young, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., Chairman, will APPEAL on behalf of the work of the ROYAL ASSOCIATION in AID of the DEAF and DUMB (413, Oxford-street, London, W.1). These unfortunates, we feel sure, will not hear the appeal made for them, but they will know by your generosity that it did not fall on deaf ears.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches, partners. Moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

SERVICE for STOCKTON CHILDREN'S HOME will be held on Christmas morning in Foster Hall. Will you send a gift in money, new or used toys, and so help us to supply every child with a present?—J. R. Reeves, Mayor. Victoria Dock Mission, Foster Hall, Tidal Basin, E.16.

LT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for house protection. Wire, Fox, Sealyham, &c. See Kennel.

"JOY-BELLS RINGING, CHILDREN SINGING, WILL THE AIR WITH MUSIC SWEET. GIVE HAPPINESS."—Give joy to the children of poverty. Give food to the hungry poor. SEND your CHRISTMAS DONATION TO-DAY to the St. Giles Christian Mission and Wheatley's Homes (Incorp.), to provide Treats and Toys for the Little Ones and Thousands of Christmas Dinners and other help for Destitute Families. Please respond to The Secretary, 15, Gray's Inn-road, London, W.C.1. Bankers, Barclays.

INCOME-TAX.—Every taxpayer should in his own interests join the Income Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars to Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or 'phone Victoria 6090.

POVERTY-STRICKEN HOXTON.—Mean streets and wretched homes full of NEEDY CHILDREN. Gifts of toys, old clothes, money toward their JOYOUS CHRISTMAS gratefully received by Lewis E. Burt, Secretary, HOXTON MARKET CHRISTIAN MISSION, Hoxton, N.1. President, Walter Scott, Esq.

GUEST HOUSE.—Lady with excellent connexion and experience requires management. London.—Write Box 8227, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

A COALITION of Medical Skill, Kindness and your Donations will enable The Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, E.2, to continue its wonderful work for little children.

FINE ANATOLIAN CARPET, 19ft. by 15ft., duck-egg blue, for Sale owing to removal; cost £325; will accept £150.—Apply, Burlington Arms, Ltd., Billiard Table Manufacturers, 19, Soho-square, London, W.

GREATLY DISTRESSED.—Will wealthy kind readers help towards £50 urgently required this week for orphan daughter who after nursing and working for her invalid parents for many years is now left in great need? Pray help. References doctor and solicitor.—Write Box J.1721, The Times, E.C.4.

GREY MARE as a CHRISTMAS GIFT.—Owner disposing of horses offers ideal Mare for a beginner. Perfectly mannered and quiet in traffic; a great jumper; 16 hands; can carry up to 14 stone. Price £140. Also Chestnut Mare, 16½ hands, 6 years; would suit nervous or heavy man up to 16 stone; has been carrying lady side-saddle and quiet to ride; fetches a lot of money to be seen London.—Write Box R.1953, The Times, E.C.4.

CLUB SECRETARY or SUPERINTENDENT.—Lady desires such post. Has had great experience in organizing, catering, &c. Excellent references.—Write Box J.1720, care of Charles Barker and Sons, 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

REMEMBER ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, has been's help to the sick and suffering for 700 years. Will you be a help in this year of need by becoming an annual subscriber of £2 2s. or more?

£50,000 URGENTLY REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of OAK HILL JOB (ANALISTS') HOMES (donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Chairman, Appeal Committee, or the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Appeal Committee), care of Institute of Journalists, 4, Tudor-street, E.C.4.

RING Hop 1606 for ODD JOB MEN this busy season. In this Waterloo-road emergency shelter Church Army accommodated 15,000 men applying in six months in the night hours. It costs £5 to feed, shelter, and (try to) employ a man.—Church Army, Prebendary Carlile, Homeless Men," 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

25 GNS. termly; permanently reduced, inclusive fees; small select School for Girls; boarders only; Sussex coast.—Write Box J.1682, The Times, E.C.4.

CHRISTMAS TIDE in CHILDREN'S TIDE. Who will sing carols for the EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Shadwell? Boxes and authority from the Secretary.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in THE TIMES are received at THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1, where representatives are in attendance daily to give advice and assistance in drafting advertisements for every requirement.

DRINGS recommends AUSTIN 16 SALOON; 6d. mile country, 8s. hour Town.—Yelf. Flax 6989.

CAREERS FOR WOMEN.—Training in Domestic Subjects is given at the NATIONAL SOCIETY'S TRAINING COLLEGE (Residential or Day), Berridge House, Hampstead, N.W.6, for Students preparing to be (1) Teachers of Domestic Subjects; (2) Institutional Administrators; (3) Lady Housekeepers; (4) Secretary-Housekeepers; (5) Lady Cooks, &c. Shorter courses are given in Household Management, Cookery (including special Cake-making Course), Laundry work, Needlework, Dressmaking, and Upholstery. Courses last from 3 months to two or three or four years.—For Prospectus and full particulars apply to the Principal. A limited number of qualified students are available for appointment at the end of the term.

W.I., one Unfurnished, £190.—BM BOL4, London.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—Low pheasants at this time of year are probably old, ailing or pricked. Pocket your pride and shoot them—they are bad stock.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—A day and mid-day drive is well organized and will forget a tenants' shoot.

NOTICE to shooters.—Eley and Kynoch cartridges at various prices are obtainable from all ammunition dealers.

A T SAVILE-ROW.—A WORSTED LOUNGE SUIT BUILT for you by EMMS from 10gns. Appointments to suit convenience.—EMMS, TAILORS and BREECHES MAKERS, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564.

SAW you ever such a galaxy of novel and beautiful Christmas Crackers? Fortnum and Mason's Cracker Display bargain description this year. Come and see it.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

FIRST or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards and the Coldstream Guards.—Beautiful water-colours showing the correct old-time uniform of either regiment at any time during the period 1660 to 1815, framed, 5 guineas each.—The 44th Department, Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

EVERY ONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but few can pay their price, with inside or usual tailor's. We have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dressing, fur, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above the average price for all unrequired effects. Cash by return for parcels or call at PETER DEAN and Co., 151-5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Padd. 4329. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

COMPULSORY MOTOR INSURANCE.—Under the ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1930, it is compulsory for all Motorists to be insured against claims by Third Parties for Death or Bodily Injury. A special Policy has been prepared insuring by the cheapest method by the Act and special rates of premium will be quoted on application.—THE CORNHILL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., 31, Bury-street, London, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN is always WELL DRESSED in SAVILE-ROW CLOTHES. New mixtures from Scholte, Davies, Lesley and Roberts, &c., overcoats, lounge, dress, sports suits, 4 to 8 gns.; alterations. Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Cafe Monico).

BUY J.V.E. South African Brandy for this Christmas. 10/6, sd. per bottle from all wine merchants stores and grocers.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.—Second-hand pianos at greatly reduced prices. Payment by instalments accepted.—Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER and Co., Ltd., 17-23, Conduit-street, W.1.

THE DIARY of the CAREFUL and EXPERIENCED MOTORIST should contain an entry to apply for renewal insurance terms, based upon length of experience and freedom from accident, from the CORNHILL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., 31, Bury-street, London, E.C.3.

JANE IS A MINX . . . walking out" with two men and hopelessly in love with a third. Not until she has drowned the man she married, irretrievably lost the man she loves, does any real chance of happiness seem possible to her.—Read "The Water Gipsies," A. P. Herbert's brilliant novel, now appearing in "The Grand Magazine" on sale to-day, 1s.

HOW to DRESS WELL on 10s. or £1 per month. Expert advice given by personal visit with SMARTWEAR. No references required, no extra charge for outsizes. Visit our showrooms for latest fashions in Furs, trimmed Coats. For Coats of quality, Tweed and Three Piece Suits, and Lounge, Dress and Evening Gowns, or write for beautifully illustrated Catalogues, sent gratis and post free.—SMARTWEAR, Ltd., Redcar House, 93-97, Regent-street, W.1. 'Phone, Regent 5377.

CEYLON.—Two weeks' sunshine. Jolly party leaves 23rd Jan.—Edward Gray, Australia House, W.C.2.

THE MAN WHO NEVER MAKES A MISTAKE never makes anything worth while. My Head Cutter will make you a really well-cut Winter Overcoat for £6 6s. If in doubt, for a mistake-free penny is expected from you. Take a chance. Call to-day. No need to bring your cheque-book.—Major Daniell, Ltd., 28, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

IF you don't feel Peerbloom, then you know nothing of the invigorating effect of Peerbloom to health. Your doctor or we without fee or obligation will tell you the truth.—Write Secretary, Peerbloom, Ltd., 167, Waterloo-road, S.E.1. Free beautifying and advice.

GREEN BEER.—Apply British Lager Beer Agency, Ltd., 58, Leicester-square, London. Brewed in Scotland.

OVERCOATS TURNED as new 30s., suits 35s., alterations and repairs. Overcoats and suits also made to measure.—Post, call, or 'phone Dept. A, ORIGINAL TURNING CO., 140, High Holborn, W.C. (four doors British Museum station). Holborn 3674.

PERSONAL (continued)

"JESUS answered them saying . . . If any man serve me, let him follow me; and where I am, there shall also my servant be; if any man serve me, him will my Father honour."—John xii. 23-26.

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE RUGBY MATCH. Twickenham, December 9.—TWO and FOUR adjoining covered West Stand SEATS available.—'Phone Regent 2094.

NOTICE is hereby given that EWSEY DANDS HEWSKY, of 63, Lauris Park-road, Sydenham, London, S.E.26, and Cascadia Works, Managers-street, Poplar, London, E.14, a director of Abertsan, Ltd., a limited company engaged in the trade of manufacturing chemicals, has APPLIED to the HOME SECRETARY for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARTHA EDITH ALMEDINGEN, commonly known as EDITH MARTHA ALMEDINGEN, of 6, Cumberland-terrace, Lloyd-square, London, formerly of 92, Devonia-row, Chelsea, London, has APPLIED to the HOME SECRETARY for NATURALIZATION and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

NOTICE is hereby given that MICHAEL GOLODETZ of 11, Portland-place, W., is APPLYING to the HOME SECRETARY for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State Home Office, London, S.W.1.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—RECLAIMED DIVIDENDS. —No. 16544.—APPLICATION having been made to the Governor of the Bank of England to direct the PAYMENT of TWELVE DIVIDENDS on the sum of £500 4s. per cent.—Victory Bonds representing by Five Registered Bonds of £100 each Nos. B. 25/5067/91: and which Dividends were paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in consequence of having remained unreceived. Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from this date (5th December, 1930), the said Dividends will be PAID to JAMES MURDOCH of Burnside, Elgin, gentleman, he having claimed the same, unless some other claim thereto shall in the meantime be

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient and New Zealand Companies.

All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

INDIA OR CEYLON BY P. & O.

Inc Guinea Return First Saloon, Second Saloon £75. Sailings December, January.

Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
*Rajputana	17,900	Cadiz	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Nadora	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
*Rampura	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Mooltan	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
*Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Mooltan	23,000	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Ranchi	17,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
Egmoria	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rampura	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
Nadora	16,000	Furlong	Feb. 27	Mar. 6

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Marseilles	17,000	Rhoden	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Mooltan	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Ranchi	23,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
Malwa	15,000	Siggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Dec. 19	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Nagpura (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Nankar	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—
Nalwa	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Khyber	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Rawalpindi	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—
	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan. ‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON.	Antwerp.
*†M. INDRA	7,275	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 8
*†WAKEFIELD	6,060	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
*†KENYA	10,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
*†DUMANA	8,427	Jan. 28	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Southampton. ‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
SMERALDA	8,284	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
MARGHA	8,278	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
MANORA	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
MORVADA	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24

§ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp	Mid'sbro	LONDON	M'seilles
MADURA	9,077	—	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 28
MANORA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro	Immingham.	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

Strand Office, Passage and Freight, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Manager).

Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Societe Francaise P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—

P. & O., or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 152, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Freight Brokers:—

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE

to New Zealand and through to Australia

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

†CARINE	11,000 tons	Southampton	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU	9,000 "	London	Dec. 20
†RANGITATA	17,000 "	Southampton	Jan. 16

and thereafter every 28 days.

† Cabin passengers only.

Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., Agents (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd.), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Trans-Pacific Passgr. Agcy. (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD. TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From ‡ San Francisco.
MONOWAI	Jan. 7	Dec. 24
MAKURA	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	L'pool.
BARRABOOL	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
†BENDIGO	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

†Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden. Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
OTWAY	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
ORANTO	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8

Tickets are interchangeable with P. and O. and other lines.

Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
†City of Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11	Karachi and Bombay
City of Poona	7,463	Jan. 5	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,598	Jan. 30	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (b) Port Sudan. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Lisbon	1,964	Dec. 15 Smyrna and Istanbul
Egyptian	2,866	Dec. 20 Malta and Alexandria

WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS

By s.s. City of London, 17,928 tons displacement. From London, Jan. 31, 1931.

ROUND AFRICA TO BOMBAY. 91 DAYS.

17,335 miles. 13 Days in India, £130.

SOUTH AFRICA. 87 DAYS ROUND VOYAGE.

13,714 miles, 25 Days in South Africa, £82 16s.

Single tickets issued to all intermediate ports.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	M'seilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	16,560	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
SUWA MARU	16,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
†USHIMI MARU	11,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.

(A Limited Company. Incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels) CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

POINCARE ..... Dec. 18 and Jan. 1
EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS. CHENONCEAUX ..... Dec. 12 and Dec. 26
DUCHESNE ..... Dec. 12 and Dec. 26
PIE RUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT. GARROS ..... Dec. 16 and Dec. 30
LAMARTINE ..... Dec. 16 and Dec. 30
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT. LAMARTINE
THEO. GAUTIER ..... Dec. 9 and Dec. 16
MARIETTE PACHA ..... For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF NEW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Yorkshire	13,500	Dec. 12	Dec. 20
*Warwickshire	11,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Shropshire	15,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31

* Cargo only. Passengers only.

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

SOUTH AFRICA & CEYLON.

REDUCED TOURIST FARES BY ALL LINES.

Full details in programme free on application.

HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
5	AURANIA	Southampton	Cunard
6	BALTIC	Liverpool	White Star
6	MINNEWASKA	London	A.T.L.
9	MAURETANIA	Southampton	Cunard
12	ANTONIA	Southampton	Cunard
13	BRITANNIC (M.V.)	Liverpool	White Star
13	CARINTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
13	CALIFORNIA	Glasgow	Anchor
13	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
15	OLYMPIC	Southampton	White Star
20	AUSONIA	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC	Liverpool	White Star
27	MAURETANIA	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA	Liverpool	Cunard
27	CAMERONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
31	MAJESTIC	Southampton	White Star
Jan. 3	BALTIC	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA	Southampton	Cunard
3	PENNSYLVANIA	Glasgow	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
10	CALEDONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
10	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. e Via Belfast. x Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
5	AURANIA	Southampton	Cunard
12	ANTONIA	Southampton	Cunard
13	CARINTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
13	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
19	AUSONIA	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC	Liverpool	White Star
Jan. 5	CARONIA	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
10	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer	From	Line.
13	MONTCALM	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	MELITA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan. 2	MONTCLARE	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

& Via Greenock. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. x Via Queenstown. Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Line

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

A direct way must inevitably prove the more satisfactory. Shorten your voyage by avoiding the English Channel altogether.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS

CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY

FAST "CABIN" LINERS

CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"LAFAYETTE" (e)	Dec. 10	Dec. 18
"PARIS" (e)*	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
"DE GRASSE" (e)	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
"FRANCE" (e)	Dec. 27	Dec. 31
"PARIS" (e)	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
"DE GRASSE" (e)	Jan. 7	Jan. 13
	Jan. 21	Jan. 29

(e) Express First and Second Class Liners. * Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

THE CHRISTMAS BOAT.

The "PARIS," crossing in under six days, enables one to reach practically every part of the United States by Christmas Day.

HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS. PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES. TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

"PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" ..... Dec. 29
S.S. "CURA ..... Jan. 26
and then: Feb. 23rd, March 23rd.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Dec. 10 from GENOA "CONTE GRANDE"
" 11 " NAPLES
" 13 " GIBRALTAR
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings: Jan. 6, Jan. 27, Feb. 13, Feb. 27.

Dec. 16 from TRIESTE "SATURNIA"
" 19 " LISBON
" 20 " MARSEILLES
COSULICH LINE, Ltd.

Other Sailings: Jan. 7, Feb. 4, Mar. 10, Mar. 29, April 14.

Dec. 30 from GENOA "AUGUSTUS"
Jan. 2 " NAPLES
" 3 " GIBRALTAR
N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings: Jan. 21, Feb. 3, Feb. 21, Mar. 7, Mar. 27.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS or:—

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.)
COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.)
N.G.I. LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Regent 7972.)

LLOYD TRIESTINO & MARITTIMA ITALIANA.

REGULAR SERVICES TO INDIA AND THE FAR EAST.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.

EGYPT ..... From Trieste.
CONSTANTINOPLE ..... Weekly on Saturdays
PALESTINE ..... Thursdays
INDIA ..... Fortnightly on "
" from Genoa Every 4th Friday
CHINA & the FAR EAST Every 4th Friday } Fortnightly Service.

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.

Apply to Lloyd Triestino-Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.1 (Gerrard 8116). City: Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Or Principal Tourist Agencies.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK

S.S. STATENDAM,

30,000 TONS.

6TH DECEMBER.

(FIRST CLASS FARE FROM £46 10s.)

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tele. No., Ger. 5440.)

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

	OCEAN LINE. From Southampton.
HAVANA	RIO BRAVO ..... Jan. 7th
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TAMPICO	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
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The Land of glorious sunshine. Return fare from £50. Regular fortnightly service from London by Steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.

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REDUCED FARES and FREQUENT SAILINGS. IDEAL ROUND CRUISES.

Full details on request. No booking fees.

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CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

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*CASTALIA ..... Jan. 14 *CILICIA ..... Feb. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
† Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.

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Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
*DESEADO	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 29
DEMERARA	11,483	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	11,451	—	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	14,622	Jan. 16	—
DARRO	22,071	Jan. 29	—
*ALMANZORA	11,481	—	Jan. 31
	15,551	Feb. 13	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE TO WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

	Via France, Spain,	PERU PANAMA CANAL.
CHILE		
BERMUDA		
HAVANA		

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORITA (calls Tocopilla)	9,298	Dec. 11
OROPESA (calls Jamaica)	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 12

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS." CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19. 19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

WEST INDIES CRUISE.

From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23. 15 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.

LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURE. 9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE. Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

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BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

	From	
"ANDALUCIA STAR"		(19 DEC.
"AVELONA STAR"	London	(2 JAN.
"AVILA STAR"	and	(16 JAN.
"ALMEDA STAR"	Boulogne	(30 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

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19 DAYS' SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,

"ARANDORA STAR,"

With Perfect Cuisine and Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 19th.

This delightful Cruise, with Yuletide and New Year Festivities on board, is proving most popular, and accommodation is filling fast. The idea of spending the Christmas Holiday under blue skies, warm sunshine, and amidst new scenes is irresistible. Accommodation is still available, but IMMEDIATE application is advised.

Calling at CEUTA (for Tetuan), PALERMO, NAPLES (for Pompeii and Vesuvius), VILLEFRANCHE (for Nice and Monte Carlo), MALAGA and LISBON.

INCLUSIVE FARE FROM 38 GUINEAS.

SPECIAL 46 DAYS'

WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.

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AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton Dec. 10
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton Jan. 7
Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton Feb. 4

Fares from £38 to £52.

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Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

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(oil burners).

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ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, JAPAN AND CHINA.

PATROCLUS ..... 6 Dec. | ANCHISES ..... 31 Jan.
ANTENOR ..... 3 Jan. | ANCHISES ..... 14 Feb.

Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48; Colombo £95; The Straits £112 10s.

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S.S. ECRIPIDES	From Liverpool 6th DEC.
S.S. PERSEUS	" Liverpool 3rd JAN.
S.S. CERAMIC	" Liverpool 24th JAN.

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WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA, ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

*ARMADALE CASTLE	Southampton. Dec. 5
*GARTH CASTLE	" Dec. 11
*CARNARVON CASTLE	" — Dec. 12
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	" — Dec. 19
†Via Madeira. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.	

Special Christmas and New Year CRUISES TO SOUTH AFRICA at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 2nd and 30th January, 1931.

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March 23rd ..... 24 days.
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April 27th. (Marseilles April 24th). ..... 25 days.

Visiting:—Messina, Piraeus (for Athens), Constantinople, Beirut, Haifa, (for Jerusalem), Port Said (for Cairo), Alexandria, Malta, Syracuse.

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Optional Shore Excursions at each port.

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SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES

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"BRITANNIA" & "SUECIA"

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Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 13
S.S. "COSTA RICA"	Dec. 27
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"	Jan. 17

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER"	Dec. 17
S.S. "RICKERIE"	Jan. 7
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU"	Jan. 28

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	Tons	Days	From
Dec. 19 "Arandora Star"	15,000	19	38 Guineas
Dec. 19 " Atlantis "	16,000	19	38 Guineas
Jan. 20 " Samaria "	20,000	43	92 Guineas
Jan. 21 " Duch. of Richmond "	20,000	45	£95 0 0

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Visiting Barbados, Trinidad, Venezuela, Curaçao, Panama, Jamaica, Cuba, Bahamas, Bermuda, Madeira.

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Ceylon only (ten weeks) if desired.
Small incl

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A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE; two bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen, bath; private house; 4gns. weekly.—5, Nottingham-place, Baker-street, W.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETTE from 37s. 6d., including breakfast, light, and baths; private telephones; hot and cold water basins; gas fires. 2-3s. Shalimar-gardens, adjoining South Kensington station.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, entrance floor, facing Park; private bath, lavatory; service with breakfast and late dinner; permanency preferred. Other rooms. Primrose 1528.—112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1.

A Bright, snug SUITE, £6, with BOARD, for two, or 4gns. for one person; 33s. close Tubes or Park.—40, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, W.2. Bay. 0121.

GRANVILLE COURT.
A Charming Establishment most centrally situated in Granville-place, off Oxford-street and Portman-square; excellent accommodation at moderate terms, en pension; there is no more attractive residential proposition in London. Tele.: Mayfair 3503 and 6920.

NEAR PARK-LANE.
A Charming HOUSE; running water, gas fires, 'phones on landings; central heating; cuisine arranged.—55, Seymour-street. Padd. 3787.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.
A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, near Hyde Park; central heating; French cuisine. From £2 10s.

MAIDA VALE.
A Comfortable good-class residence; all modern conveniences, gas fires, telephone; good table; close bus and Tube. Terms 35s.—181, Sutherland-avenue, LONDON.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.
Facing due South.
A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for everywhere. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Only the best English food served. Reduced winter terms.
FULL BOARD FROM £2 12s. WEEKLY OR 10s. 6d. DAILY. BED ROOM, TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, BATH, BOOTS, AND ATTENDANCE 7s. 6d. PER DAY. Telephone, Padd. 1008.

ARLINGTON COURT.
A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. 27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

19, CARLTON-VALE, W.9.
'PHONE: MAIDA VALE 4502.
A SMALL select GUEST HOUSE; exceptional comfort; healthy, quiet, courtesy, privacy; from 2½gns. with breakfast; no extras; meals as required; butler, valet; near buses, Tube, parks.—Manageress.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE.
At 139-141, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.
ABSOLUTELY reliable for good cuisine and attendance; box-spring beds and hair mattresses; gas fires, constant hot water; luxurious reception rooms; personal supervision; moderate terms. Flubaker 4570.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.
ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up-to-date Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End; all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses, central heating and coal fires. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.
ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished; running hot and cold water; facing gardens; breakfast; terms moderate. Padd. 4230.

ADJACENT KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET.—Charming bed-sitting rooms; divans; constant hot water; from 27s. 6d.; breakfast optional.—Phone Western 1997.

ALBION, 36, 37, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, BAYSWATER. Minute bus or Tube.—Partial Board from 2gns.; reduction double; highly recommended; billiards, dancing; gas fires, constant hot water.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS.
Catering as desired. Moderate prices.
LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
136, Holland-road, W.14. Park 9183.
LADIES ONLY
75, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 8957

AN unusual chance for those out all day.—REFINED HOME, HYDE PARK, from 35s. weekly, including breakfast and dinner; English food.—Write Box B.1523, The Times, E.C.4.

LADIES ONLY
ARTISTIC Furnished One-Roomed Service Flatlets; up to date; every convenience; from 25s. 6d.; meals optional.—60, West Cromwell-road, S.W.5. Western 4811.

ASSURED COMFORT; good cooking; personal supervision; two minutes Hyde Park. Terms from 2½gns. White Lodge, 18, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished, 4 divans; constant hot water; dinner optional; no extras.—117, Cromwell-road, S. Kensington. Frob. 2765.

HOLMFIELD PARK, BICKLEY.
ATTRACTIVE WINTER GUEST HOUSE, near station, 20 minutes City; central heating, gas fires; hard courts, riding, golf; moderate.—Ravensbourne 2660.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE SUITES, near Kensington Gardens, every comfort, every convenience, moderate terms.—Telephone Park 7190. 18, Palace-court, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS gentlewoman's charming house, quiet, central, from 25s. to 2½gns.; meals optional; excellent cooking and service (parlour maid); suit business, professional men, and married couples.—23, Durham-terrace, W.2. Park 3447.

MARBLE ARCH.
ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS; constant hot water; excellent cuisine.—44, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 4688.

ATTRACTIVE One-room SERVICE FLATLETS, temporary or permanent, double or single; divan beds, geyser baths, cookers; meals if required; Gloucester-road Station.—12, Blenheim-gardens, South Kensington. 'Phone, Kensington 8894.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 15s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water, and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grillers, central heating, lounges; dancing; liveried hall porter; Dutch garden.—Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 2661; and (adjoining) 17, St. Stephen's-square. (Running hot and cold water in every room.)

At 7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.
Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station. Newly opened and Decorated. Furnished by Maples. MOST ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS; divans; gas fires, rings, constant hot water, central heating. Western 1381.

THE NORFOLK.
AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

THE NORMAN.
AT 10-11, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Minute Hyde Park).—Delightful ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; chef; from 2½gns. 'Phone, Padd. 1033.

AT HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1.—Quiet ROOMS with breakfast; from 5s. 6d. daily, 25s. weekly; gas fires all rooms. Museum 1482.

AT 7, DEVONSHIRE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK.—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS from 30s., inclusive breakfast, light, &c.; meals optional. Padd. 8863.

AT 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.10.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot water, bedside lights; breakfast, baths; from 2½gns., double 3½gns.—Flax. 5528.

AT 24, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE-ROAD, W.2.—Well Furnished DOUBLE and Single Bed-Sitting Rooms from 25s. weekly; every convenience; breakfast if desired; superior house.—Phone, Abercorn 4061.

AT 83, KENSINGTON-GARDENS-SQUARE, large and small redecorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, 16s. to 25s.; gas fires, rings, meter; bath.—Park 7319.

AT 54, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Well-appointed ROOMS; good food and service; constant hot water, gas fires, electric light. Full board £2 12s. 6d., partial 2gns. Padd. 5208.

THE QUEEN'S.
AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance gardens; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by retired Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

THE BEAUMONT.
AT 17, 18, 19, PRINCES-SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W.2, where a good table is provided and every comfort considered; Bridge; constant hot water. From 4½s., double 4gns. Resident Proprietors. Park 2029.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

AT 34, HARRINGTON-GARDENS.—LARGE BACHELOR ROOMS, two minutes Gloucester-road Tube; baths all floors; dining room; meals optional. From 1gn.

BACHELOR CHAMBERS.—Good light Furnished Bed-Sitting Room, with bath. Rent £105 per annum, including attendance; close to parks and three stations.—Apply 8, Bickenhall-mansions, Gloucester-place, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH.
MINUTE PARK AND TUBE.
BACHELOR SERVICE ROOMS, entirely refurnished. Constant hot water; telephone; gas or electric fires. From 2 guineas inclusive, with breakfast. Also Suites of Rooms.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

55, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.
BED and BREAKFAST in superior Town Mansion, newly furnished, hot and cold water in every room, divans, gas fires; one minute bus and Tube, eight minutes West End. Rooms from 27s. 6d., meals as desired. Park 9846.

BED-SITTING ROOMS in quiet guest house with breakfast; dinner optional; gas fires.—10, Mansonplace, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. Kens. 4200.

HYDE PARK.
BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast in Yorkshire lady's house; 22nd. single, 31s. 6d. each double; newly furnished and decorated; gas fires.—Mrs. Zoë Back, 24, Upper George-street, Marble Arch, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, superior house; moderate charges; minute light, service, baths, 'phone, lounge; good district.—37, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water; electric light, gas fires, breakfasts, bath, attendance, from 35s., double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101 2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

42, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE,
BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished and decorated; fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; constant hot water in bath rooms; good service and cleanliness assured; under personal supervision resident proprietress; two minutes Tube and omnibuses; from 35s. single, with breakfast, served in own room; bath, light, service. Padd. 5268.

VICTORIA.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, single and double, divan beds, very comfortably furnished, with breakfast and attendance; moderate terms.—43, Warwick-street, S.W.1 (corner of Belgrave-road). Victoria 6215.

BRIGHT front SERVICE ROOMS, 125, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. From 27s. 6d. with breakfast, other meals optional, or inclusive terms.

CHELSEA.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM; fitted basin; hot and cold water; gas fire; electric light. Baths, breakfasts, 37s. 6d. inclusive.—73, Oakley-street.

CHELSEA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.—At 64, Oakley-street. Flaxman 9425.

CLOSE BAKER-STREET STATION.
34, UPPER GLOUCESTER-PLACE.
Comfortable Bed Rooms, breakfast, from 23s. 6d.; gas fires, electric light, geyser bath.—Padd. 2516.

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS.
9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
Newly opened; Ground floor Bed-sitting Rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfast, 2-2½gns.; small room vacant, 1½gns. Close District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes. Flax. 8559.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 25s. 6d. Gas fires, meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

COMPLETE ONE-ROOM HOMES, newly Furnished and Decorated; concealed cookers, pantry cabinets, divans; cleaning service; from 25s.; breakfasts if required.—33, Chesilton-gardens (close High-street Station), Kensington. Western 3025.

MARBLE ARCH.
DELIGHTFUL FURNISHED SUITES and ACCOMMODATION for single gentlemen, with breakfast; butler-valet kept; excellent cuisine; hot and cold and gas fires; moderate.—43, Seymour-street.

EALING.—PAYING GUESTS, newly furnished warm house; lovely residential district; good cooking; near stations, golf.—23, Blakesley-avenue. Eal. 4871.

S. PHILBEACH-GARDENS.
EARL'S COURT.—Exceptionally well-appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS, all fitted hot running water, gas fires; dinners optional; minute station. Frob. 2926.

FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS to be LET in quiet house almost overlooking Hyde Park; gas fires, constant hot water; terms, including breakfast, 35s.; other meals required.—Padd. 6321.

GENTLEMAN highly RECOMMENDS SERVICE BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, hall floor; St. John's Wood; constant hot water, electric heating; good dietary, £2 10s.; breakfast 1s. 6d.—Write Box 07078, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD (best part), 26, FROGNAL, N.W.3; one minute omnibuses and Finchley-road (Met.) Station.—COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; separate tables; telephone. Hamp. 4550.

HAMPSTEAD (adjoining Heath).—DOUBLE BED ROOM, Partial Board, £1 12s. 6d. each weekly.—58, Parliament-hill, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4943).

HAMPSTEAD, 180, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, minute Belsize Tube.—Convenient, comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS. Full board. Hamp. 2211.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED sea (heated); one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City west End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HAMPSTEAD.—SITTING ROOM and BED ROOMS; good cooking, attendance; HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.—52, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6. Maida Vale 4218.

HAREWOOD CHAMBERS.
74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1. Museum 3941. BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted basins. Moderate terms.

HOME OFFERED as ONLY GUEST in family at Hampstead; English, French, or Dutch.—Write Box T.7, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK.—Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, double BED ROOM, and kitchen, bath; electric, gas. Also Bed-Sitting Room.—24, Cleveland-gardens (0487 Bud.), or 146, Gloucester-terrace. Phone, Bay. 8107.

HYDE PARK, FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single; running hot and cold water, gas fires and rings; breakfast optional; vacancies, 33, Hyde Park-gardens, W.2. Bayswater 2006.

HYDE PARK, 37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W., near Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central all parts; full or partial board; best English food. Padd 2144.

INGLEWOOD, 37, EARL'S COURT-SQUARE, S.W.5. A comfortable residential from 22 5s.; bed and breakfast, 5s.; gas fires; central. Tele., Frobisher 1512.

KENSINGTON, near HIGH-STREET.—Unfurnished and Partly Furnished ROOMS; redecorated; constant hot water; service optional; from 20s. weekly.—30, Cheniston-gardens, W.8. Western 6025.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Charming FURNISHED ROOMS (divans), breakfast, bath, from 25s. 6d. week.—10, Observatory-gardens. Park 6847.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Luxurious BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES, furnished or unfurnished; moderate terms, to include meals if desired.—Sloane 4665; or write Box 07086, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and Oratory (between).—Charmingly FURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS, in newly-arranged house (garage); no traffic.—Kens. 8754.

LANCASTER-GATE, 3, LYNDHURST-gardens, N.W.3.—Excellent accommodation at moderate terms. Tele., Hampstead 8762.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate, comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities; private house; 2½gns. weekly, desired; constant hot water, central heating. From 25s.; double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2602.

LARGE SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM to be LET. First floor.—111, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

MARYLEBONE, 66, High-street.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS; minute bus or Tube; light, gas fire; single 27s. 6d., double 2gns.—Welbeck 6996.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, also single bed rooms; good cooking, valeting.—Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

MAYFAIR.—43, Charges-street.—Well FURNISHED, BED ROOMS, sunny aspect; suitable married couple; excellent service, valeting, meals optional.—Gros. 1970.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience; dancing; concert; tennis; billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
OPPOSITE STATION and BUSES.—FURNISHED ROOMS, 20s. 2gns. central heating, constant hot water; gas fires; breakfasts.—12-14, Harrington-road. Kens. 7897.

ORIENTAL GENTLEMEN specially desired at high-class BOARD-RESIDENCE ESTABLISHMENT.—64, Warwick-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5. Frobisher 1518.

EAST CROYDON.
PARK HILL HOUSE, GUEST HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD. Delightfully situated 15 minutes Town, near links; comfortably heated; own produce; garages; moderate terms, special for permanents.—Croydon 0657.

PHYLLIS CHAMBERS.
BACHELORS' comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS, each fitted with h. and c. running water. Breakfasts, baths, light, and attendance; moderate inclusive terms. 48, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Park 5097.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's FURNISHED CHAMBERS at 3 and 3½gns. per week. SUITES at 4, 5, and 6 gns., including light, linen, and full service. Separate 'phones, lift and constant hot water.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Large BED-SITTING ROOM, breakfasts, baths, 40s.; smaller 30s.; nightly, 6s. 6d. single, 12s. double.—25, New Quebec-street. Padd. 9177.

PORTMAN-SQUARE, W.1.—7, Adam-street.—Lofty FURNISHED SUITE with private bath-dressing room and lavatory; self-contained; electric light, attendance; central, convenient, quiet; just vacant.

BROMLEY, KENT.
RAVENSCROFT PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; ideal winter residence; 3mins. station, 20mins. City; gas fires; English cuisine; billiards; garage; terms moderate. Ravensbourne 2040.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS from 25s. 6d.; ladies only; gas fires, meters.—22, Clareville-grove, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kens. 1358.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 8, Manson-place.—SERVICE BED-SITTING ROOMS, inclusive breakfast, from 30s.; dinners optional; good cooking and attention.—Kens. 3513.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A perfectly appointed DRAWING ROOM SERVICE SUITE; gas fires, hot and cold water, private bath and telephone; excellent service and cuisine; meals optional.—34, Stanhope-gardens.

11, QUEENSBERRY-PLACE.
SOUTH KENSINGTON-CHAMBERS.—Minute from station.—Well-appointed bed-sitting rooms, baths, light; valeting, &c.; 30s. 2½gns.; smaller rooms from 21s.; constant hot water; gas fires.—West. 4596.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Large well FURNISHED ROOMS, now VACANT; inclusive terms 3gns. or 5½gns. double; cheerful family life; young people; good food; constant hot water.—20, Wetherby-place. Close Gloucester-road Station. Kensington 2457.

SPEND Christmas in London and stay at the CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, centre of everything; all rooms fitted hot and cold water; 6s. 6d. daily, including breakfast served in own room; from 35s. weekly. Other meals as required. Padd. 0051.

TWO ELDERLY GENTLEWOMEN OFFER cheery, comfortable, inexpensive QUARTERS, Kensington, to City Men and others depressed by financial crisis; references exchanged.—Write Box C.406, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED Excellent GROUND FLOOR ROOMS; fitted basin h.c. water, gas fires, bath; also separate large room fitted cupboard, sink, h.c. bath adjoining. Services, meals optional.—Padd. 2414, 105, Westbourne-terrace.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS, newly decorated, fitted basins, gas fires and rings; 1-2½gns.; meals, service as required; close station.—95, Cornwall-gardens, West. 0644.

UNFURNISHED large beautiful ROOMS, KENSINGTON. 'Phone, constant hot water, service. Charges moderate.—Frobisher 3316.

NOTTINGHAM-TERRACE, Baker-street Station.—A Comfortably FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, with breakfast; modern conveniences; moderate terms.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

WHITE HOUSE CHAMBERS.

At RANDOLPH-CRESCENT, W.9. Twenty-five well Furnished Service Suites and Bed-Sitting Rooms from 25s.; gas fires; handsome lounge; meals by arrangement, restaurant (FULLY LICENSED); Card Rooms, Dancing; Tennis Courts; near Lord's Cricket Ground; Warwick-avenue Tube three minutes. Piccadilly 10 minutes (Baker-loo), direct bus service.—Secretary, Abercorn 2182.

Women of discernment live at
LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS.
Office: 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427.
Watch News Bulletin "The Times." Wednesday.

W.2.—4, Westbourne-terrace-road, 3mins. Paddington station; comfortable bed-sitting room, breakfast, bath, attendance, electric light, 32s. 6d.; gas fire, bed room, breakfast, and sitting room, 52s. 6d.—Abercorn 1971.

W.C.1.—Comfortable Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast; 5s. daily, 27s. 6d. weekly.—54, Torrington-square, near British Museum. (Museum 6009.)

W.C.1.—BED and BREAKFAST, dinner and tea on Sunday, from 30s., weekly; gas fires; liberal table; gentlemen only.—25, Torrington-square.

PRINCES MANSIONS.

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2. Three minutes Tubes and Met.; 45 rooms; constant hot water; best English food; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s.

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 5s. (minimum)

CHARLES THOMAS GREEN Deceased. In pursuance of Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons interested in the Estate of CHARLES THOMAS GREEN late of 178 Willesden Lane Brondesbury Middlesex who died on the 14th day of August 1930 at 178 Willesden Lane aforesaid and Probate of whose Will was granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 20th day of November 1930 to the Rev. F. H. Humphrey D.S.O. Charles Stanley Green Douglas Harold Green and Walter John Green four of the Executors named in the said Will and Codicil thereto are required to send in the particulars of their claims to the said Executors at the office of Messrs Stones Morris & Stone 41 Moorgate London E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

EDWIN BARON deceased. Pursuant to Statute 15 Geo. V. c. 19. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS or other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of EDWIN BARON late of 51 Desborough Road Plymouth in the County of Devon, Retired Sawdust Dealer, deceased (who died on the 25th day of September 1930 and whose Will was proved in His Majesty's High Court of Justice at the Principal Registry on the 28th day of October 1930 by James Richard Lugar, the executor therein named), are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said executor, on or before the 9th day of February 1931, after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 3rd day of December, 1930.
SHELLY & JOHNS Princess House, Plymouth. Solicitors for the said executor.

ELIZABETH HEARD deceased and WILLIAM HAWKES deceased. Pursuant to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice dated the 20th January 1930 made in an Action of Tweed against Death (1889 T. No. 2165) whereby the following ENQUIRIES were DIRECTED viz.:—

(1) An enquiry who are the persons who would according to the law in force immediately prior to the 1st January 1926 have been the next of kin of William Hawkes named in the Will of Elizabeth Heard deceased if the said William Hawkes had died immediately after the death of Maria Tweed in the said Will named who died on the 11th January 1928

(2) An enquiry who by bequest descent or otherwise are entitled to the shares of such persons of and in the trust funds to be carried over pursuant to the Scheme hereto to the credit of this action Tweed v Death 1886 T. 2165 The Account of the class of persons described in the Will of Elizabeth Heard deceased as the next of kin of William Hawkes deceased

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be entitled under the said enquiries are on or before the 16th day of February 1931 to send by post prepaid to Mr. Wilfrid Ariel Evill of 29 Finsbury Square London E.C.2. Solicitor their full Christian and surnames addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claims or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Order unless the Court or Judge on application otherwise orders. Claimants are to attend personally or by their Solicitor before Master Mosse at the chambers of the Judge Room No. 163 Royal Courts of Justice Strand London on Tuesday the 24th day of February 1931 at 12 o'clock noon being the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims

A Claimant not residing in England or Wales must send with particulars of his claim the name and address of a person in England or Wales to whom notices to the Claimant can be sent.

Dated this 1st day of December 1930.

R. L. MOSSE Master.

Note: The said William Hawkes, who was a Brewer, resided at Bishops Stortford Hertfordshire and died in 1794. Information is required leading him and/or Edward Gale, a great grand-child of the said William Hawkes, who is believed to have left England for America many years ago. No relatives of William Hawkes living on 11th January 1926, lower in degree than great-grandchildren are sought for, but the legal personal representatives of any of them who have since died are required.

MILLS, LOCKYER, CHURCH & EVILL, of 29, Finsbury Square London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Trustees of the Will of Elizabeth Heard deceased.

FREDERIC JOSEPH HOUSSIER otherwise FREDERICK DAVIS deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of FREDERIC JOSEPH HOUSSIER otherwise FREDERICK DAVIS late of 3 Grove Place Villas, Maida Hill, London, retired Hotel Proprietor, who died on the 16th October 1930, and whose Will was proved on the 28th November 1930 by Stanley Jack Robinstein are required to send particulars to us, on or before the 15th February 1931 after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased, having regard only to claims of which he may then have had notice.
Dated this 1st day of December 1930.
RUBINSTEIN NASH & Co., 5 & 6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1. Solicitors for the Executor.

GEORGE TOLLER Esquire deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of GEORGE TOLLER late of "Charnwood" 1 Tower Road Bournemouth West Gentleman (who died on the 28th February 1930 and whose Will with one Codicil thereto, was proved by the Principal Probate Registry on the 11th April 1930 by Frederick Pochin and Sam Bodily Wright the Executors) are hereby required to send such particulars in writing of their claims to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said executors, on or before the 9th day of February 1931 after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 3rd day of December 1930.
TOLLER POCHIN & WRIGHT 2 Wycliffe Street, Leicester Solicitors for the said Executors.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.
The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) should be addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2." before the 19th day of December 1930.

FREEHOLD.

1. Copthorne Lodge and adjoining land, Benhill Wood-rd., Sutton, Surrey, by Revell Anthony Fairclough, 23 Kensington Palace-gdns., W.8; Elsie May Kershaw, 5 Orme-sq., W.2, and Charles David Gooch, 1 Sefton-rd., Croydon.

2. Land in Whitton Drive, Sudbury Hill, Middlesex, by Rhys J. Rees and Company Ltd., 11 Pembroke Terrace, Cardiff.

3. 306 and 308 Upper Richmond-rd., Mortlake, Surrey, by Douglas Matthews, Downside, Dyke-rd.-ave., Brighton.

4. 146 Banstead-rd., Cheam, Surrey, by Eva May Lambert, 146 Banstead-rd., Carshalton.

5. 14 and 17 Court Farm-rd., Ewell, Surrey, by John Alfred Stansfeld Sutton, 14 Court Farm-rd., Ewell, and John Frederick Henry Sutton, 17 Court Farm-rd., Ewell.

6. 9 to 21 (odd) St. Georges-rd., Beckenham, Kent, by Charles George Masson, 2, Dover Mansions, Canterbury-rd., S.W.9.

7. 89 London-rd., Brandon, Suffolk, by Edith Maud Wood, 89 London-rd., Brandon.

8. Land in Church Path, Mitcham, Surrey, by Frederick Henley Hadnutt and Frances Herbert Robinson, 36 Gladstone-rd., Wimbledon, S.W.19.

9. 44 Greenham-rd., Muswell Hill, Hornsey, Middlesex, by Oswald Coltham Williams, 4 The Homesteads, St. James Lane, N.10.

10. 57 Lendlewith-rd., Ealing, Middlesex, by Annie Selina Wright, 5 Kenilworth-rd., W.5

11. Part of Kneller Hall Estate, Isleworth, Middlesex, by James Montgomery, The Oak, Maswell Park, Hounslow.

12. Land in Green Lane, Carshalton, Surrey, by The Trustees of the Green Lane Carshalton Wesleyan Church, c/o The Central Hall Project, S.W.17.

13. Land in Cobham Way, East Horsley, Surrey, by Gladys Elsa Ray, Channel View, Sunnyside-rd., Sandgate.

14. Internos, Salisbury-gro., Mytchett, Frimley, Surrey, by John James Dunford, Internos, Salisbury-gro., Mytchett.

15. 3 Whitefriars Buildings, High-rd., Harrow Weald, Middlesex, by Alexander Mullady and Ernest Ratcliffe, 49 Oldborough-rd., North Wembley.

16 93 and 95 Chelmsford-rd., Walthamstow, Essex, by Thomas Henry Wilson, 34 King-st., E.C.2.

17. The Sycamores and Woodside, Farnborough, Hants, by Henry Herbert Hilder, The Sycamores, Farnborough.

18. 1 Rothchild-rd., Acton, Middlesex, by Edward James Killick, 478 High-rd., Chiswick.

19. Pembroke House and Carlton House and building at rear, Stanmore-st., Islington, London, by Arthur Frederick Wallace, 29, Bloomsbury, Woodside-ave., N.6.

20. Land and buildings formerly Emperor's Gate Presbyterian Church, Emperor's Gate, Kensington, London, by The Fidelity Trust, Limited, 30a, George-st., Hanover-sq., W.1.

21. Endurance Works, Tynte-st., Hackney, London, by Wright Brothers (Box Makers), Limited, 48 Bethnal Green-rd., E.2.

22. Nottingham Park Estate, Nottingham, Chislehurst and Bromley, Kent, by Addiscombe Garden Estates, Limited, 3 Addiscombe-rd., Croydon.

LEASEHOLD.

1. 16 Abbots Drive, Wembley, Middlesex, by Henry John George Zimmer, 16 Abbots Drive, Wembley.

2. Fairborne, The Ridgeway, Enfield, Middlesex, by Arthur Frederick Walker, Hookbury, Woodside-ave., N.6.

3. 3 Westfield-rd., Hornsey, Middlesex, by Ernest Joseph Porter, 153 Turnpike Lane, N.8.

4. 18 and 20 Upper Tollington Park, Hornsey, Middlesex, by Charles Henry Ashford, 89 Park-ave. south, N.8.

5. 4 Glarendon-rd., West Green, Tottenham, by Eric William Styler, 84 Kimberley gdns., N.4.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of ASSOCIATED BRICK & TILE WORKS Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929

Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 17th day of November 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £127,750 to £91,147-10-0 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the said Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Statute was registered by the Registrar of Companies the 28th day of November 1930.

Dated this 1st day of December 1930
MAYO ELDER & RUTHERFORDS 10 Drapers Gardens, London E.C.2. Solicitors for the above named Company

1930 Letter P. No. 3350.

In the CHANCERY of the COUNTY PALATINE of LANCASTER (LIVERPOOL DISTRICT). In the Matter of the PENMAENMAWR & TRINIDAD LAKE ASPHALT COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for CONFIRMING the reduction of the CAPITAL of the above Company which is £150,000 by returning to the shareholders the sum of £26 250 from the issued capital of £105,000 upon the footing that the amount returned or any such part thereof may be called again was on the 8th day of November 1930 presented in the said Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster (Liverpool District) and is now pending. And that by an Order dated the 26th day of November 1930 an enquiry was directed as to the debts and liabilities of the said Company as on the 8th day of November 1930 other than debts claims and liabilities in respect of the workmen of the Company who are paid a weekly wage. A list of the persons admitted to have been Creditors of the Company for debts claims and liabilities to which the said enquiry extends on the said 8th day of November 1930 may be inspected at the Offices of the Company at National Bank Buildings Fenwick Street in the City of Liverpool or at the Office of the undersigned at 658 India Buildings, Water Street in the City of Liverpool at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of one shilling.

Any person who claims to have been on the said 8th day of November 1930 and still to be a Creditor of the Company in respect of any such debt claim or liability and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so, entered must on or before the 15th day of December 1930 send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his Solicitor (if any) to the undersigned at 658 India Buildings aforesaid or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital

Dated this 2nd day of December 1930.
ALSOP, STEVENS & COLLINS, ROBINSON Solicitors for the said Company.

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. And In the Matter of THE IMPERIAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY Limited. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 21st day of December, 1930, being the day fixed by the undersigned Sir William McLintock, of 3, Lombard Street, in the City of London, the Liquidator of the said Company, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts and claims to the undersigned, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1930.
WILLIAM McLINTOCK, Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

No. 00792 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of BRITISH INDESTRUCTO GLASS Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 3rd day of December 1930 PRESENTED to the said Court by Union Commerciale des Glaceries Belges Société Anonyme who are a Belgian Société Anonyme incorporated according to the Laws of Belgium and whose registered office is situate at 61 Chaussée de Charleroi Brussels Belgium.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand on Monday the 15th day of December 1930 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

MICHAEL ABRAHAMS, SONS & Co. 110 Bishopsgate London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th day of December 1930.

No. 00495 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929 and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929

Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 18th day of November 1930 the Court has directed separate Meetings of

(1) the holders of the Preference Shares of the above named Company

(2) the holders of the A. Ordinary Shares and the holders of the Ordinary Shares respectively of the said Company

to be convened for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving (with or without modification) the Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the said Company and the Preference Shareholders and the "A." Ordinary and the Ordinary Shareholders respectively of the said Company.

The said Meetings will be held at 3, North Side Clapham Common in the County of London on Friday the 19th day of December 1930 at the times below mentioned namely:—

1. The Meeting of the holders of the Preference Shares at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

2. The Meeting of the holders of the A. Ordinary Shares and of the Ordinary Shares respectively at 3.15 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded, at which place and respective times all the aforesaid Preference Shareholders A. Ordinary and Ordinary Shareholders are respectively requested to attend.

A Copy of the said Scheme of Arrangement can be seen and forms of proxies applicable for the respective meetings can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company situate at 3 North Side Clapham Common in the County of London S.W.4. The aforesaid Preference Shareholders and A. Ordinary and Ordinary Shareholders may attend such meetings respectively and vote thereat either in person or by proxy but all forms appointing proxies must be deposited at the registered office of the Company situated as aforesaid not later than 12 o'clock noon on Thursday the 18th December 1930.

In the case of joint holders of any share the vote of the senior who tenders a vote whether in person or by proxy will be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register of Members.

By the said Order the Honourable Sir Charles Algernon Parsons K.C.B. of Dingle Bank Leeds John Hasselkus is appointed Chairman of both of the said meetings And the Chairman is directed to report the results of the said Meetings respectively to the Court.

And a sum mentioned Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated the 24th day of November 1930
FORD LLOYD BARTLETT & MICHELMORE. Solicitors, 53 Russell Square, W.C.1. Agents for Dees & Thompson, 117, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Solicitors for the Company.

No. 00553 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of THE CONTINENTAL TRADERS Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929 Notice is hereby given that a PETITION presented to the High Court of Justice on the 4th day of September 1930 for CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above Company from £30,000 to £16,000 is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Maugham on the 15th day of December 1930.

WARD, BOWIE & Co. 2 Clements Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the Company.
The 4th day of December 1930.

No. 00739 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of the GRAPHITE OILS COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 14th day of November 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £200,000 to £115,507 6s. 8d.

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before The Honourable Mr. Justice Maugham on the 15th day of December 1930.

Any Creditor or shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1930.
JEFFERY WARR CLARKSON & Co. 85, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3. Agents for John Barkers, Great Grimsby, Solicitors for the Company.

No. 00641 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of THE BROWNLEE COMPANY (NEWCASTLE) Limited, and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that the PETITION presented to the High Court of Justice on the 16th day of October 1930 for CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £50,000 to £25,000 is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Maugham on the 15th day of December 1930.

Dated the 4th day of December 1930.
ANDREW, WOOD, PURVES & SUTTON, 4 & 9 Great James Street, Bedford Row, London. W.C.1. Agents for Aitchison & Bell, 46 Grainger Street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Solicitors for the Company.

No. 00405 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of BARROW HAEMATITE STEEL COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 11th day of August 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for (a) the sanctioning of a SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT between the above named Company and the holders of its First Debenture Stock its Interest Certificates and its Shares and (b) the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £916,965 to £104,465.

And Notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Maugham at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Monday the 15th day of December 1930.

Any Creditor or shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said Reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 28th day of November, 1930.
RONEY & Co. 42/45, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the above named Company.

No. 00554 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of the NATIONAL OMNIBUS and TRANSPORT COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION presented to the High Court of Justice on the 5th day of September 1930 for CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £1,000,000 to £450,000, is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Maugham on the 15th day of December, 1930.

CLIFFORD-TURNER, HOPTON & LAWRENCE, of 81-87, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Company.

1930 R. No. 2482

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Farwell In the Matter of ROADWAY TIMETABLES BOOKINGS & PUBLICATIONS Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1929.

Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 26th day of November 1930 the Judge has directed separate Meetings of

(1) The holders of the 152,000 issued shares of 5/- each numbered 319091 to 395440 inclusive 395841 to 415440 inclusive and 415491 to 470640 inclusive of the Company.

(2) The holders of the remaining 155,728 issued shares of 5/- each of the Company.

to be convened for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving (with or without modification) the Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the said Company and the said holders of shares of the Company and that such meetings will be held at the Registered office of the Company No. 1 Warwick Street Regent Street in the County of London on Monday the 29th day of December 1930 at the times following namely:—

The meeting of the holders of the said 152,000 shares at 12 o'clock noon.

The meeting of the holders of the said 155,728 shares at 12.15 o'clock in the afternoon.

at which place and respective times all the aforesaid holders of the said 152,000 shares and the said 155,728 shares are requested to attend.

A copy of the said Scheme of Arrangement can be seen at the registered office of the Company No. 1 Warwick Street Regent Street, London W.1 between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. on any weekday prior to the day appointed for the said meetings.

The said shareholders may attend such meetings respectively and vote either in person or by proxy, provided that all forms appointing proxies are deposited with the Company at its registered office aforesaid not later than 12 o'clock noon on the 27th day of December 1930.

Forms of proxy may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company.

The Judge has appointed William Benjamin Pearson of 1 Warwick Street Regent Street London W. or failing him James Henry MacBean of 1 Warwick Street aforesaid to act as Chairman of the said meeting of the holders of the said 152,000 shares and Edward Shrapnell Shrapnell-Smith of Hound House Shere in the County of Surrey or failing him Rupert Nettlefold Martineau of Bolnty House Emsmoore Gardens London in the County of London to act as Chairman of the said meeting of the holders of the said 155,728 shares, and has directed the Chairmen to report to him the results thereof.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 4th day of December 1930.
LAWRENCE JONES & Co., of Lloyd's Building, Leadenhall Street London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Company.

No. 00283 of 1930.

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of THROGMORTON PRESS Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was, on the 29th day of November 1930, presented to the said Court by Bond Street Press Limited (in compulsory liquidation) whose registered office is situate at 27, Lincoln's Inn Fields in the County of London, by its Provisional Liquidator, George Digby Pryce of 33, Carey Street in the County of London, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 15th day of December 1930, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person, or by his Counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

WORDSWORTH MARE JOHNSON & SHAW 39 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th day of December, 1930.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1929 and In the Matter of PROVINCIAL COACHES Limited. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company which is being voluntarily wound up, are required on or before the 20th January 1931 being the day for that purpose fixed by the undersigned, Ernest C. Coleman, Incorporated Accountant, of 6 Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4, the Liquidator of the said Company, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and if any Security held by them, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to the undersigned, and if so required by notice in writing from me, the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims, and to establish any title they may have to priority, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved, or such priority is established, or as the case may be, from objecting to such distribution.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1930.
ERNEST C. COLEMAN, Liquidator.

No. 00752. of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of SUTHERLAND LAMINATED COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 18th day of November 1930 PRESENTED to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £250,000 to £156,250.

And Notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before The Honourable Mr. Justice Maugham at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand, London on the 15th day of December 1930.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1930.
MIDDLETON LEWIS & CLARKE 22 Great St. Helens, E.C.3. Agents for Middleton & Co. of Sunderland. Solicitors for the Company.

No. 00758 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of NEW ENGLAND & GENERAL TRUST, Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £50,000 to £25,400 was on the 20th day of November 1930 presented to the High Court of Justice and is now pending A list of persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 20th day of November 1930 (the date fixed by the Order in this matter dated the 21st December 1930) may be inspected at the registered office of the Company situate at 1 and 2 Gracechurch Street in the City of London or at the office of the undersigned 17 Throgmorton Avenue London E.C.2.

Any person who claims to have been on the said 20th November 1930 and still to be a Creditor of the said Company and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered must on or before the 15th day of December 1930 send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his solicitor (if any) to the undersigned at 17, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2, or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 2nd day of December 1930
ASHURST MORRIS CRISP & Co Solicitors for the said Company.

In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929, and in the Matter of CHARLTON PARK Limited. In pursuance of the provisions of Section 205 (1) & (2) of the Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 20, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2, on Tuesday the 30th day of December 1930, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated this 5th day of December 1930.
By Order of the Board,
G. E. BOND, Secretary.
20, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2.

In the Matter of the COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1908. And In the Matter of A. HEPWORTH & SON Limited. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 20th day of December 1930, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to the undersigned, and if so required by notice in writing from him, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 1st day of December 1930.
F. HAROLD BROOK, Liquidator, 19/21, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

No. 00746 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of the MID-EUROPEAN CORPORATION Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 17th November 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the provisions of the Memorandum of Association with respect to the Company's objects by which the objects will be restricted to those of an Investment Trust Company and that the alteration was resolved by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 14th October 1930.

A print of the proposed new objects clause will be sent on request to any member or creditor (secured or unsecured) of the Company or any other person interested in the Company's assets and such a print can be inspected free of charge at the offices of the Company in the City of London and also at the offices of the undersigned Solicitors on any week day prior to the 15th December 1930 between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Maugham at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose and any such person is required to give notice in writing of his intention so to appear stating the grounds of his objection, the undersigned Solicitors on or before the 11th December 1930.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 4th December 1930.
LINKLATERS and PAINES 2 Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C.4. Solicitors to the said Company.

No. 00599 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of PRIESTLEYS Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION presented to the High Court of Justice on the 2nd day of October 1930 for CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £400,000 to £375,000 is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Maugham on the 15th day of December 1930.

BLUNDELL BAKER & Co. 16, Serjeants Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Agents for Mumfords & Gordons, Bradford. Solicitors for the Company.

The 2nd day of December 1930.

JOHN ERNEST BRANDY deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of JOHN ERNEST BRANDY late of Funeral in Modern (who died on the second day of April 1930 and whose Will was proved by Sir Basil Edgar Maybew K.B.E., of Aldermans House Bishopsgate London E.C.2 one of the Executors therein named in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 19th day of June 1930) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors to the said Executors on or before the ninth day of February 1931. And Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of that time the said Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Testator amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and that he will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim or demand he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 4th day of December 1930
LEE AND PEMBERTONS Lincoln's Inn Fields, London W.C.2. Solicitors to the said Executor.

JOHN JAMES MONEY-SIMONS Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the Estate of JOHN JAMES MONEY-SIMONS late of the Hotel d'Angleterre Vevey Switzerland a retired Colonel in the Indian Army deceased (who died on the 28th day of June 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 21st day of November 1930 by John William Ainslie Drummond the Executor therein named) are required to send written particulars thereof to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 19th day of February 1931 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the said Estate among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this 3rd day of December 1930.
CHARLES RACKHAM & Co. 6 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executor.

MRS. MARGARET FLORENCE JOHNSON Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of MARGARET FLORENCE JOHNSON late of Arncliffe Mall Northallerton in the County of York Widow deceased (who died on the 27th day of March 1930 and whose Will was proved by the Lord Bishop of London and Evan Lowthian Johnson the Executors therein named on the 14th day of November 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the Ninth day of February 1931 and Notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Margaret Florence Johnson deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have had notice and that the said Executors will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt or claim the said Executors shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 2nd day of December 1930.
TRINDER, KERSHAW & Co. 2, Suffolk Lane, London E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Executors.

LIONEL MOUNTSTUART WHYTE Deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the PERSONAL ESTATE of LIONEL MOUNTSTUART WHYTE late of Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong, Gentleman deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of Hong Kong on the 22nd day of April 1930.

GILLIAM & WELDON, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the Administrator of the estate of the abovenamed deceased.

MRS. ELIZABETH CARDWELL deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of ELIZABETH CARDWELL late of The Albany Hotel Hastings Sussex Widow who died on the 27th day of September 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 21st day of November 1930 by the Public Trustee the sole Executor named in the said Will are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 9th day of February 1931, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 3rd day of December 1930.
HASLEWOOD, HARE & Co., 139, Temple Chambers, London, E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE ALFRED JOSEPH KELSEY Deceased Notice is hereby given, Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, that all CREDITORS and others having any claims against the estate of ALFRED JOSEPH KELSEY late of Hemingbrough in the County of York Market Gardener who died on the 28th day of June 1930 and whose Will was proved in the York District Probate Registry on the 6th day of August 1930 by William Kelsey John Alfred Hill and Charles Clark the executors therein named, are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned Solicitors on or before the 5th day of February 1931 after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated the 3rd day of December 1930.
FARRER & Co. 66, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

RE ETHEL MARGARET HARDEN, deed. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of ETHEL MARGARET HARDEN late of The Grange, Camberley, in the County of Surrey Widow (who died on the 12th day of September 1930) and whose Will was proved by the Executors therein named on the 20th day of November 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry) are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of February next, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 5th day of December 1930.
VARDON & COEFIELD, 25 Old Burlington Street, W.1. Solicitors for the Executors.

RE PROFESSOR CUTHBERT HAMILTON TURNER deceased, late of 21 Norham Road, Ox

Law Report, Dec. 4

SUMMARY OF CASES

A Divisional Court—Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Swift, and Mr. Justice Acton—made absolute a rule *nisi* for *certiorari* to bring up and quash an order dated May 29, 1930, giving permission to open the Streatham Astoria on Sundays for cinematograph entertainments on the ground that there was no jurisdiction to give permission to do something which was expressly forbidden by the Sunday Observance Act, 1781. The Court discharged a rule *nisi* for *mandamus* directed to the London County Council on the ground that it was not an appropriate remedy. (REX v. LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL; EX PARTE THE ENTERTAINMENTS PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.)

The Governor of the Banco de Portugal gave evidence yesterday in the action before Mr. Justice Wright in which the bank claims over £1,000,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, in respect of the issue of certain Portuguese banknotes. The defendants deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, it was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence. (BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
SUNDAY CINEMA ENTERTAINMENTS

REX v. LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL; EX PARTE THE ENTERTAINMENTS PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE AVORY, MR. JUSTICE SWIFT, *and* MR. JUSTICE ACTON)

The COURT made absolute a rule *nisi* for *certiorari* and discharged a rule *nisi* for *mandamus* directed to the London County Council. The rule for *certiorari* was to bring up and quash an order dated May 29, 1930, granting permission for the Streatham Astoria to be open for cinematograph entertainments on Sundays Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The rule for *mandamus* was to hear and determine [according to law] the application of Mr. Henry Thomas Richardson, made on April 29, 1930, for permission to use the Streatham Astoria for cinematograph entertainments on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

Both rules *nisi* were granted on the grounds (1) that the London County Council exceeded their jurisdiction and by reason of their taking into consideration an extraneous matter—namely, payments by the applicant to an approved charity; and (2) that their order was in breach of the Sunday Observance Act, 1781.

Sir Boyd Merriman, K.C., Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. A. F. Engelbach showed cause; Mr. R. M. Montgomery, K.C., and Mr. Sidney Jacobs appeared in support of the rules. Mr. W. S. Morrison held a watching brief for the Lord's Day Observance Society; Mr. S. P. J. Morin held a watching brief for the Streatham Astoria.

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN, in opening the case, said that the matter involved was the giving of Sunday performances at cinematograph theatres and, in particular, at the Streatham Astoria. The London County Council had expressed the intention of not taking proceedings in certain cases if Sunday performances were given, notwithstanding the substantive licence containing a condition that no Sunday performances should be given, and notwithstanding the provisions of the Sunday Observance Act, 1781. If the question before the Court were whether the Sunday Observance Act had been strictly observed, the argument would not be unduly prolonged. But the question was whether a decision had been given of such a kind that either of the prerogative writs were applicable. It was not a case of the granting of a licence or the imposition of the condition. The licence was at all times in force.

CONDITIONS OF SUNDAY OPENING

Having referred to the Cinematograph Act, 1909, Sir Boyd Merriman said that the policy of the London County Council for the last 20 years had been, while granting substantive licences subject to a condition prohibiting opening on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, to receive applications—and they had received applications from the great majority of cinematograph theatres—for Sunday opening. On those applications it was the practice to intimate that they would not take proceedings in respect of Sunday performances on the express understanding (1) that the entertainment given should be of a decent and healthy character; (2) that it should not involve any one working seven days a week—in other words, there must be substitution of staff; and (3) that there should be no entertainment for private profit, but that, after payment of expenses arrived at on a basis of accountancy approved by the Council, the profits should be paid to a charity selected by the licensee from a list approved by the Council. As a result of that policy about £200,000 a year had been paid to the selected charities, including, not least, the hospitals.

But the policy evoked the strong hostility of theatres and music-halls. The prosecutors of the present rules, the Entertainments Protection Association, Limited, put the grounds of that objection in the following letter to the London County Council:—

Sir,—As the result of conferences between the Entertainments Protection Association and the Society of West End Theatre Managers, I am desired to represent to your Council the effect of the present position with regard to the opening of places of entertainment on Sundays.

It is, of course, well known that your Council, as the licensing authority, has no power to sanction the opening of places of entertainment licensed by it in pursuance of the provisions of the Disorderly Houses Act, 1751, the Theatres Act, 1843, and the Cinematograph Act, 1909, by reason of the fact that public entertainments are prohibited under the Sunday Observance Act, 1780, sections 1 and 2.

However that may be, a practice has grown up of your Council, issuing something in the nature of a permit, by which in consideration of an agreed sum to be paid to a charity recognized by your Council in respect of every Sunday performance, your Council disregards the breach of the express prohibition against Sunday opening contained in the statute and your licences, and thus acquiesces in the giving of entertainments on Sundays at cinemas, music-halls, hotels, restaurants and other places of entertainment licensed by the Council under the various Acts.

My association ventures to remind you that, in addition to charging the charitable contribution and the expenses of the Sunday performances against the Sunday revenue, the licensees of these places where such performances are given are also permitted to charge against the receipts a proportion of their annual standing charges.

The result of this is that some places of entertainment are thus enabled to open on Sunday with your Council's concurrence, and they thus have seven days of earning capacity against six of those who are not permitted to open.

Another factor is that the spending capacity of the public for entertainment purposes is limited, and the proportion available for entertainment on six days in the week is diminished by reason of the expenditure on the seventh day.

These technically unlawful facilities recognized by your Council react in a number of ways. The comparatively large cinematograph theatres, open on seven days, though giving employment to a smaller number of people, deprive the smaller places of entertainment such as legitimate theatres open only on six days of considerable sums of money and so eventually diminish employment and limit the possible earnings by actors, stage hands and musicians, &c., and deprive them of financial benefit to which they are entitled, equally with those employed at other places. If those smaller places of entertainment were allowed to be open on the seventh day better opportunities for employment would be available for many in need of it, the proprietors of them would enjoy some alleviation from the great and increasing competition of other forms of entertainment and the public would rightly be freed from partial and anomalous restrictions upon its liberty in the choice of Sunday entertainment.

My association and others who, besides our members, are affected by these serious anomalies are of opinion and respectfully suggest that action should be initiated by your Council, acting in concert with the Lord Chamberlain, who has also been interviewed, to provide a remedy. If this be not done the organizations concerned may be compelled to consider drastic action designed to focus by every possible means, public attention upon the question and involving possibly prosecutions of those who, notwithstanding the connivance of the authorities, open their premises in defiance of the law and the conditions of their licences.

The general view, however, is that before further considering the steps to be taken, an opportunity should be given to your Council to review the situation with the object of taking such action as will secure by legislation (if that be the only method) the removal of the anomalies and injustices from which a very large number of managers, actors, artistes and employers at present suffer.

I am, &c.,

(Sgd.) WALTER PAYNE, Chairman.

The Clerk of the Council.

"A GENTLEMAN'S BARGAIN"

That letter, said counsel, made it clear that the prosecutors wished this same qualified and temporary immunity to be extended to them, and that the London County Council should goad someone into procuring a change in the law. Not to go into questions of policy, it was clear that different practical considerations applied to theatres and to cinemas. Another matter quite apparent from the letter was that the writer realized that what the London County Council had or had not done had not created any immunity, except so far as it was a "gentleman's bargain" on the part of the London County Council. So far as indirect motive was a bar to the grant of the prerogative writs, counsel submitted that it was present. The application was not one for a licence with a condition. The licence was granted on May 14 with a condition against Sunday opening, and was in force when the application was before the council on May 29.

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT.—It rather looks like an arrangement by which the law shall be set at defiance, and that the London County Council, who are entrusted with the enforcement of the law, will not prosecute.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—What you are saying is that what you have called a "gentleman's bargain" cannot be enforced by *mandamus*.

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN.—If *mandamus* could be a proper remedy, there are at least three alternative remedies: an action for penalties under the Sunday Observance Act, a prosecution under that Act, or a prosecution by any one for a breach of condition of the licence under the Cinematograph Act. It would be futile to argue that what the London County Council had done could throw any cloak whatever over a cinema attacked by someone else. Could the London County Council be ordered to hear and determine an application to do something illegal? So far as *mandamus* was concerned, they were asked to hear and determine an application which there was no right to make, which they had no right to grant, and which was equivalent to asking them the question, "Are you going to prosecute us?"

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—Perhaps a rule for prohibition would have been more appropriate. A public body should be prohibited from doing that which is illegal rather than ordered to do it.

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN said that, with regard to *certiorari*, if this were a case of the granting or withholding of a licence, he would not have been prepared to argue that it was not one of those cases in which the Court could be asked to say that the council were exercising semi-judicial functions and must act judicially. But they did their duty under the statute, according to the statute, on May 14. Then on May 29 they heard this application, which they had no right to hear, and decided that "for the present they would take no action."

He referred to the forms and regulations of he Council on the making of such an application. Though it was called an application for "permission to open on Sundays," no such permission was granted; there was a mere decision that "for the present they would take no action" if the premises were opened. So far as they were doing anything to which any legal term was applicable, they were acting in an administrative capacity.

It was originally said that licensing justices as such were sitting in an administrative capacity, but that the confirming authority were sitting in a judicial capacity, but it was later decided that licensing justices themselves were acting in a judicial capacity. The same had been held to apply to the grant of a cinema licence.

As Lord Justice Vaughan-Williams said in R. v. Sunderland Justices (17 *The Times* L.R., 551; [1901] 2 K.B. 357 at 370):—"They were performing in granting or withholding a licence a semi-judicial function because there was a duty imposed on them by the statute." In this case the London County Council had imposed on the duty laid on them by the statute a procedure and a "decision" (if he might use that word in inverted commas) quite outside the statute and of their own invention.

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT.—They have issued these notices laying down this elaborate procedure: it is all "bunkum."

SUBMISSIONS SUMMARIZED

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN.—My submissions are:—

(1) With regard to *mandamus*; it is idle to order a body which has already performed its statutory duty to hear and determine an application which they have no legal right to hear at all.

(2) Even if that difficulty could be got over, it is idle to order a body to determine a question affirmatively or negatively, when the question is whether they do or do not propose, in circumstances not yet known, to take action, which they are not obliged to take, against persons who may propose to break the law at some future date.

(3) That the prosecutors have the simple and effective remedies, either of an action for penalties against any of the persons amenable under the Sunday Observance Act, or of a prosecution under that Act, or for a breach of the licence under the Cinematograph Act.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—But if they were prosecuted for breach of condition, they could say "The London County Council have authorized it."

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN.—I submit not. If the magistrate gave effect to that plea, this Court would say:—"They have done nothing of the sort. All they have said is, 'We do not propose to take action' so long as you fulfil certain conditions."

With regard to *certiorari*, counsel submitted that they had made no order of a legal description at all. The whole thing was in law a nullity. They were not acting, and could not pretend that they were acting, in pursuance of duties under the Cinematograph Act. What they had done was to adopt a proceeding leading to this "decision" altogether outside their duties under the Cinematograph Act. Although *certiorari* would now probably be held to extend to committees of the London County Council sitting under the Cinematograph Act, it could do so only *because* they were acting under the Act in a matter to which it applied. Outside the Act *certiorari* ceased to apply.

MR. JUSTICE ACTON.—Your argument narrows down to this: *certiorari* is not applicable because this is a mere appendix or addendum to the licence, but if it had been embodied in the licence *certiorari* would have applied. Was this whole procedure a farce?

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN.—No; for it had very practical results. The cinema proprietor knew that so long as he complied with the conditions he would not be prosecuted by the Council.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—Perhaps you would say it was a comedy. (Laughter.)

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT.—If they were not purporting to act under the statute, what were these eight ladies and gentlemen doing? Were they holding a mothers' meeting? (Laughter.)

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN.—They were doing what every one—committee, applicants, and police—knew was not covered by the Act.

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT.—Then it was, as my Lord suggests, a farce.—I know of no authority for bringing up a farce to be quashed.

In support of his argument SIR BOYD MERRIMAN referred to Reg. v. Sharman (14 *The Times* L.R., 269), Rex v. Woodhouse (22 *The Times* L.R., 603; [1906] 2 K.B., 501), Rex v. Sunderland Justices (*supra*), Rex v. Johnson (*supra*), and Reg. v. L.C.C. (71 L.T., 738).

MR. PRITT, who followed on the same side, submitted that there was nothing to quash. If they quashed the resolution not to take proceedings it would have no effect, because the Council were not bound to take proceedings. The writ ought not to go where it was not clear what they were quashing or what would be the effect of quashing what they did quash.

MR. MONTGOMERY said that Sir Boyd Merriman's argument was that the proceedings were *coram non judice*—that there was nothing before the Court, and, therefore, nothing to quash. That argument was 230 years too late. It was disposed of by Rex v. Inhabitants of Glamorgan ([1700] 1 Lord Raymond, 580). Counsel also referred to Rex v. Electricity Commissioners (39 *The Times* L.R., 715; [1924] 1 K.B., 171).

One of the requirements of the Council on these applications was of some constitutional importance. They required seven days' notice to the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police or of City Police, as the case might be. That was involving the police, whose duty it was to enforce the law, and interfering with the due administration of the law. It involved the proposition that the Commissioner of Police could not carry out his duties because this body chose to put its permission in this form. What chance would anyone else have of prosecuting successfully if it were known that the police and the London County Council were involved? Was the Court of King's Bench going to allow it to be said that its restraining influence could be avoided, and that defiance could be uttered to it because of the form of words in which the illegal act was couched?

Mandamus had been asked for as well as *certiorari* in case the Court took the view that this was really an application to grant a licence with the existing condition not to open on Sundays modified or expunged. There were many cases showing that both rules might lie.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE AVORY, in giving judgment, said that the case had received, as it deserved to receive, very full argument. It was obviously a matter in which not only those who give cinematograph entertainments were interested, but in which the public were largely interested, and therefore the Court had heard it at full length. But he could hold no doubt that the rule for *mandamus* ought to be discharged on the ground that it was not appropriate, and that the rule for the writ of *certiorari* ought to be made absolute.

The Cinematograph Act, 1909, gave power to the London County Council to grant licences for cinematograph entertainments, and those licences might be granted subject to conditions. In pursuance of those powers the Council granted on May 14, 1930, a licence to Streatham Properties, Limited, to use the premises known as the Streatham Astoria. That licence, on the face of it, was to remain in force till December 31, 1930, subject to the condition "that the premises be not opened on Sundays, Christmas Day, or Good Friday for cinematograph entertainments."

There was a licence granted in pursuance of the Act, and in exercise of what had been determined by that Court to be a proper discretion. That was to say that it had been held that the Council were entitled to impose a condition prohibiting Sunday opening. Whether that decision was necessary, having regard to the provisions of the Sunday Observance Act, need not be determined.

That licence was granted on May 14 on an application made on April 14. Before it was granted an application was made on April 29 for permission to use the premises for cinematograph entertainments on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and it must be taken that the Council knew when they granted the licence that that application was pending. That pending application came to be considered by the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the Council (to which all their powers under the Act had been duly delegated) on May 29, and at a meeting on that day, at which the chairman, vice-chairman, and six other members were present, the minutes showed that they considered an "Opposed application for permission to use premises, Streatham Astoria, on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday." It was set forth that the application was opposed by representatives of the present prosecutors and of various religious bodies. There was the following resolution:—

That subject to the arrangements at the Streatham Astoria being completed to the Council's satisfaction, no action be taken for the present in the event of the premises being opened for cinematograph entertainments on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, as from and including Sunday, July 6, 1930, provided:—

(The provisos related to the payment to be made to charity, the auditing of accounts, and the strict compliance with "the regulations of the Council relating to cinematograph entertainments held on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.")

A SET OF RULES

That meant that there was a set of rules specially drawn up, which were headed "Sunday Cinematograph Entertainments Rules," made by the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the London County Council. Those rules set out what had to be done by any person making application for permission to open on Sunday, and, after providing for notices to enable possible opponents to be heard, they prescribed that seven days' notice of the application must be given to the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, or, in the City of London, of the City Police.

It was argued that the committee was not doing anything that they were not authorized to do, that they were not granting any permission, but that all that they were doing was to say, "If you keep open, we will not take action for the present."

He could not take that view. What was done was that which the London County Council had no power to do—to grant permission to the applicant to keep his premises open on Sundays.

Sir Boyd Merriman had argued that this was not a matter for *certiorari* on the ground that the committee was not acting in pursuance of any provision of the Cinematograph Act, or of any other Act. They certainly were not sitting under any common law power, for there was none. Then, argued counsel, if they were not sitting under the authority of the Act, anything they did, and any authority they gave, was null and void, and not a subject for *certiorari*. That seemed equivalent to saying that if a person acting under a statutory authority exceeded his jurisdiction he might be proceeded against by *certiorari*, but if he acted without any authority at all—in other words, if he usurped jurisdiction—*certiorari* would not go. He could not accept that; *certiorari* would go where there was either excess or complete usurpation of jurisdiction.

In the result, he entertained no doubt that the writ should go. The Council were purporting to give permission to the applicant to do that which he was expressly forbidden by Act of Parliament to do. With regard to *mandamus*, he had already said that that rule should be discharged on the ground that it was not appropriate to order a body to hear and determine an application which they had no power to hear.

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT and MR. JUSTICE ACTON agreed.

The writ was ordered to lie in the office for 14 days, and, if an appeal were lodged in that time, until it was disposed of.

Solicitors.—The Solicitor to the London County Council; Messrs. Rutland and Crauford; Messrs. Seagrove, Woods, and Mitchell; Messrs. Norman Hart and Mitchell.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK

BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The hearing was continued of the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that, in 1922, they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese banknotes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they should not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, in 1925, printed a quantity of 500 escudos [about £5] banknotes of the issue bearing a portrait of Vasco de Gama, the circumnavigator, from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, whose associates formed the Bank of Angola e Metropole in Portugal to enable the notes to be put into circulation. The bank allege that they were forced to withdraw the notes from circulation and honour all of them which were presented, thus suffering considerable loss.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

Señor Innocencio Comacho Rodrigues, the Governor of the Banco de Portugal, said that the notepaper used by the conspirators in carrying out the fraud bore the crest of the Portuguese Republic. The bank were not entitled to use that notepaper. The seals on the forged contracts which Marang produced to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons were the inventions of the conspirators. His (the witness's) signature to the various documents was also forged.

In December, 1925, the bank first heard of the discovery of a large number of unauthorized notes. The news came from Oporto.

SEALED ORDERS

The officials whom the bank dispatched to inquire into the matter went to Oporto under sealed orders. They did not know what they had to investigate until they reached their destination. They made their report, describing the discovery of a number of duplicate notes. A meeting of the directors of the bank followed, and it was decided to withdraw the whole of the Vasco de Gama issue of notes.

MR. SOMERVELL.—In your opinion was any other course open to the bank?—Personally, I do not think so. As Governor of the bank I have the right to veto any proposal, but I did not veto this proposal because I agreed with it.

At that meeting had you any idea what number of false notes were in circulation?—No.

Did you then think that the false notes were printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons?—No.

On December 8, said the witness, he heard that the conspirators who had been arrested in connexion with the frauds were saying that contracts existed for the printing of the notes, and that the contracts had been signed by him as Governor of the bank. When, on December 12, he saw that packets of the unauthorized notes bore the same packers' initials as packets of authorized notes had borne, he realized for the first time that the unauthorized notes had been printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

MR. SOMERVELL.—Was it after that examination that you were arrested?—It was after that examination that the Judge, showing signs of mental aberration, and in a most excited manner, called out: "Mr. Governor, you are arrested!" (Laughter.)

Was the Vice-Governor arrested, too?—Yes.

How long were you under arrest?—Only for a few hours, because the Ministry at once ordered my release.

Cross-examined, Señor Comacho said that the directors of the bank and the higher officials had access to his room at the bank. Even if he had received the letter which Messrs. Waterlow and Sons had handed to Marang for transmission to him he would not, he agreed, necessarily have been informed that a gigantic fraud was on foot. On the other hand, its receipt would have put him on inquiry. He did not regard it as possible that he had received the letter and referred it to the appropriate department of the bank, which had not referred it back to him with the result that the matter had entirely passed out of his mind.

MR. BIRKETT.—The method of ordering forged banknotes by the use of false contracts was unprecedented?—I believe that to be the case.

The idea that banknotes were being ordered in that way would be very difficult to believe?—Yes; it was only on December 12, 1925, that I could believe that such a thing had happened.

Until it was done it was very difficult to believe that anybody would do it?—Quite so.

The impression on the seals on the forged documents purports to be that of the arms of the Portuguese Republic?—It pretends to be.

Until the false correspondence occurred, the Governor of the bank had never written to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons?—That is so.

You know now that it was represented to Sir William Waterlow that the essence of this matter was highly secret and confidential?—Yes.

QUESTIONS ABOUT MARANG

Had Portugal decorated Marang with the Order of Christ, which is the highest order that the Government could bestow?—No, it is a comparatively inferior Order.

Is a member of the Order entitled to wear a small button?—Unfortunately, it is possible for the wearer of that little bit of ribbon to lead other people to believe that he belongs to the Legion of Honour.

The witness said that the counsel who prosecuted Marang, in Portugal, was the man who had recommended him for membership of the Order. (Laughter.)

"That," said Señor Comacho, "is only one of the incidents in the life of political people." (Laughter.)

MR. BIRKETT.—I believe that defending counsel asked who had recommended Marang for the Order?—That was merely in the manner of a pin-prick. (Laughter.)

Asked whether Marang was not a very plausible swindler, Señor Comacho said that he was an international swindler. He had heard that Marang was now in Belgium.

MR. BIRKETT.—Do you know whether he has a residence at Brussels?—No.

Or at Paris?—I do not know.

You do not know whether he is living in a good style or not?—As he is a first-rate swindler, I have no doubt that he is living very well. (Laughter.)

Señor Comacho agreed that, when Sir William Waterlow had been told that the bank only wished to communicate with him through the police, he gave the police all the assistance he could. Before he returned to England he sought another interview with the directors of the bank to offer to deposit with the bank £50,000 as a mark of his confidence.

Asked about the Treasury Bills which the Portuguese Government had given the bank in satisfaction of the claim of the bank in the liquidation of the Banco de Angola e Metropole [it has been stated that the amount awarded the bank amounted to some £400,000], Señor Comacho agreed that those bills had been renewed when they fell due. If they had been cashed, the additional note issue of the bank, authorized in 1926 after the frauds, would have been reduced in proportion to the payments.

MR. BIRKETT.—Was the postponement of the payment of the bills done because there was this litigation in London?—Not but as soon as this case is settled the Portuguese Government will pay all the bills.

There being no liability on the bank to honour any of its notes in gold, is the liability of the bank to redeem its notes at some future date, when the rate of exchange may be very different, or which may never come at all?—Our gold in bar or in coins is entered in the books of the bank at par. It is not affected by rise or fall in the exchange.

No man can foretell when the liability of the Bank of Portugal to pay on its notes in gold may come, if ever?—That can only happen when the Government and the bank agree on the matter.

If, on December 6, 1925 (the date on which the directors of the bank decided to withdraw the Vasco de Gama issue of notes), the liability of the bank had been to redeem its notes in gold, would the bank have paid on all the Vasco de Gama notes issued at that time?—That is a hypothesis which did not arise. The bank was not liable to pay in gold.

It was a different thing for the bank to contemplate, merely to hand the bearer of one note another note?—Of course, but that was the situation according to law.

In re-examination, Señor Comacho said that, while the Marang notes were absolutely worthless, the notes which the bank issued in exchange for them had a value. They could, for instance, have been used to buy sterling.

INVESTIGATION IN OPORTO

Señor Luiz Alberto de Campos Sa, in 1925 acting-inspector of branches of the bank, described how on December 7 he went to Oporto with other officials.

Cross-examined, the witness said that he thought that the notes which he found at Oporto were very clever forgeries. An expert in notes who was with him said that they had been printed off the same plates as the authentic notes. He (the witness) thought that, perhaps, the plates had been stolen and used to produce the unauthorized notes.

MR. BIRKETT.—When you attended the meeting of the directors of the bank on December 6, did you tell them that you were convinced that the false notes had been printed from a plate which had been stolen from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons?—I said that I considered that the notes had been manufactured with great perfection, or that the plate must have been stolen from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

The name of "Waterlow" was mentioned?—Yes.

MR. BIRKETT explained to the Judge that he drew attention to the fact that, on December 8, the person who had been making the investigation said that there had been duplication from Messrs. Waterlow's plates, because one of his points was that the directors arrived at their irrevocable decision to withdraw the issue of notes without any reference to any one connected with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Travers-Smith, Braithwaite and Co.; Messrs. Johnson, Jecks, and Colclough.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE
SENTENCE FOR ATTACK ON LEEDS WOMAN

At the Leeds Assizes yesterday MR. JUSTICE TALBOT sentenced to six years' penal servitude THOMAS EDWARD MARTIN, 32, labourer, who was indicted for the attempted murder of, and robbery with violence from, an elderly woman, of private means, Miss Lillie Fleming, of Wellclose-place, Leeds, on the night of October 22, by striking her on the head with a hammer and stealing some £7 odd. The prosecution accepted Martin's plea of "Guilty" to the charge of robbery with violence only.

MR. W. STEWART said that at the age of 13 Martin began a career of crime and was sent to a reformatory school for five years. He had been employed as a gardener by Miss Fleming. On the night of the offence Martin called at the house and said he had left a spanner there. Miss Fleming admitted him, and after searching the rooms he went to the kitchen, followed by Miss Fleming. When they were about to enter Martin seized her and forced her to the wall, and holding her there with his knee attempted to strangle her. He reached for a hammer which was hanging on the wall and hit her on the head several times with it with such violence that her skull was fractured. He then searched the house and took £7 from various places.

Detective-inspector Webster said that five days later Martin went to Southport and robbed a room in an hotel of jewelry valued at £80.

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT, in passing sentence, said:—"You very nearly killed this woman, and if you had killed her you would have had nothing to save you from the scaffold."

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1830. Price 7d.

The India papers of July just received, contain the following account of an affray between the natives and the emigrants at the New Australian settlement on the Swan (Western Australia):—"Up to the 5th of May last the natives had been friendly to the settlers, but on that day they first showed hostile feelings in an attempt made by some of them to commit some petty theft on the settlement of Perth. A quarrel ensued, the military were called out, and before the affray could be quelled, the natives had seven of their number killed, and one officer and three of the military were wounded by spears. The natives on the Swan have neither houses nor clothing, and nothing yet resembling a boat or a raft has been found amongst them. They were to be seen on the banks of the estuary, where they resort to spear the fish which abound on its shores and all along the coast, and of different kinds, but particularly a kind of rock-cod, which is excellent."

[Advertisement.]—If the Person who took his Degree at Oxford on Thursday, the 18th of November, and who has not since returned home, should see this, he is earnestly entreated to write immediately to his afflicted mother, who waits in London in the hope of hearing from him.

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday, December 5), price 1s., are:—Towle v. Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, Limited (Income-tax); C. G. Dobell and Co., Limited v. Barbes and Garratt (Food for cattle); Commissioner of Taxes v. British Australian Wool Realization Association, Limited (Income-tax).

PATENTS EXTENDED FOR 10 YEARS

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE yesterday granted to Mr. Sidney George Brown, F.R.S., the survivor of the patentees of two patents relating to gyroscopic compasses for use in ships, an extention of the patents for 10 years, the first as from November 11, 1930, and the second as from August 3, 1932. This was the maximum extension possible under the Act. His LORDSHIP said that the invention was exceptionally ingenious, and anything which made navigation easier and safer must be of the greatest importance to the public.

Thomas Thompson, 29, fitter, of Coburg-street, Gateshead, was committed for trial at Sunderland on Wednesday on a charge of the manslaughter of Albert Alfred Ficklin, an Inspector of Taxes, through alleged reckless driving of a motor-car on 8 September 24. Bail was allowed.

LAW NOTICES, DECEMBER 5

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Petitions.—Abirall v. Lapin and another; Twilight House v. the Perpetual Trustee Company, Limited, and others. Appeal.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company v. the King (pt. hd.).

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Appeals.—Dawood Hasham Essof and another (substituted for the Official Liquidator) v. C. T. Tuck Shom (substituted for Leon Shom's son) (pt. hd.); Dola Sundaracharier and others v. Narayana Ayyar and others.

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division.—(In Bankruptcy.)—Re A. F. de Wael, E. Southcott, and H. C. M. Rickford (carrying on business as Ironmongery and Co.) (to be mentioned) (1); re Roebuck, T. H. (2).—(Final List.)—Re appln. of Nicholson and Sons, Ltd., re Opposition by Bass Ratcliffe and Gretton, Ltd., and re Trade Marks Acts, 1905 to 1919 (pt. hd.) (2); John Groves and Sons, Ltd. v. Jolliffe (23).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and Non Trial List).—Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft Helvetia v. Administrator of German Property (pt. hd.) (37); re the Petition of Right of the National Pari-Mutuel Association, Ltd. (the National Pari-Mutuel Association, Ltd. v. the King) (39); Harrington v. W. S. Shuttleworth and Co., Ltd. (42).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (RAYE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Harriman v. Konig (pt. hd.) (52).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Serbo Rubber Sponge Products, Ltd. v. Defries (57); Rendell-Bayley v. Digby Colliery Co., Ltd. (51).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Peters v. Holmes (pt. hd.) (32); Terroni v. Cossini (to be mentioned) (20); Kamdin v. Bocarro (49).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Jenkins (Jenkins v. Davies) (49); re Backhouse (Westminster Bank Ltd. v. Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union) (43); re Wimpey (Wimpey v. Churchill) (50); re White (White v. White, 1929) (52); re Prentice (Sturges v. Prentice) (58).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd. v. Carter Davis, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (28).

ROLLS CHANCERY JUDGE'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Pearce (Pearce v. Emery) (with witnesses) (pt. hd.) (43); re Sodeau Contract and re Law of Property Act, 1925 (44); At 2:—In Court (no Chambers).—Master Kenyon.—Re Maple.

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (Divisional Court) (AVORY, SWIFT, and ACTON, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Crown Paper.—Barnes and ors. v. the Trustees of the British United Order of Oddfellows (pt. hd.) (141).—Final Paper.—Russell v. Lambert (203).—Crown Paper.

THE KING v. Compensation Authority for the County of Buckingham (ex parte Jones) (142); The King v. Same (ex parte Jones) (143); Nelson v. Dental Board of United Kingdom (148).

COURT VII. (HUMPHREY, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Hewson v. Luxton (pt. hd.) (1654); Howells v. Davies, J. (1522); Howells v. Davies, E. E. (1522).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Order XIV. Rule 3a.—Schotz v. Brownlow (3058); Trigge v. Roberts (2960).

COURT VI. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Acetate Products Corpn., Ltd. v. Morden (2260); Bowmaker Ltd. v. Rickman (2220).

COURT VIII. (WALLER, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—National Provincial Bank v. H. J. White and Co., Ltd.; The African American Dept. Corp. v. the Threadneedle Insce. Co. (1925), Ltd. Not before 10.45.—Commercial List.—Banco de Portugal v. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1617).

THE "WARNED" LIST

The following cases will be at the head of next week's lists subject to any case left over from to-day's Cause List:—Special Juries.—Robertson v. Miskin (fixed Dec. 8) (1584); Wilson-Rae v. Salchell and ors. (fixed Dec. 9) (3084); Morser v. Eagle Star and Brit. Dominions Insce. Co., Ltd. (Dec. 11) (352); Baldwin v. Southern Rly. (Dec. 11); Bingham v. Garmont British Picture Corp., Ltd. (1470); Swinden v. Salmon (1542); Mayhead v. Hydraulic Hoist Co., Ltd. (1556); Benbow and anr. v. Adlard (1598); Wells v. Myddleton and ors. (1618); Coleman v. Premier Juries, Ltd. (1630); Cameron Juries, Ltd. v. Heston and Isleworth U.D.C. (1806); Soman v. International Cinematograph Corpn., Ltd. (1137); Evans v. Way (1795); Sailor and anr. v. the Hertford Table Works and anr. (1809); Thompson v. Bristow and Co., Ltd. v. Kingston (1815); Griffin v. John J. Knight, Ltd., and anr. (1826); Creighton v. L.G.O. Co., Ltd., and anr. (1829); Lazworth v. H. Taylor and Son (1841); Baldock and anr. v. Vickery (1851); Williams v. Alfred Pryke (1854).—Non-Juries.—Cheeseborne v. Frish (Hired Dec. 6) (2195); Pearcy v. Photomaton Parent Corpn., Ltd., and ors. (fixed Dec. 11) (2336); Doo v. Harris (Dec. 11) (2083); U.D.C. of Ruislip-Northwood v. Lee and Wife (Dec. 11) (2086); Cyril Andrade, Ltd. v. Sotheby and Co. (Dec. 11) (2167); Albert Ochse Co., Ltd. v. Griffiths (Dec. 10) (2186); Wescott v. Cornrich (Dec. 9) (2205); H. and E. Crundall, Ltd. v. Thos. Smith (Haulage), Ltd. (2212); Shaws Agency, Ltd., and anr. v. Spikesman (2237); Brade v. Appleton and ors. (2231); Cropper v. Vanbergen (2255); Roberts v. Lewis (2265); Bedford and Kent v. Gale (2278); Glikstein v. Cohen and anr. (2281); Pool v. Caeson (2288).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court I. are discharged from attendance.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (THE PRESIDENT).—At 10.30

Sporting News

RACING

GATWICK MEETING

VICTORY OF RENDER

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Gatwick Meeting was concluded yesterday in pleasant weather. Although none of the fields was very large, there were sufficient runners and much of the racing was interesting.

A few years ago Escott was one of the leading riders under National Hunt Rules, but a series of accidents and more than one visit to America took him for a time out of the limelight that always plays around a leading rider, whether it be on the Flat or over jumps. This season he is showing once again that he is a fine rider over both hurdles and fences. He rode the winners of the first two races yesterday and showed that he is as good as ever he was. His first success was gained on Rosecomb in the Courtland Selling Steeplechase. Afrikander was not started for this minor event, for which, in his absence, Sutton Wick was made an odds-on favourite. He refused early in the race, and Rosecomb in the end was an easy winner. Fine Yarn was the only other of the six starters to complete the course, three of them refusing and one of them, The Sheriff, falling. As a rule these old selling steeplechasers get round a course even if they take their own time to do so. Escott's second success was gained in the Horsham Selling Hurdle, in which he rode his father's Dream Ship, who had run well last week at Kempton Park and who, on that running, had at the weights, an obvious chance of success here. Escott had to ride hard to win this race. He made the early running, but was passed by Vic's Choice on the bend into the Straight. Escott, however, made Dream Ship come again close home and, holding off Grange View, won by a neck, with Monarchy third two lengths behind the second. Dream Ship was bought in after his success for 175 guineas, but there was no bid for Rosecomb.

There were only five runners for the Wickham Steeplechase, the most important event of the afternoon, for which Lucidor, who had run a dead-heat with Lewendon at Newbury, started at odds-on. He had to give 4lb. to such a good young steeplechaser as Render, who was ridden by Stott, and this proved just too much for him. At one point in the Straight Lucidor was in front, but Render had headed him before the last fence was reached. Render jumped slightly to the left at this fence and then pecked on landing, but Stott quickly had him balanced again, and went on to win by half a length. Non Plus was close up to the leaders when he fell at the last fence. Render is a young steeplechaser of much promise. Annaly, after all, was not started for the Headley Juvenile Hurdle, for which event Wootton saddled both Royal Blush and Cebrenus. The latter was obviously expected not only to run the better of the two, but also, judging from the betting on the race, he was fully expected to win. Ridden by Ingham, he won easily, as he was entitled to do if he could jump, for if the race had been run under Jockey Club Rules he would most certainly have been successful. Entering the Straight Royal Blush was well in front, but he was beaten some distance from the finish, and gave way to Cebrenus, who won with ease from Lop Ear and Sly Abbot. Royal Blush should be capable of winning a similar event soon. Abbess, who had been first past the winning post in her two previous races over hurdles, ran indifferently.

Worker met Grandene on much better terms in the Novices' Steeplechase than when they had met last, and many people expected that he would turn the tables on the son of Grand Parade. They shared favouritism at 11 to 8. Whatever chance Grandene may have had of winning vanished when he fell three fences from the finish. Worker, on the other hand, made most of the running and jumped boldly and well, in the end winning with great ease. Rumble, a young rider of distinct promise, was knocked out when Grandene fell, and, although it was not considered that he was seriously hurt, he was taken to hospital. Little could be seen of the last race of the meeting, the Moderate Hurdle, owing to mist. When the field went past the stands Formorian was in front, but when the colours could be distinguished between the last two hurdles the favourite, Swift Rowland, was well placed and going so easily that it seemed that he would win. On the Flat, however, Santhome, ridden by his owner, Captain Sassoon, came with a fine run, and, drawing away, went on to win by four lengths from Vinicole, with Swift Rowland only third. Although Santhome was an outsider, his victory was cheered, for Captain Sassoon's riding successes are always popular. Racing under National Hunt Rules could do well with many more owners like him.

SANDOWN PARK PROSPECTS

1.0.—LONG DITTON SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Ormuzd has often run well over this course and is not without a chance here. Other horses from his stable have shown already this season that they are forward in condition. Frank Bare apparently is not to be started, but if plans were changed and he were included in the field I do not know what would beat him. I shall, however, assume his absence. Yearly won at Wolverhampton, but is a very moderate animal, even in this company. Beroadach, Friar Gray, and Fair Weather Jack may rim well. The last named was well backed to win a similar event at Kempton Park last week. I do not really care to make a selection. Perhaps FAIR WEATHER JACK will win.

1.30.—EFFINGHAM SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—SOBRINO seems to have quite a good chance of winning this race.

GATWICK RESULTS

1.0 (1.2).—The COURTLAND SELLING STEEPLE-CHASE of 110 sovs. Three miles.

ROSECOMB, ch g, by Bachelor's Double—Ancona (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), aged, 11st. 8lb. A. Escott 1
FINE YARN, ch g, by Zria—Llangilda (Sir P. G. Lawson), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... Owner 2
Quite Alone (Mr. R. F. Goad), aged, 11st. 3lb. Owner 0
The Sheriff (Mr. K. Goode), aged, 11st. 8lb. Owner 0
Sutton Wick (Captain A. E. Grant), aged, 11st. 8lb. W. Payne 0
Aesop (Mr. M. G. Roddick), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..Owner 0
(Winner trained by W. Smyth, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 on Sutton Wick, 5 to 2 agst Rosecomb, 8 to 1 each The Sheriff and Fine Yarn, 100 to 8 Quite Alone, 100 to 6 agst Aesop.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 5s. 6d.; places, 5s. 3d. Total win pool, 3,463 units; total place pool, 1,577 units. Won by eight lengths; only two finished. There was no bid for the winner.

1.30 (1.31).—The HORSHAM SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

DREAM SHIP, b g, by Argosy—Sweet Dream (Mr. H. Escott), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... A. Escott 1
GRANGE VIEW, b g, by Cottage—Llwyn-yr-Eos (Mrs. Boswall-Preston), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. C. Wenham 2
MONARCHY, ch h, by Monarch—Eden Nook (Mr. F. W. Wilmot), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... S. Ingham 3
Wild Boy (Mr. T. Field), aged, 11st. 12lb. P. Horan 0
Bucks Yeoman (Mr. T. Fitton), aged, 11st. 8lb. D. Butchers 0
Pestum (Mrs. T. Walton), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. H. Graves 0
Prince Sadim (Mr. V. Smyth), aged, 11st. 5lb. A. Smyth 0
He Will (Mr. P. Thrale, aged, 11st. 4lb. R. Thrale 0
Irish Spinner (Mr. J. Reardon), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. D. Reardon 0
Vic's Choice (Mr. J. M. Gosden), aged, 10st. 5lb. J. Gray 0
Monsieur Bacon (Mr. C. D. Peachey), aged, 10st. 5lb. (car. 10st. 7lb.) ..... W. O'Neill 0
(Winner trained by C. Boyd-Rochfort, at Michel Grove)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Dream Ship, 7 to 2 Monarchy, 6 to 1 Prince Sadim, 7 to 1 each Grange View and Irish Spinner, 10 to 1 Monarchy, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 3d.; places, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 6s. Total win pool, 4,486 units; total place pool, 3,760 units. Won by a neck; two lengths separated second and third. Vic's Choice was fourth and Wild Bee last. The winner was bought in for 175 guineas.

2.0 (2.2).—The WICKHAM HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

RENDER, b g, by The Alder—Jenny Wren (Major H. Peel), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Stott 1
LUCIDOR, b g, by Nimbus—Luciana (Mr. H. Saviill), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... D. Williams 2
BLUE VINNY, b g, by St. David—Eurythemis (Mr. P. Chmann), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... G. Tuner 3
Chiron (Mr. A. M. Jones), aged, 10st. 8lb. ..G. Hardy 0
Non Plus (Mr. H. Beaulov), aged, 10st. ..J. Browne 0
(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 on Lucidor, 7 to 2 agst Render, 6 to 1 Non Plus, 100 to 8 Blue Vinny, 33 to 1 agst Chiron.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 6d.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,076 units; total place pool, 1,798 units. Won by half a length; four lengths separated second and third. Only three finished.

2.30 (2.32).—The HEADLEY JUVENILE HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

CEBRENUS, b c, by Achtoi—Hesperia (Mr. S. Wootton), 10st. 10lb. ..... S. Ingham 1
LOP EAR, b f, by Pelops—Slave Market (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury), 10st. 5lb. ..... M. Fenkes 2
SLY ABBOT, br c, by Abbots Trace—Lady Blink (Mrs. H. G. Gregson), 10st. 5lb. ... A. Escott 3
Abbess (Mr. A. Donn), 11st. 3lb. ..... W. Payne 0
Quarrel (Mr. M. Dollar), 10st. 10lb. P. Prendergast 0
Eastern Song (Mr. E. D. de Mestre) 10st. 10lb. R. Everett 0
Royal Blush (Mr. S. Wootton), 10st. 10lb. J. McGonigal 0
Pegmond (Mr. H Lacy), 10st. ..... t P. Connolly 0
Rock Image (Major C. H. Stevens), 10st. W. Davey 0
Doryphoros (Mr. D. L. Wilson) 10st. ... A. Linegar 0
(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 on Cebrenus, 4 to 1 Abbess, 6 to 2 Eastern Song, 10 to 1 each Quarrel and Lop Ear, 100 to 8 Sly Abbot, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 10s. 3d.; places, 4s. 3d., 5s. 9d., 13s. 3d. Total win pool, 3,511 units; total place pool, 2,911 units. Won by six lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Eastern Song was fourth and Doryphoros last.

3.0 (3.2).—The NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 120 sovs. Two miles.

WORKER, ch g, by Cock-a-hoop—Popsy (Mr. W. Whitehead), 6 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... W. Payne 1
PHYSICIAN, b g, by Son-in-Law—Pharmacie (Mr. W. H. Smith), 5 yrs, 10st. 13lb. ..J. Moloney 2
GREEN EAGLE, b g, by Craig an Eran—Miss Salnfoin (Mr. C. W. Norman), 5 yrs, 10st. 13lb. A. Linegar 3
Merchant's Flag (Mr. F. H. Winnerst), 6 yrs, 11st. 2lb. F. Brookes 0
Grandene (Mr. A. Law), 6 yrs, 12st. ..... K. Rumble 0
(Winner trained by W. Payne, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 each agst Worker and Grandene, 8 to 1 each Physician and Green Eagle, 20 to 1 agst Merchant's Flag.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. ; places, 2s. 9d., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 5,392 units; total place pool, 2,64 units. Won by 15 lengths; a neck separated second and third. Merchant's Flag was the only other to finish.

3.30 (3.31).—The MODERATE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

SANTHOME, b g, by Santorrhe—Home Sweet Home (Captain R. E. Sassoon), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. Owner 1
VINICOLE, b g, by The Alder—Tintara (Captain J. W. Bridges), 6 yrs, 11st. 10lb. D. Morgan 2
SWIFT ROWLAND, br g, by Sir Rowland—Noble Queen (Mrs. C. Bentley), aged, 12st. 5lb. T. Leader 3
Formorian (Miss V. Ellis), 5 yrs, 11st. 8lb. W. Payne 0
Baco (Mr. G. H. Yates), 4 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ... S. Ingham 0
Panaphone (Mr. T. Barclay), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ... Griffiths 0
Rosy Covert (Mr. J. H. Whitney), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. R. Everett 0
Catlap (Mr. J. Reardon), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. D. Reardon 0
Sicilia (Mr. Sadrud J. A. Ridley), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. (car. 10st. 10lb.) ..... Owner 0
Wivenhoe (Mrs. F. Harding), 4 yrs, 10st. 3lb. D. Butchers 0
Tested (Mrs. T. Walton), 6 yrs, 10st. 3lb. G. Graves 0
Paddy O'Hara (Mr. P. Laidlaw-Gilmour), 4 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..... F. Grantham 0
(Winner trained by Martin, at St. Giles, Salisbury)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Swift Rowland, 4 to 1 Tested, 5 to 1 Formorian, 6 to 1 Baco, 8 to 1 Rosy Covert, 10 to 1 Vinicole, 100 to 8 Catlap, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 6d.; places, 3s. 3d., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,660 units; total place pool, 3,240 units. Won by four lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Rosy Covert was fourth and Sicilia last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

RENDER AND CEBRENUS:—Dividend, £7 7s. Pool, £793 10s.; 97 winning tickets.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

GATWICK

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Rosecomb, WIN 8s. 3d., PLACE 6s. 6d.; Fine Yarn, PLACE 3s. 9d.
1.30.—Dream Ship, WIN 10s. 6d., PLACE 3s.; Grange View, PLACE 4s. 3d.; Monarchy, PLACE 29s. 3d.
2.0.—Render, WIN 3s. 3d., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Lucidor, PLACE 3s. 3d.
2.30.—Cebrenus, WIN 8s., PLACE 3s. 6d.; Lop Ear, PLACE 18s. 3d.; Sly Abbot, PLACE unbacked.
3.0.—Worker, WIN 3s. 9d., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Physician, PLACE 3s. 3d.
3.30.—Santhome, WIN 66s. 9d., PLACE 47s.; Vinicole, PLACE 13s. 3d.; Swift Rowland, PLACE 5s. 3d.

CARLISLE

1.0.—Winnersh, WIN 4s. 9d.
1.30.—Nellie Kelly, WIN 62s. 6d., PLACE 9s. 3d.; Colonial Scot, PLACE 16s. 9d.; Tact II., PLACE 6s. 9d.
2.0.—White Pine, WIN 129s. 6d., PLACE 12s. 6d.; Delph China, PLACE 3s. 9d.; Fiddler, PLACE unbacked.
2.30.—Old Fruit, WIN 21s., PLACE 9s. 9d.; May Come, PLACE 5s. 9d.; Polyphonia, PLACE 4s.
3.0.—Variety Star, WIN 9s.
3.30.—Lady Clarion, WIN 17s. 3d., PLACE 3s. 6d.; Heart of Gold, PLACE 2s. 9d.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

MODERATE HANDICAP HURDLE, NEWBURY.—Vivacious.
ST. HELENS HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE, HAYDOCK PARK, AND MAPPERLEY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE, NOTTINGHAM, Delatite.
ELVASTON STEEPLECHASE, NOTTINGHAM.—Delaville, March Hare.
CLUB STEEPLECHASE, HAYDOCK PARK.—Royal Layright.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. W. H. MIDWOOD'S NAME.—Dorm.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Story Teller.

FENCING

Middlesex Hospital beat the London Hospital by seven defeats to nine at the Middlesex Hospital.

The results were :—

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—J. W. Redgate and B. McN. Truscott, one defeat; A. H. Tattersall, two defeats; B. N. Kulchis, three defeats; total, seven defeats.
LONDON HOSPITAL.—V. L. Kahan, one defeat; G. E. Williams, two defeats; A. G. Costa and A. G. Salaman, three defeats; total, nine defeats.

SANDOWN PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

1.0.—The LONG DITTON SELLING HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
MONTPELIER (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	a	12	1
CLOTH OF GOLD (Mr. J. Barlis) ..... Hackett	a	12	1
ORMUZD (Mr. P. K. Beaumont) ..... Gore	a	12	1
ON APPROVAL (Mr. H. Simmonds) ..... Dick	5	12	1
aYEARLY (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	5	12	1
AUDITOR (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... W. Smyth	5	12	1
FRANK BARE (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	a	12	1
RATTLER (Miss V. Cox) ..... W. Nightingall	6	12	1
REBOADACH (Mr. E. Gore) ..... Gore	4	11	10
BONANZA (Mr. J. Hylton) ..... Killalee	4	11	10
ECHO (Mr. R. Gore) ..... Gore	6	11	8
FAIR WEATHER JACK (Mr. A. E. Berry) ..... F. Morgan	6	11	8
AQUILON (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave	a	11	8
FRIAR GRAY (Mr. H. Collins) ..... W. Payne	6	11	8
MINNIE HA HA (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	a	11	8
WHITSBURY (Mr. H. Simmonds) ..... Dick	4	11	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CLOTH OF GOLD, G. Hardy; ORMUZD, G. Goswell; YEARLY, G. Pellerin; AUDITOR, A. Smyth; REBOADACH, J. Ermer; BONANZA, H. Graves; FAIR WEATHER JACK, W. Morgan; FRIAR GRAY, W. Payne; MINNIE HA HA, W. Davey.

1.30.—The EFFINGHAM SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 25 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
GRANDENE (7lb. ex.) (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	6	12	9
SHADOW (Mr. R. W. Gibson) ..... W. Nightingall	a	12	7
EAST AFRICA (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ..... Powell	a	12	4
BRAEMER (Mrs. A. S. Evans) ..... Rayson	a	12	2
THE SHERIFF (Mr. K. Goode) ..... Gosden	a	12	2
PONGO (Mr. C. Forster) ..... Gilbert	a	12	2
SECOND NATIONAL (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	a	11	12
aAUBRETIA (Mrs. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a	11	12
APRIL FOOL (Miss D. Paget) ..... S. Bennet	a	11	12
TREACHERS (Mr. W. Robinson) ..... Hedges	a	11	10
WHITE CARGO (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	6	11	10
BARRACKTON LAD (Mr. W. Cary) ..... Cary	a	11	5
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	11	4
MICA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6	11	3
MARCH ON (Mr. C. W. M. Norrie) ..... Stubbs	a	11	0
SOLOMON'S CHOICE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6	10	6
aTHREE FEATHERS (Mr. G. Clayton) ..... Clayton	a	10	5
VIPOND (Mrs. S. Hanley) ..... Hanley	a	10	4
AIREGLA (Mr. R. C. Petre) ..... Petre	a	10	3
DISPOSALS (Mr. F. Hands) ..... Thrale	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SHADOW, G. Hardy; PONGO, E. Foster; AUBRETIA, W. Stott; APRIL FOOL, J. Sinnott; NEWTOWN WONDER, Owner; DISPOSALS, T. Elder; SOLOMON'S CHOICE, P. Prendergast; VIPOND, —; THREE FEATHERS, —.

2.0.—The ANNUAL HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 300 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
PROSPICE (10lb. ex.) (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	a	12	12
KINNAIRD (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	7
VOLTERO (Mr. A. C. Ionnou) ..... W. Nightingall	5	12	4
GOLDEN RAIN (Sir M. Wilson) ..... W. Nightingall	4	12	1
MICHAELMAS DAY (Mr. C. M. H. Harunsworth) ..... Poole	5	11	13
PRINCE CHERRY (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	6	11	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PROSPICE, F. Rees; KINNAIRD, W. Stott; GOLDEN RAIN, G. Pellerin; PRINCE CHERRY, W. Speck.

2.30.—The THREE-YEAR-OLD HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. One mile and about five furlongs and a half (to start in front of the Stands).

	St	lb
HEART OF GOLD (Mr. F. G. Hurt) ..... Hurt	11	3
QUATORZE (Captain R. E. Sassoon) J. Nightingall	11	3
ESSEX BEACON (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	11	3
SWAN UPPING (Mr. G. L. Whitelaw) Whitelaw	11	3
STEP FORWARD (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Robson	11	0
aBAY OF ACRE (Captain H. Broughton) ..... Pease	10	7
CENTAUR (Lady Carnarvon) ..... Duller	10	7
THE TAVERN KNIGHT (Mr. N. E. Fitzgerald) ..... J. Anthony	10	7
ESPIONAGE (Miss I. E. Ford) ..... Private	10	7
MUTUAL BENEFIT (Mr. R. L. Gilmorcol) ..... T. E. Leader	10	7
IRISH PEACH (Mr. F. Hartigan) ..... F. Hartigan	10	7
ORVELL (Mr. G. Johnstone) ..... E. Piggott	10	7
ROVDON (Mr. E. Bell) ..... Bell	10	7
COLLOMIAN (Mr. H. Martin) ..... J. Nightingall	10	7
NICK OF TIME (Captain L. Montagu) F. Hartigan	10	7
IRISH MONARCH (Mr. W. Nightingall) ..... W. Nightingall	10	7
aRUSTED (Mr. R. E. Parker) ..... Parker	10	7
ANAGANCE (Mr. G. Roddick) ..... Thrale	10	7
LENTON (Mr. Michael Stephens) ..... Blair	10	7
IVY LASS (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	10	7
BLUE LINE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... Beary	10	7
NORMAN ABBOT (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Butchers	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

QUATORZE, Owner; ESSEX BEACON, Thrale; STEP FORWARD, Ingham; BAY OF ACRE, Sherwood; THE TAVERN KNIGHT, Everett; ESPIONAGE, Mr. L. Whitfield; ORVELLO, T. Costello; COLLOMIAN, T. Moreau; NICK OF TIME, T. Cullinan; IRISH MONARCH, W. Speck; ANAGANCE, M. Peaker; BLUE LINE, J. Cash; NORMAN ABBOT, D. Butchers; RUSTED, —.

3.0.—The EWELL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Three miles and about 125 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
APOSTASY (Lady Lindsay) ..... Private	a	12	7
GAINSHARP (Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartican	6	12	5
EASTWARD BOUND (Sir P. G. Lawson) ..... Gosden	6	12	2
HEARTBURN (Lord Allendale) ..... R. Gordon	a	11	12
TORONA HILL (Mr. A. de Boxall) ..... Pendarves	a	11	11
MAROON GUN (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) ..... I. Anthony	a	11	11
WISE DON (Miss M. Mark) ..... R. Hobbs	7	11	8
VOLEE (Captain G. Hamer) ..... S. Bennet	5	11	7
aCORNAFULLA (Mr. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a	11	5
FELCOURT (Mr. R. McAlpine) ..... Poole	6	11	3
GREAT SANDO (Lord Londesborough) H. A. Brown	a	11	3
DOUBTFUL LADY (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... Gilbert	a	11	3
aALL OVER (Lord Marchanley) ..... Thompson	6	11	3
HAREWOOD (Mr. J. Meyer) ..... T. Anthony	6	11	3
PETER MURRAY (Mr. C. F. H. Friday) ..... Friday	a	10	10
Miss GAYNUS (Mrs. A. S. Bellville) ..... J. Hall	4	10	9
LINDHOLM (Mr. J. C. Mackay) ..... Mackay	a	10	5
TETRARANT (Mr. D. Faber) ..... Payson	4	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

EASTWARD BOUND, Owner; HEARTBURN, J. Harney; TOWER HILL, W. Redmond; MAROON GUN, D. Williams; WISE DON, W. Gurney; VOLEE, Sirnott; CORNAFULLA, W. Stott; ALL OVER, F. Gurney; PETER MURRAY, Mr. L. Whitfield; MISS GAYNUS, G. Wilson; LINDHOLM, T. Chisman.

3.35.—The ARTHUR COVENTRY NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
KINGSFORD (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	9
SOUTH HILL (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave	a	12	7
SOBRINO (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	5	12	2
ARUNTIUS (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a	12	2
BALLYFASWOOD (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a	11	9
CEASE FIRE (Mr. A. S. Boxall) ..... Pendarves	a	11	9
TOWER HILL (Mr. A. S. Boxall) ..... Pendarves	a	11	9
ROUCEPORT II. (Mr. C. V. Cazalet) ..... J. Hall	5	11	9
RUTH CHERRY (Mr. J. P. Cowan) ..... J. Chatman	5	11	9
TOY BELL (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ..... Powell	a	11	9
DESERT CHIEF (Major C. K. Davy) ..... Davy	a	11	9
STYDE (Mr. H. A. Ernest) ..... Rimell	a	11	9
SPEAR O' WAR (Lady Lindsay) ..... Private	a	11	9
RENDER (Major Hugh Peel) ..... Poole	5	11	9
BATHTOI (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	6	11	9
MORPHEUS (Mr. V. Cox) ..... Private	a	11	9
PISHOOFR (Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan	6	11	9
aINVERSE (Colonel G. Foliambe) ..... Foliambe	4	11	4
MEANDER (Mr. Michael Stephens) ..... Blair	4	11	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SOUTH HILL, Mr. L. Whitfield; SOBRINO, Captain H. Weber; ARUNTIUS, Owner; CEASE FIRE, —; TOWER HILL, —; DESERT CHIEF, Owner; TIDE, Mr. Thackray; BATHTOI, Owner; MORPHEUS, —; INVERSE, —.

CARLISLE RESULTS

1.0 (1.3).—The CURROCK HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 50 sovs. Three miles.

WINNERSH, b f, by Furore—Lady Fairstead (Mr. F. E. Peck), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..Mr. G. Owen, 1
DESERT SHEIK, ch g, by All Alone—Pands (Mr. J. Haner), aged, 11st. 13lb. ..... Mr. Carr 2
Also ran:—Petard (Mr. Elliott).
(Winner trained by Hurt, at Hednesford)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Winnersh, 7 to 4 Desert Sheik, 9 to 4 agst Petard.

TOTALISATOR PRICE (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 4s. Total win pool, 1,897 units. Won by two lengths; only two finished.

1.30 (1.34).—The MOORHOUSE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

NELLIE KELLY, b m, by Lonawand—Landworker (Mr. G. Dixon), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... Mr. E. Stephenson 1
COLONIAL SCOT, b g, by Kroonstad—Georgina Mac (Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Tweedie), aged, 11st. ..... J. Hamilton 2
TACT II., ch g, by Picture Palace—Prudence (Mr. J. Robertson), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Cooke 3
Also ran:—Scotty Rig (J. Hamey), His Chance (J. Richardson), Nedlog (J. Mason), George G. (F. Croney), Felix II. (A. Waudby), Sweet Pam (W. Thatcher), Countess C. (Mr. G. Owen).
(Winner trained privately)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Nedlog, 6 to 1 each Scotty Rig and Tact II., 7 to 1 His Chance, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 50s. 6d.; places, 6s. 3d., 4s. 3d., 15s. Total win pool, 2,332 units; total place pool, 1,806 units. Won by three lengths; half a length separated second and third. His Chance was fourth and Sweet Pam last.

2.0 (2.4).—The GOSSIP HOLME HURDLE RACE of 50 sovs. Two miles.

WHITE PINE, ch g, by Indian Runner—Gypsophila (Mrs. R. Chesps), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... J. Mason 1
DELPH CHINA, b f, by Desman—China Song (Mr. D. Boyd), 3 yrs, 10st. (car. 10st. 2lb.) ..... J. Weymes 2
FIDDLER, b g, by Royal Weaver—Pedulas (Mr. J. S. Wight), 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... Lord Haddington 3
Also ran:—In the Clouds (E. Davey), Fire-meter (Mr. Elliott), Jim Crow (J. Hamey), Crasher (J. Richardson), Kalepot (C. Brown), Sincere (A. Waudby), Miss Dilston (J. Cooke).
(Winner trained by Easterby, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst White Pine, 3 to 1 In the Clouds, 4 to 1 Delph China, 10 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 3d.; places, 3s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 12s. Total win pool, 2,099 units; total place pool, 1,448 units. Won by five lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Kalepot was fourth and Fire-meter last.

2.30 (2.32).—The SCUGGAR SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 50 sovs. Two miles.

OLD FRUIT, ch g, by Bramble Twig—Old China (Mr. G. S. Charlton), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... A. Lowe 1
MAY COME, b g, by Tredennis—Avalanche (Mr. W. L. Irving), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..A. Waudby 2
POLYPHONIA, b g, by Polyphonic—Maeonia (Mr. F. Usher), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... Owner 3
Also ran:—Wee Pei-fu (C. Brown), Fire Queen (W. Hamilton), Pagan Chief (Mr. E. Stephenson), Bally Prince (P. Powell), The Lucky Dream (J. Mason).
(Winner trained by T. Webb, at Morpeth)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst May Come, 5 to 1 each Wee Pei-fu, The Lucky Dream, and Polyphonia, 6 to 1 Fire Queen, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 20s. 6d.; places, 5s. 3d., 4s., 4s. Total win pool, 2,112 units; total place pool, 1,549 units. Won by a length and a half; one length separated second and third. The Lucky Dream was fourth and Bally Prince last. The winner was bought in for 90 guineas.

3.0 (3.1).—The PENRITH OPTIONAL SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

VARIETY STAR, b g, by Planet—Sonia (Mr. F. Usher), 5 yrs, 10st. (car. 10st. 11lb.) ..... J. Hamilton 1
ZAIN, b g, by Zria—Banvale (Mr. W. H. Midwood), aged, 10st. ..... A. Waudby 2
ATTEMPT, ch g, by Attalus—Drogheda (Mr. F. G. Hurt), aged, 10st. ..... J. Mason 3
Also ran:—Golden Duke (Mr. E. Stephenson).
(Winner trained by Wight, at Grantshouse)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 each agst Attempt and Zain, 4 to 1 Variety Star, 100 to 6 agst Golden Duke.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 7s. 9d. Total win pool, 1,874 units. Won by three-quarters of a length; 15 lengths separated second and third. The winner was bought in for 90 guineas.

3.30 (3.30).—The BRAMPTON HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 50 sovs. Two miles.

LADY CLARION, br f, by Clarion—Millbrook Fancy (Mr. F. Usher), 3 yrs, 10st. 10lb. (car. 10st. 12lb.) ..... Owner 1
HEART OF GOLD, ch f, by Tangiers—Golden Horn (Mr. F. G. Hurt), 3 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..J. Mason 2

(Continuen at foot of next column)

SQUASH RACKETS

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE CHAMPIONSHIP

Wing-Commander F. L. Robinson (holder) beat Pilot-Officer G. R. A. Elsmie in the final of the Royal Air Force Squash Rackets Championship at Queen's Club, West Kensington, yesterday by three games to two (9—2, 8—10, 4—9, 9—3, 10—8).

This match was easily the best which has been played in the Royal Air Force Squash Rackets Championship, and Robinson won it through his ability to keep his head down and to concentrate on return at any cost when in difficulties. Robinson scraped up many balls which hugged the side wall as only a player of great experience could do, and these shots won him the championship again. Pilot-Officer Elsmie is a player after the order of K. C. Gandar-Dower, though he is still at least two classes below the form of that player. Elsmie is not as neat on his feet as Gandar-Dower, nor has he the control of strokes of that player. He is, however, awkwardly fast, and his volleying and half-volleying refuse to allow an opponent to set a pace to his convenience. Robinson has never played better—especially as he had two unexpected decisions given against him—and he was able to win by one last effort of great concentration.

Robinson won the first game of the match rather easily, Elsmie being rather nervous and apt to lift his head in his first Championship final. In the second game Robinson took matters too easily. The great Robert Fitzsimmons once said that he was always sorry for his opponent when he had knocked him out, but glad if he was not dead: when he was knocked out, however, his opponent was an enemy. Robinson should have gone all out to win 3—0; he allowed Elsmie—who does not need much encouragement—to find his game, and then all was to do all over again. Elsmie led 4—3 in the second game, and in his next hand made a fine run of three aces which took him to 7—3. Robinson made a brilliant sequence of five aces to lead 8—7, but Elsmie put him out and won the game by sheer return.

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

ROWING

MR. FAIRBAIRN ON ORTHODOXY

SOME SECRETS OF SUCCESSFUL ROWING. By R. FAIRBAIRN. (Sporting Handbooks, Limited, 2s. 6d.)

(FROM OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. Fairbairn's success as a coach lends interest to any book on the subject of rowing from his pen, but, when on opening "Some Secrets of Successful Rowing" it is revealed that its sub-title reads "Including a System of Training for a Boat Club and an Exposure of the Errors of Orthodoxy," it is plain that this thin, concise treatise will lead to no little controversy in rowing circles.

Mr. Fairbairn has so often been attacked by the upholders of the orthodox school of rowing that it is not surprising that he has at last taken the offensive himself, strong in the knowledge of his past successes. Just as he and his crews have flourished under hostile criticism, orthodox rowing should derive little but benefit from Mr. Fairbairn's "exposure." For the true orthodox school of rowing, the school which used Dr. Warre's Grammar, has many nominal adherents who travesty its tenets. Mr. Fairbairn, by attributing to the true orthodox school the errors of the false coaches, should rouse it to purge itself of them.

It may be that Mr. Fairbairn exaggerates the ettor of which so-called orthodox coaches are guilty, but he is unerring in discovering a tendency towards a fault. For instance, except on the Severn, they do not advise their men to catch it with the shoulders and then use the legs, but many an orthodox coach says "lift" when he really means "kick" the body over the slide, and so the misunderstanding grows. The prevalence of the lively recovery is not so universal as Mr. Fairbairn would make us believe, nor the insistence on a perfectly straight back at the expense of work. But then Mr. Fairbairn may with some justice be himself accused of using exaggeration as a method. To cure a fault he will fly to the other extreme, and if, as a result of this book, a series of meetings is held to discuss the points of variance between coaches of either school much good may result to English rowing from his exaggeration.

It is surely obvious that kicking the slide away is theoretically unsound from a mechanical point of view. It only means a slip in applying the work, and, while some slip may be desirable to overcome inertia and establish momentum quickly, which is the meaning of life in a crew, this can surely be left to the inefficiency of the average human frame. It is probably true to say that no oarsman who really uses his legs can combine body and slide in a theoretically perfect manner. At the same time those who have watched the funereal, lack-breaker progress of some of the lower oxford and Cambridge College eights may well come the most desperate remedies to secure some life, some ease, and some hope for the galley-slaves.

One novel and interesting suggestion made by Mr. Fairbairn is that hollowing the body at the finish of the stroke enables the oarsman to row the handle of the oar farther home, and thus to lengthen the stroke. There is theoretically something to be said for this, but actually some suspects that in practice the added difficulty in getting the hands away, and the interference with the free play of the lungs which Mr. Fairbairn himself is so anxious to preserve when he reiterates that a crew should come lazily forward, more than outweigh any extra length that he may gain. Another suggestion, probably correct in theory, is that if one pulls with the arms through the stroke they do not tire more quickly than other parts of the body. It is surely plain, however, that by doing so before the slide is finished the arms are merely fighting against the legs and if the legs are too strong for them, some of the force of the legs must be wasted. The work of the arms is most economically done at the finish of the stroke in the manner of which the late W. A. L. Fletcher was the greatest exponent. No orthodox coach has condemned the use of the arms in the proper place, nor have they failed to condemn that stiffness which Mr. Fairbairn suggests is necessarily the result of keeping the arms straight until the slide is on the back stop.

It would be a brave man indeed who would question Mr. Fairbairn's systems of training. Systematic work, long rows, and smart paddling all the time, even if it is light, have not failed to contribute to the successes of his crews, and no coach should be without this book for that reason. When he has it he is likely to be less merciful in the matter of easies, and more so in his rebukes, and, above all, his lectures. Mr. Fairbairn is to be congratulated also on his condemnation of the old error of stinting oarsmen of fluid after a hard day's work. One secret of successful rowing Mr. Fairbairn does not give away, for he assigns no specific reason for his crews checking the run of their boat so much less than orthodox crews. This may be the "laziness" forward on which he insists so continuously. It may be his insistence on that lateral pressure of the button against the rowlock, which he unjustly accuses orthodox coaches of omitting altogether to teach, but whatever the secret this is the most outstanding virtue of crews Mr. Fairbairn himself has coached.

It is an original book, and, unlike the bulk of rowing literature, it is written with a sense of humour, but at the end one is left with the impression that Mr. Fairbairn may after all be mistaken in the reason for all these successes which are so fully recorded. Perhaps one must look not so much to the superiority of Mr. Fairbairn's methods of coaching over orthodox methods, great as the advantage his concentration on essential points may have given him over those so-called orthodox coaches who have neglected them, nor even to the systematization of training on which he has insisted, but rather to Mr. Fairbairn's own enthusiasm and his capacity for infecting with his enthusiasm every crew which he coaches and every coach who is his pupil.

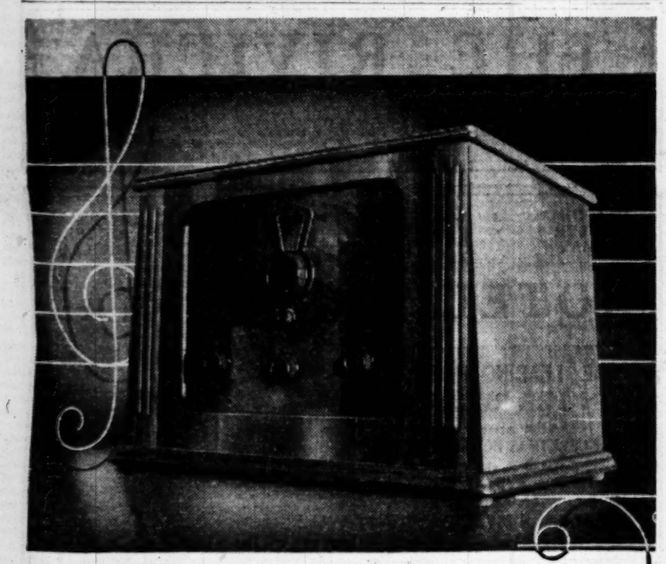
THE CAMBRIDGE CREW

The President of the Cambridge University Boat Club, T. A. Brocklebank (Third Trinity), has decided not to proceed any farther this term with practice for the University crew, but has warned a number of oarsmen to be in residence on the first day of Full Term, January 5, in order to begin work. In addition to the President the other Blues to come into residence will be P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus), H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity), W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity), and D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret). The Seniors included in the list are D. St. J. Gogarty (Downside and Pembroke), R. H. H. Symonds (Bedford and Lady Margaret), G. Gray (Bolton and Queens'), and L. Luxton (Melbourne, Australia, and Pembroke). Three Freshmen who did well in the Trial Eights will be tried. They are J. I. S. Moore (Shrewsbury and Lady Margaret), C. J. S. Sergel (Monkton Combe and Clare), and F. M. Symonds (Bedford and Lady Margaret).

RACKETS

Wellington College (D. B. Lang and H. S. Reid) beat Radley College (R. M. E. Williams and P. N. Kitching) at rackets at Radley yesterday by 11—15, 15—11, 1—15, 16—13, 15—6, 15—6. The Radley second pair (E. C. Dawnay and M. A. B. Wilkinson) beat the Wellington second pair (I. P. M. Hope and R. D. Healing) by 15—11, 15—3, 15—6.

Rugby School (R. A. Gray and J. Garforth-Bles) beat Malvern College (P. T. B. Nunneley and A. Peake) by 15—7, 17—18, 15—3, 15—0, 15—11 at Malvern yesterday. In a singles match Nunneley beat Gray by three games to one.



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RUGBY FOOTBALL

SHERBORNE BEAT DULWICH

Sherborne beat Dulwich by two goals and two tries (16 points) to nothing at Dulwich yesterday. It was a postponed match, the ground having been under water last Saturday. The conditions were not very favourable yesterday, the ground being very heavy, and the brunt of the game being borne by the forwards, though they did not control it.

Dulwich adhered to a policy which has not always proved efficacious—namely, that of playing the extra man outside. Their seven forwards held their own with the Sherborne eight for the 30 minutes each way that was played, but towards the end of the game they were beginning to lag. The heavy Sherborne pack then began to assert themselves, and had full time been played it is possible that the home side might have been overrun.

Sherborne had to look for their advantage outside the scrummage. There they were much faster and combined better, and though Dulwich had an extra man behind the scrummage, he was negligible both in attack and defence. The Sherborne three-quarter backs timed their passes like seasoned players, and the ball was only allowed to reach the wing when there was a chance to score, and then it went out very quickly. Much of the effectiveness of this was due to the excellent understanding of the half-backs. Carey always knew where to find Candler, whose propensity for working a blind side attack was perhaps carried a little too far.

Dulwich, with a fair share of the ball, suffered from weakness in the centre and lack of pace on the wings, a good many promising movements coming to nothing. A fast-breaking pack of forwards did their best to redeem mistakes in defence, and in the centre, and in this respect none did better than Edwards, who worked unsparingly and is a player likely to be heard of in big football.

Sherborne started strongly, and after several attacks on the left wing had failed, Candler took an awkward pass from Carey, made some ground on the right wing, and gave Mallock, who backed up well, a long inside pass, Mallock scoring a very good try. Bowman kicked a goal, but that was the extent of the scoring in the first half, Dulwich, in fact, having rather the better of matters up to the interval. Dulwich launched a strong attack in the second half, but their movements lacked finish, and the Sherborne tackling was eminently sound. Gradually Sherborne worked the ball back, some very good loose rushes being seen at this period, and Smyly, Dick, and Candler added tries, mostly from good handling movements, and Bowman kicked another goal.

The teams were:

DULWICH COLLEGE.—G. A. L. Williams, back; M. A. Staniforth, H. T. Bartlett, S. C. Griffith, G. Boon, three-quarter backs; J. F. B. Phillips, five eighth; L. I. Knowland, R. H. Spencer, half-backs; J. Edwards, A. Allaway, R. A. Biggs, L. H. Lewisson, N. M. Olsen, C. Kerr, and P. C. Calvert, forwards.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.—W. E. Grayburn, back; C. W. Lyle, J. F. M. Moyle, R. C. S. Dick, and D. D. F. Smyly, three-quarter backs; D. L. Candler and J. F. B. Carey, half-backs; J. H. Bowman, C. C. Mallock, C. S. Blundell, G. D. Lear, H. W. O. Walker, T. Fenwick, D. L. Ridout, and F. B. D. Moger, forwards.

TRIAL MATCH CHANGES

Two further changes, making four in all since the original selections, were announced yesterday in the teams for the first International trial match this season to be played at Blundellsands on Saturday. Both changes are among the forwards. For the Whites, P. E. Dunkley (Harlequins) will take the place of J. W. Forrest (United Services), and in the Colours' pack J. Davies, of Gloucester, will take the place of G. S. Seward, who was injured yesterday when playing for Eastern Counties at Woodford.

Kempson's beat Spreckley's in the Cock House match at Marlborough yesterday by nine points to three.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
SHERBORNE SCHOOL	16	*DULWICH COLLEGE	0
*FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE	55	NORWICH SCHOOL	0
*MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL	9	ST. JOHN'S, OXFORD	3
		HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL	0
*NEWPORT HIGH SCHOOL	9		

* Home Team.

BILLIARDS

NEWMAN'S MATCH WITH McCONACHY

The result of the match in the international tournament between Newman and McConachy was a foregone conclusion when play was continued yesterday at Thurston's Hall, in Leicester-square, as Newman was leading by 12,772. The chief competitive interest remaining in the game is concerned with the number of points scored by Newman, who possesses a very good chance of finishing at the head of the list on the aggregates. The tournament will be decided by the number of games won, but there is a special award for the highest aggregate.

McConachy had the better of the play in the afternoon, when he scored 815 for an average of 102, while Newman made 641 for an average of 80. The fact that Newman was in play with a break of 1,130 (unfinished) caused great interest to be taken in the play. It is the sixth run of four figures Newman has made in this match, and his tenth of the season, but when Newman had increased it to 1,299 he missed a very difficult screw-back cannon.

The scores at the interval were:—Newman (receives 7,000, in play), 29,374; McConachy (receives 7,000), 16,776.

Newman won the snooker at 72 to 47, the scores then being:—Newman (receives 200), 1,355; McConachy, 1,162.

The play in the evening went in favour of McConachy, who gave a brilliant display to return an average of 300 for a total of 902, while Newman made 862 for an average of 287.

Newman increased a small unfinished run to 226 when he missed an awkward two-cushion cannon, and McConachy played so well that he entertained the spectators by making a break of 305, which included a run of 78 canlions. A high standard of play was maintained by Newman, who added a break of 131 and then, at his third visit, after his opponent had scored 56, Newman continued to show the same brilliant form which has made the match so interesting, although so one-sided, in adding a break of 415. Newman made a run of 69 cannons, but he played so well in other phases of the game that any suggestion of specialization was eliminated.

The closing scores were:—Newman (receives 7,000, in play), 30,236; McConachy (receives 7,000), 17,678.

McConachy won the snooker at 77 to 50, the closing scores being:—Newman (receives 200), 1,405; McConachy, 1,239.

W. SMITH IN FORM

When the match in which W. Smith conceded S. Smith 12,000 start in a fortnight's play was continued at the Burroughes Hall in Soho-square yesterday S. Smith was leading by 3,071, which gave him a small advantage on the handicap.

W. Smith, however, had much the better of the play in the afternoon, when he reduced his opponent's lead to 1,893, scoring 1,352 for an average of 150, while the younger player made only 174 for an average of 19. The feature of W. Smith's play was a sound all-round break of 637, his other runs being 48, 62, 31, 221, 94 and 351 (unfinished). S. Smith's only break of any note was 123.

The scores at the interval were:—S. Smith (receives 12,000), 19,745; W. Smith (in play), 17,852.

The play in the evening was extremely good. W. Smith increased his unfinished run to 417, and, after his opponent had made breaks of 172, 200, and 97, the Darlington professional played out time with a run of 702 (unfinished). W. Smith scored 844 for an average of 281, while S. Smith made 469 for an average of 156.

The closing scores were:—S. Smith (receives 12,000), 20,214; W. Smith (in play), 18,696.

LINDRUM'S BIG BREAK

A break of 1,036 was made by Lindrum in the first session yesterday in the match between Lindrum and Davis at Leicester. The innings, which contained several series of cannons, ended when he missed a cushion cannon from an awkward position. By scoring 1,246 to Davis's 757, Lindrum reduced his deficit to less than 1,000 points. His other break during the session was 164, and he had an average of 311. Davis, whose average was 250, made breaks of 388, and 290. The score at the interval was:—Davis (receives 7,000) (to play), 20,380; Lindrum, 19,393.

The closing scores were:—Davis (receives 7,000, in play), 21,237; Lindrum, 20,348.

S. SMITH MATCHED WITH REECE

A match was arranged yesterday between Reece and S. Smith, the Doncaster player, who is one of the most promising of the younger professionals. The match, which will be for £100 a side, is on level terms. It will be decided by time, and will be played at the Burroughes Hall in Soho-square from February 9 to 21.

BOXING AT THE ALBERT HALL

HOOD AND SHADE DRAW AGAIN

(FROM OUR BOXING CORRESPONDENT)

The return match between Jack Hood, of Birmingham, and Dave Shade, of America, was fought at the Royal Albert Hall last night, and, as on the first occasion, was declared a draw at the end of 12 interesting rounds of boxing.

There was, however, one vital difference between the two fights and the two decisions. In the first Hood in the end had very nearly outboxed a man at least half a stone heavier than himself but less able to stay the pace. Shade's long service in the prize-ring, in fact, threatened at last to be his downfall instead of his greatest asset. Last night Hood started so well in the use of his left, which easily stopped the American's rushes and soon began to make him slow down, that a notable British boxing victory looked in sight. British boxers, it may be remarked, even when they are champions, do not often manage to give away weight to a first-class fighter from the other side of the Atlantic. If Hood had pressed home his undoubted advantage at the end of the first four rounds, and had used his right as he had used it in the original contest, there can be little doubt that Shade would have fallen seriously behind on points, if not on to the floor of the ring.

Even in his easiest and most polished moments, however, Hood was lacking in something and, when his opponent began to pummel him hard in the clinches that grew longer and longer as the fight proceeded, that something seemed to be made up of a lack of easy breathing and an overdone reliance upon mere defence. This development of the fight undoubtedly encouraged Shade to make still more determined efforts to wear his man down at in-fighting and hitting in clinches. Hood then alternated between mere twisting and turnings of the body and entanglements of arms that availed him very little. Shade's best blow, a short right, delivered with unhindered accuracy to various parts of the lower ribs, was not to be kept out in this way. Hood may have imagined that Shade's offensive would wear itself out quickly, but even so, his tactics were unsound in all the vital essentials.

That Shade's fighting grew in vigour owing to his repeated successes at close quarters was palpable. That Hood weakened under the assault, whether he admitted it to himself or not, was equally clear. Finally, from the point of view of winning the fight, Shades ability to carry the fight to his opponent practically all the time was bound, according to all known precedents, to influence the referee in his favour. There was, of course, far too much holding, but Shade was not the only, if the worse, offender in this respect.

In the seventh round Hood showed some signs of a recovery, and a brilliant left-right, in addition to several straight lefts, seemed to have given him the round on points if he had not relaxed and allowed Shade to hook him hard to the jaw with the left. There still remained plenty of hope for Hood, however, for Shade at last was beginning to slow down, and Hood's straight left, measured and timed beautifully, once more scored heavily in stopping rushes. Then, just when he had the fight saved, with his opponent tired as well as much slower, Hood again relapsed into defence. It is fair to add, as a suggested explanation, that the punishment he had received on the body had taken some of the sting out of Hood's lefts, and had made it doubly hard to keep both arms unceasingly active in the clinches.

At any rate the left stops ceased to stop the counter rights to the body, and although they gave Hood the tenth round, they seldom made it possible to use the following right. Hood, indeed, seldom got in the hooks and swings with the right that had puzzled and alarmed the American so much in the first contest. Hood's best punches with the right hand were short ones and mostly upper-cuts. These, once or twice, did appear to shake Shade to some extent. It was strange that Hood, who is an unusually intelligent boxer, did not repeat the experiment that he made so successfully in round eight, when he surprised and hurt Shade with a right to the body and a swiftly following left to the jaw.

The last two rounds were largely Shade's because he forced all the fighting. His punching, apart from that right to the body, was not very severe, but the cumulative effect apparently was proved by Hood's inability to break loose and fight back for more than a quarter of a minute at a time. The American was unlucky not to have gained the referee's decision in his favour.

Desmond Jeans, the heavy-weight who looks as if he had been intended for the amateur rather than the professional ring, fought his usual gallant fight against Tony Arpino, the Bedford Rugby footballer, and deserved the verdict on points. Arpino is no more than a slogger, but his strength and courage very nearly wore down Jeans as they would nearly wear down anyone not an experienced fighter and first-class boxer.

"THE TIMES" TOURNAMENT

The Times Amateur Boxing Club held their annual tournament last night, at the Stadium Club, Holborn. The tournament was in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind, and as a large crowd watched the boxing the fund has benefited to the extent of at least £200. Major J. J. Astor presented the prizes and, in a short speech, he said that the competitors, whether winning or losing, would have the satisfaction of knowing that they had rendered real service to the Greater London Fund for the Blind.

In a special four-round contest it was unusual to find two A.B.A. champions opposed to each other. J. W. Duffield, the feather-weight champion, was twice floored in the first round by H. Mizler, bantam-weight champion, but his stamina pulled him through and he won on points.

The results were:—

8ST. OPEN NOVICE COMPETITION.—FIRST ROUND.—C. Clarkson (Polytechnic B.C.) beat F. L. Kemp (Alexandra B.C.), who was disqualified in the second round; H. Smith (Alexandra B.C.) beat A. Barrett (*The Times* A.B.C.) in the second round; F. Hicks (*The Times* A.B.C.) beat H. R. Stammers (Fitzroy Lodge B.C.), on points; J. Watson (Webbe Institute B.C.) beat J. Hesketh (Watney's B.C.) on points; P. Kilder (Lynn A.B.C.) beat J. B. Lawson (L.G.O.C. B.C.), the referee stopping the fight after one round.

SECOND ROUND.—E. H. Brown (Battersea A.B.C.) beat A. Bedford (Fitzroy Lodge A.B.C.) in the first round. Clarkson beat W. Jenner (Lyons A.B.C.) on points; Smith beat Hicks, the referee stopping the fight in the second round; Kilder beat Watson, on points. SEMI-FINAL.—Clarkson beat Brown, on the referee's casting vote; Smith beat Kilder in the first round.

FINAL ROUND.—Smith beat Clarkson in the second round.

10ST. 7LB. OPEN INVITATION COMPETITION.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—J. McLaren (Fitzroy Lodge B.C.) beat C. Frith (Battersea A.B.C.) on points; H. Watson (Rugby and Lyons B.C.) beat F. Hardy (Printing and Allied Trades B.C.) on points.

FINAL ROUND.—McLaren beat Watson, on points.

SPECIAL FOUR-ROUND CONTEST.—J. W. Duffield (Lynn B.C.) beat H. Mizler (Oxford and St. George's A.B.C.) on the referee's casting vote.

SPECIAL SIX-ROUND CONTESTS.—F. Mallin (Eton Manor A.B.C.) beat V. Fartello (Polytechnic A.B.C.) on points; Signalman Stuart (Royal Corps of Signals) beat H. P. Floyd (*The Times* A.B.C.) on points.

ATHLETICS

THE ACHILLES CLUB

The annual report of the Achilles Club, which is composed of athletes from Oxford and Cambridge Universities, has been issued. The report, prepared by the hon. secretary, Mr. E. A. Hunter, refers to the loss suffered by the club through the death of the chairman, Sir Montague Shearman, and Lord Birkenhead, who was always a close friend to the club. Professor P. J. Noel Baker, one of the founders of the club, and its first hon. secretary, has been appointed chairman.

Among the various activities of the club were a tour in Greece, which was eminently successful, visits to the following schools:—Canford, Charterhouse, Dover, Eton, Harrow, Shrewsbury, Uppingham, Westminster, Winchester, and Wrekin; and a tour in Scotland during which there were matches on successive days against Merchiston, Edinburgh Academy, Loretto, and Glenalmond. There were matches against Wales, Atalanta, the Scottish Universities Club, and the Universities' Athletic Union. The club won a triangular match against the Berliner and Deutscher Sports Clubs and the Stade Français. The club also won the Kinnaird Trophy for the ninth time and the fifth year in succession. It then refers to successes of individual members during the year. Thirteen members were selected for the British Empire team to meet the U.S.A. at Chicago, and the team in the Two Miles Steeplechase Relay, which was won, was wholly composed of members of the Achilles Club. Included in the report are a list of members of the club and a number of fine illustrations.

W. H. Goolden (owes 200) accomplished a fine performance in the first round of the Stock Exchange Billiards Handicap at Simpsons, Cheapside, yesterday, beating E. K. Barclay (receives 70) by 94 points.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

A PLAY BY LORD DUNSANY

Lord Dunsany's play *If*, which was broadcast yesterday from the London Regional transmitter, will be heard this evening by listeners to the National station. At 9.50 p.m. Mr. Stanford Robinson will conduct the B.B.C. Orchestra in a concert in which the soloist will be Miss Enid Cruickshank, who will sing a group of songs by Wolf and Brahms, and an English group. The programme will also include a Symphony by Haydn and Ravel's "Le Tombeau de Couperin."

BEAM WIRELESS

In a paper read on Wednesday before the Wireless Section of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Mr. T. W. Ramsley, of the Engineer-in-Chief's Department of the General Post Office, dealt with the various methods which have been proposed for projecting wireless waves in the form of a beam. It was to the credit of Marconi that he had been the first to grasp the possibilities of short-wave beams, while C. S. Franklin, of the Marconi Company, was the designer of the first commercially successful "beam" high-speed telegraph station erected at Bodmin in 1927.

Since the recognition of the fact that short-wave beam telegraphy was so economical many types of beam arrays have been developed, but the basic principle underlying them all is the same. By means of wires correctly spaced and currents correctly phased it is possible to concentrate the emission of energy in one direction at the expense of another. The different types of arrays due to Chireix-Mesny (French), Franklin, Koomans (Dutch), and Sterba (United States) were described, as well as a type of array, developed by the speaker himself, which had been found to possess very considerable economic advantages. Scarcely less important than the question of array design was that of the method by means of which the energy should be led from the transmitter to the aerial system, for considerable losses were found to take place in the process of transmission. The Marconi beam telegraph stations and the German station at Nauen use concentric tube lines for these connexions between transmitter and aerial, and at one time it was thought that this was the best method, but it had been found that simple open transmission lines could be satisfactorily used instead.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, December 5, are as follows:

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11**:—Reading for Pun. **7**:—Books about Nature, Animals and Children by Mrs. Oliver Strachey. Princess Margot Mac[illegible] (violin); Frederic Jackson (pianoforte). **12.30**:—Organ Recital, by J. Edgar Humphreys, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow; Dorothy Robson (vocalist). **1.30**:—Gramophone Records. **2.25**:—Reception Test. **2.30-2.35**:—For the Schools: Rural Science: Life in the Soil, 6—How Plant Food is Made, by Mr. D. Ward Cutler. **3-3.20**:—Peoples and Lands of the British Empire, 11—Australia: Australian Animals, by Mr. Ernest Young. **3.35-3.40**:—Friday Afternoon Stories and Talks—11, by Mr. Frank Roscoe. **3.45**:—Concert to Schools—6: The Sybil Eaton Quartet: Sybil Eaton (violin), Pierre Tas (violin), Raymond Jeremy (viola), and Allen Ford (violoncello); The Wireless Singers. **4.30**:—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15:—Children: Various songs, by Esther Coleman. Off-Side—The Story of an unusual Game of Football, written and told by Mr. X. At approximately **5.30**:—Here and There—No. 8, being a summary of the week's news by Commander Stephen King-Hall. **6**:—Topical Gardening Hints, by Mr. Charles W. J. Unwin. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.35**:—London Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—Old Italian Songs, sung by Mary Bonina and John Thorne. **7-7.20**:—Music Critics: by Mr. Ernest Newman. **7.25**:—The Dark Continent, 10—Trustees of Empire, by Mr. G. J. F. Tomlinson. **7.45**:—H, the play by Lord Dunsany: adapted and produced by Lance Sieveking; music by Lady Dorothy Ross: orchestra, directed by Leslie Woodgate, with Ernest Thesiger, Gladys Young, Olive Walter, Dino Galvani, Edwin Ellis, Philip Wade, Edgar B. Skeet, Lilian Harrison, Ernest Digges, Harold Rutland, Ernest Milton, Lawrence Anderson, Andrew Churchman, Hector Abbas, Bertram Binyon, Harald Colonna, William Luff, and Campbell Fletcher. **8.15**:—Weather; News. **9.30**:—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. **9.35**:—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **9.50**:—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Stanford Robinson; Enid Cruickshank (contralto). **11-12**:—Band, from Grosvenor House.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-2.25**:—National programme. **2.30-4.30**:—National Programme. **5.15-11**:—National programme. **12-12.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—National programme. **11-11.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (vision). **12**:—Midland Regional programme. **1.15**:—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. **2.15-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **4.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Students' Songs: The Wireless Male Voice Chorus, conducted by Leslie Woodgate; Stuart Robertson (bass); Victor Hely-Hutchinson at the piano. **7.10**:—Two Pairs: Claude Hulbert and Enid Trevor, Paul England and Pat Paterson; Renée Reel (comedienne); Halina Bruczowna (soprano); Gillie Potter (comedian); supported by the Foursome and Wilford Hyden and his Orchestra. **8.15**:—The Weekly Theatrical Cartoon: An Impression of Marie Tempest by Elizabeth Pollock; Material by Herbert Farjeon. **8.25**:—Regional News. **8.30**:—Electricity in our Bodies, 4—The Nerve Telegrams, by Mr. Bryan M. C. Matthews. **9**:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; William Barrand (bass); Ruth Gourlay (pianoforte). **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-12**:—Band from Grosvenor House. **12-12.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(6.26kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Frank Phillips (baritone). **1.15**:—London Regional programme. **2.15-3**:—Dance Music. **5.15**:—Children: A Holiday in Burma, a Talk by Robert Martyn: Songs by Frank Phillips (baritone); Dance Music by Philip Brown's Dominoes Dance Band; More about Organs and their History, by E. W. Anderson. **7**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. **7.10**:—London Regional programme. **8.25**:—Midland News. **8.30**:—London Regional programme. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-1**:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.30**:—See Edinburgh. **2.45**:—Piano Concerts for Secondary Schools:—Music at the Courts of the First Two Georges, arranged by Mr. Herbert Wiseman; Leith Academy Girls' Choir; Herbert Wiseman (pianoforte); from Edinburgh; the Orchestra of Robert Gordon's College, from Aberdeen. **3.30**:—See Glasgow. **4.30**:—See Glasgow. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **5.54**:—Time, from Edinburgh. **6.10**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.30**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.35**:—National programme. **9.50-11**:—See Glasgow.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **12**:—Sibbald Treacy's Quartet, relayed from Thompson's Restaurant, Belfast. **12.30-1**:—Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—National programme. **4.30**:—Dance Music. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **9.30**:—Regional News. **9.35**:—National programme. **9.50-11**:—The Ulidia Male Voice Quartet; The Station Military Band, conducted by George Dean.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.30-11**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Old Welsh—4, Mrs. Howard Reynolds. The Day Watering Place. **6.45**:—National programme. **9.30**:—West Regional News. **9.35**:—National programme. **9.50-11**:—The National Orchestra of Wales: Light Orchestra, leader, Louis Levitan, conducted by Reginald Redman; Lilian Eyres (soprano); Bernard Ross (baritone).

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—News. **7.50**:—Time and Gardening Talk. **7.45**:—Talk. **8**:—Concert. **10**:—Relay of Music from the Mansion House. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.30**:—For the Schools:—Geography, Mr. Alan G. Ogilvie—The Empire and its Peoples, 10, British Columbia. **2.40**:—Music. **2.45**:—Five Concerts for Secondary Schools—5, Music at the Courts of the First Two Georges, arranged by Mr. Herbert Wiseman; Leith Academy Girls' Choir; Herbert Wiseman (pianoforte), from Edinburgh; the Orchestra of Robert Gordon's College, from Aberdeen. **3.30**:—The Studio Orchestra, from Edinburgh; Gordon Munro (bass), from Glasgow. **4.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **5.54**:—Birthdays. **6.10**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.30**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.35-11**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.30**:—See Edinburgh. **2.45**:—See Edinburgh. **3.30**:—The Studio Orchestra, from Edinburgh; Gordon Munro (bass), from Glasgow. **4.30**:—Organ Recital. **5**:—The Studio Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children. **5.45**:—See Edinburgh. **6.10**:—Bulletin of Juvenile Organizations. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.30**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.35**:—National programme. **9.50-11**:—The Edinburgh String Quartet; Molly Iverson (soprano).

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.30**:—National programme. **4.30**:—Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Miss Dorothy Morton:—Christmas Gifts from the Kitchen. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.30**:—North of England News. **9.35**:—National programme. **9.50-11**:—Review of Revues, with Marjorie Farnbam, Kinston Shepherd, Bert Copley, the Revue Chorus, supported by the Northern Wireless Orchestra (leader, John Bridge), conducted by T. H. Morrison.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **9.30**:—Local News. **9.35-11**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6**:—National programme. **9.30**:—West Regional News. **9.35-11**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS. **LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.30**:—North of England News. **9.35-11**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EA.J1 (349m.), 8kw. 6:—Programme for Women. 6.40:—Trio Music and News. 7:—Gramophone Records. 8.30:—Elementary French Lesson. 9:—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. 9.5:—Orchestral Selection. 9.15:—Song Recital. 9.45:—Talk in Catalan. 10:—News. 10.5:—Concert of Czech Music. 10.20:—Concert from the Cafe Espaňol.

BELGRADE (432m., 2.5kw.—6.30:—German Lesson. 7:—Talk. 7.30:—Pianoforte, Violin, and 'Cello Recital. 8.30:—Orchestral Concert of Yugoslavian Music. 9.30:—News and Sports Notes. 9.50:—Concert of Balalka Music from the Restaurant Mon Repos.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—3.30:—See Leipzig. 4.30:—Book Review. 5:—Talks. 6:—Advanced English Lesson. 6.30:—Talk for Doctors. 6.55:—Weather for Farmers. 7:—Programme from Königsberg. 9.15:—News and Concert from Berlin (Witzleben).

**BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—5.30:—Concert of Light Music. 7:—Unknown Authors before the Microphone. 8:—News. Sports Notes. 8.10

Parliament

DYESTUFFS ACT

GOVERNMENT DECISION UPHELD

COMMONS MAJORITY OF 30

ELECTORAL REFORM BILL BEFORE CHRISTMAS

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, DEC. 4

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

FOOD TICKETS FOR UNEMPLOYED

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) asked the Minister of Labour whether she would consider the issue of food tickets or vouchers for groceries at the local shops by the unemployment exchange officials in part payment of unemployment benefit. (Ministerial members.—"Shame!")

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend).—No. (Ministerial cheers.)

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY, who was greeted with renewed cries of "Shame!" from a number of Ministerial members, asked whether it was not the case that the system of food tickets had worked successfully during the War. Miss BONDFIELD gave a brief answer, which could not be heard in the Reporters' Gallery.

SIR F. HALL (Dulwich, U.) asked whether the Minister of Labour was aware that some of the unemployment benefit was used for purposes of which she would not approve. Miss BONDFIELD.—Will the hon. and gallant member guarantee that the food tickets would not be used improperly? Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.) asked whether money placed in the hands of the mothers in working-class families was not better spent than if the benefit were given in the fashion suggested. Miss BONDFIELD nodded assent.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS

Mr. EVERARD (Melton, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the need for national economy and in order to set an example to the country, he would set up a Select Committee to inquire into the practicability of reducing the salaries of members of Parliament by 12½ per cent.

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham).—The salary of members of Parliament was fixed at its present level in 1911; and in my judgment it cannot now be regarded as more than adequate. (Ministerial "hear, hear.") In the absence of a general desire in the House to examine the possibility of a reduction I do not think any useful purpose would be served by the appointment of a Select Committee.

Mr. EVERARD.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the directors of certain industrial firms have made sacrifices, and does he not think members of Parliament should do the same? (Ministerial laughter.)

Mr. MACDONALD.—This is not a matter of sacrifice, but of the residuum that remains after it is made. Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.).—What is the use of doing lip service to economy in our public service if some gesture of this kind is not made? (Ministerial laughter.) Sir N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.).—Will the Prime Minister give an opportunity of testing the opinion of members of the House on the question? Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.).—Is there any objection to members forgoing their salaries? Mr. MACDONALD.—If members wish to forgo their salaries the Paymaster-General, no doubt, will be very ready to receive them. (Laughter.)

THE UNEMPLOYED AT CHRISTMAS

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.) asked the Minister of Labour whether, in view of the destitution to which many families had been brought by prolonged unemployment, she would obtain powers to provide for the allowances to the unemployed and their dependents being doubled for Christmas week.

Miss BONDFIELD.—I am advised this is not practicable. Mr. KIRKWOOD.—Why is it not practicable for us to be more generous at such a season of the year than at any other time? Miss BONDFIELD.—It is legislatively not practicable. Mr. KEDWARD (Ashford, L.).—Is not this done by many boards of guardians? Mr. MCGOVERN (Glasgow, Shettleston, Lab.).—Is it not more important to feed the bodies of the unemployed than feed the minds of the middle classes with opera? (Laughter and "Hear, hear.")

CADET CORPS

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) asked the President of the Board of Education if he would state what facilities he was prepared to offer to Cadet Corps; what were the terms upon which such facilities could be offered; and whether they would include any concessions as regards cheap railway fares.

SIR C. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education (Newcastle, Central).—I assume that the hon. and gallant member is referring to the facilities in regard to camp equipment which my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for War is offering to approved juvenile organizations. This offer is at present being considered by the Juvenile Organizations Committee of the Board of Education, and until I have received their report I shall not be able to make any detailed statement. Neither my right hon. friend nor I contemplate offering any facilities to Cadet Corps which will not be equally available for other juvenile organizations. The granting of concessions for cheap railway fares is a matter entirely for the railway companies. Under their existing arrangements reduced fares are available for parties of juveniles belonging to organizations affiliated to or approved by the Juvenile Organizations Committee.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Mr. SHORT, Under-Secretary, Home Office (Wednesbury), answering Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.), said:—The employment of children is already regulated by the Education Act, 1921. It is proposed to include in the Children Bill now in preparation some further provisions to empower regulations to be made for the employment of young persons under 18 in certain occupations. In the meantime my right hon. friend has arranged, in consultation with the Minister of Labour, for the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment to undertake an inquiry regarding actual conditions of employment in various occupations in which the hours of employment are not at present limited by statute.

FAILURES TO STAMP INSURANCE CARDS

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), replying to Mr. JENKINS (Neath, Lab.), said:—The number of employers prosecuted in England and Wales in 1929 for failing to stamp their employees' health insurance cards or unemployment books, or both, was 1,052, and the fines amounted to £4,897, or approximately £4 13s. per employer. In a large proportion of the cases deductions for insurance had been made from the employees' wages, but I cannot give the exact number. Nor can I say how many employees (if any) were deprived of benefits owing to their employers' non-compliance, but any such employee is protected by section 98 of the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, and section 24 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, which entitle him to recover from the employer the amount of health or unemployment insurance benefit lost.

CHEESE IN TINFOIL

SIR C. CAYZER (City of Chester, U.) asked the Minister of Health whether the warning conveyed in the annual Report of the Ministry of Health as to the potential danger of the practice of wrapping cheeses in tinfoil was based on a report of an official analyst of the Ministry; and whether the samples examined were of British or of foreign origin.

Mr. GREENWOOD.—The report quoted was that of a public analyst appointed by a local authority. The appointment of such an officer is subject to the approval of my Department, who require to be satisfied as to the competence of the person appointed. I understand that some of the samples examined were British and that some were imported.

SIR C. CAYZER.—Does not the right hon. gentleman consider that a grave warning of this kind based on such slender evidence is calculated to do a great deal of harm to an important industry? Mr. GREENWOOD.—I do not accept the suggestion that there is slender evidence. Sir C. CAYZER.—Has the right hon. gentleman not received a number of protests from cheese-makers who claim that their products are not contaminated in this way? Mr. GREENWOOD.—Quite so, but nevertheless it remains true that a distinguished public analyst says that in certain cases food was contaminated.

THE ALLOTMENTS COMMITTEE

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon), replying to CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.), said that the Committee to promote the cultivation of allotments by the unemployed was constituted as follows:—Sir William Waterlow (chairman), Sir Francis Acland, Miss Maud Bower, Captain L. F. Ellis, Dr. Joan Fry, Mr. J. Gibbons, M.P. for West Toxteth, Mr. M. Gray, M.P. for Mid Bedford, Mr. J. E. C. Johnson, Alderman F. Moore, Mr. F. M. Osborn, the Earl of Plymouth, Mr. G. H. Purvis, Mr. J. H. Robson, and Mr. G. W. Whitlock, with Mr. C. W. Sabin, of the Ministry of Agriculture, to be liaison officer between the Committee and the Ministry; and Mr. G. W. Giles, F.R.H.S., to be its secretary. The Committee had been set up for the following purposes:—(1) To promote generally the cultivation of allotment gardens by unemployed persons or persons who are not in full-time employment, and to stimulate the formation of voluntary local committees or societies for the furtherance of that object; and (2) to make arrangements for the provision of seeds, fertilizers, and equipment for any such persons and for this purpose to constitute a society within the meaning of the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill, i.e., an unincorporated body of persons.

BUSINESS NEXT WEEK

Mr. MAC DONALD, in reply to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), said that the business for next week would be as follows:—

Monday.—Unemployment Insurance Bill, second reading.

Tuesday.—Supplementary Estimates, in Committee, for the Ministry of Labour and Public Buildings Oversea, followed by the necessary Ways and Means resolutions in Committee; Unemployment Insurance Bill, Committee.

Wednesday.—Private members' motions.

Thursday.—Education (School Attendance) Bill, Committee; Report stage of the Supplementary Estimates and Ways and Means resolutions taken on December 9; Unemployment Insurance Bill, third reading.

Friday.—Private members' Bills.

On any day, if time permitted, other orders would be taken. (Laughter.)

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.).—Can the Prime Minister say when the Bill for electoral reform, foreshadowed in the King's Speech, will be taken? (Unionist laughter.)

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I hope that it will be introduced before we adjourn for Christmas. (Liberal cheers.)

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.) asked whether facilities would be given at an early date for the discussion of the motion with regard to the strong feeling in Canada over the recent statement of the Secretary for the Dominions. (Ministerial laughter and Opposition cheers.)

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I think the House will agree that until we have finished really important and urgent business—(Opposition cries of "Oh!")—we cannot find time for such a discussion.

Replying to a further question by Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. MACDONALD said that in order to adjourn on December 19, it would be necessary to dispose that night of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill and the next two orders.

Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.).—Can the Prime Minister tell us when he proposes to call the House together after Christmas?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—No; everything will depend on business, but I think if I were questioned at the beginning of the week I should be in a position to say when. We are just at the moment studying the work which has to be done between Christmas and Easter. (Laughter.)

NEW BILLS

The following Bills were presented:—

Mr. LOVAT-FRASER (Lichfield, Lab.).—Protection of Animals (No. 2) Bill, to prohibit the hunting of deer.

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon).—Cumberland Market (St. Pancras) Bill, to repeal the Act of the eleventh year of his late Majesty King George IV., chapter 14 (which provided for the establishment of a market in the parish of St. Pancras), to provide for the appropriation as open ground of other land in substitution for any part of the site of that market on which it is proposed to erect buildings, and for purposes connected with the purposes aforesaid.

BRITISH DYESTUFFS

REMOVAL OF IMPORT REGULATIONS

The House went into Committee on the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Consett), in the Chair.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) moved an amendment to provide that the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, 1920, should be included in the Bill and continued until January 15, 1936. He said that the period for which the Act should be continued was a matter of secondary importance; the amendment suggested five years, but he would be prepared to compromise on any reasonable term of years. What he sought to establish by this amendment was the principle that the Act should not be arbitrarily brought to an end next month. The Government's decision was not the result of any exhaustive inquiry such as ought to precede a decision of such grave moment. He understood that the President of the Board of Trade based his decision on the report of the Dyestuffs Development Committee, but the conclusions in that report certainly afforded the President no warrant without further inquiry and consideration to determine the Act at the beginning of next year.

The dye-making industry was merely asking to-day that foreign dyes should be prohibited from coming into this country, where a British maker was able to supply a British dye as good in quality as the foreign dye at the same price as that at which the foreign maker was selling his dye to the textile user and dyer in the foreign country. No possible prejudice, therefore, could be found to any user in this country. It was true that they sought protection against dumping, which meant trying to kill the trade in this country by selling dyes at prices not available to the user in the country from which the dyes came. As Mr. Lloyd George had said, that was the kind of monster that free trade could not be expected to carry.

This matter raised grave national issues and was not merely a question of free trade. The industry was in its origin a British industry and the great pioneer work was done in this country. It was true that in the decades before the War the industry passed into German hands because we paid no attention to it. The German Government subsidized its universities and bribed people to return to Germany, and established that great connexion between science and industry. Because Germany was more far-sighted and wiser than we were we lost an industry that we had under free trade, and we had to get it back by blood and tears in the War. Now the Government wanted to throw it away again. (Opposition cheers.) The loss of the dye-making industry to this country at the outbreak of the War was about the greatest handicap with which we had to contend. The whole textile industry was hamstrung. The industry was equally vital for the making of munitions in war. He would ask the President of the Board of Trade to state what was the considered view of the Service Departments regarding this question. The House was entitled to know that. (Opposition cheers.) The industry was built up again during the War by a devoted band of workers inspired by Lord Moulton, and after the War the Government gave a pledge that it would be safeguarded against the efforts that were bound to be made to regain it by Germany.

The Act of 1920 had certainly justified itself; indeed, its very success was the only possible ground which the President of the Board of Trade could advance for not wanting to continue it. Had the right hon. gentleman consulted the three independent members of the licensing committee as to the decision which he sought to take? If so, he ought to say what views they expressed; and, if not, he ought to stay his hand until he had been able to take them into consultation. To-day our dye industry was producing over 90 per cent. of the dyes that our industries consumed; since 1913 the production had gone up sixfold. Our export of dyes had gone up from 4,000,000lb. weight in 1922 to over 15,000,000lb. weight last year, and the progress in quality was just as remarkable. The creation of this efficient dyestuffs industry also led to the building up of subsidiary industries, and gave an impetus to the artificial silk industry. It had been stated on high authority that the suisse company, the Swiss subsidiary which manufactured here, would if this Act were abandoned manufacture in Switzerland, and supply our textile manufactures from there. There was the risk that a concentrated dumping attack would be made on this industry in order to ruin it in the immediate future. That attack was certain to come, for this was the only open market, and therefore it was against this country that the concentrated attack would come in order that Germany might again assume the dominating position in this vital industry which she held before the War. German dye manufacturers had made overtures to our own dye makers, saying: "Why do you make dyes? You do not make much money. We could supply you with dyes and could compensate you for any loss of profit and give you a good deal more besides." Those overtures had hitherto been refused, but what encouragement would there be to refuse if the Government took away the only encouragement they had got?

It was argued that the Act was for 10 years, and the 10 years having expired, the Act ought to lapse. What did it matter what was said 10 years ago? What they must consider was what they ought to do in the light of world conditions to-day. The argument of price was quite out of date, because the offer which the dye makers made to the users was that if they could not produce a dye as good and as cheap as a foreign production then the latter could come into the country. As long as Germany had a monopoly the prices of dyes was kept up, but they had steadily declined with the advance of British research and manufacture, in one instance the fall being from 9s. 6d. to 3s. It was alleged that if the Act was continued we should not get the latest things in dyes. But that was mere propaganda and should not deceive the simplest-minded person in this country. It was argued that if by the abolition of the Act it was found that a mistake had been made then the Act could be reinstated. That, however, would be taking terrible risks, because the abolition of the Act would be followed immediately by intensive attacks on the industry, which, though the least static of our industries, was moving forward all the time. Continuity in research would be lost and our chemists would be disheartened. The amendment only sought for preference where British dyes were equal in quality and price to those produced abroad.

LIBERAL POSITION

SIR H. SAMUEL said that he agreed that the dye industry must be regarded as a special case. During the War it was the colour-users who took a deep interest in promoting the revival of the industry in this country. Supplies being cut off by the War the users found it impossible to carry on their trade unless fresh supplies were opened up within these shores. They promoted the Act and the dye industry enjoyed rapid expansion, and great service was rendered to our national defence by the provision of the chemical elements of warfare. After the War different views were expressed on the subject in the Liberal Party, but Mr. Asquith concurred that it was necessary to have special legislation for the dye industry. With that he (Sir H. Samuel) agreed, for he believed there were many directions in which State action would be helpful to industry. The Act undoubtedly had been justified by its results in the expansion of the industry, and the increased employment it afforded. But it did not follow from that that it was now necessary to continue the operation of this particular Act. The Dye-Stuffs Industry Development Committee—a statutory body which had been in existence since 1920—had issued a report, and as he had no technical knowledge of the industry, it was on that report that he mainly based his views. The Committee said they had no hesitation in saying that the main object of the Act had been achieved in that a substantial dye industry had been built up and maintained by reason of it, but they added that the achievement of that object had temporarily laid a serious burden on the user of dyes by high charges and some interference with their recourse to world markets for their wares. What they considered to be a serious handicap to home users of dyes was that specialities in dyes which they needed were not made at home and that home makers had entered into an arrangement with foreign makers whereby the making of those specialities was not attempted at home. Users also complained that even where consent was given to the importation of dyes they thought necessary, very frequently the prolonged delay that was involved was destructive of business.

The chairman of the Federation of Yarn Dyers in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire said:—"The most serious consideration was how the matter affected the smaller firms who were unable to employ an expert staff to superintend the demand for licences, and who had to content themselves with the product that is available although they realized it to be a second best. Any one (he added) who has had an opportunity of seeing what goods were produced by many of their Continental competitors must realize what untold harm that frame of mind has done to the textile trade of this country." A director of an important firm in Manchester said:—"It can definitely be said that dyemakers have shown no real disposition to attempt to manufacture what is essential to our business. Although upwards of 80 per cent. of the requirements of the trade in which I am interested are purchased from British sources we are compelled to import a greater number of products than we buy in this country. It will be realized, therefore, that the imported colours are specialities used in relatively small quantities." He had received that morning a letter from the gentleman who was chairman of the principal committee in the Lancashire cotton trade. He wrote in a personal capacity:—"It is essential for the cotton trade that the Act should be allowed to lapse. The trade has borne with great patience this Act for 10 years. That is ample time for the industry to be established. The worst feature of all is the delay and inconvenience and handicap of the licensing system. There are so many of the highest class and newest dyes essential to calico printing which Lancashire must have and ought to have as readily as foreign competitors have. The licensing system interferes with that. The Calico Printers' Association held strongly that the Act should be allowed to lapse. There was an even larger and more important body, the Colour Users' Association, which was also opposed to the continuance of the Act. The dyemakers qualified their offer by saying that, in their view, the licensing committee ought to be continued, and if the licensing committee were satisfied that, in all the circumstances of the case, foreign prices might be detrimental to the sound development of the industry, licences to import should be refused.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE LISTER.—I should not have made the statement I did without full authority. Since the statement which Sir H. Samuel has quoted was published, the dyemakers have stated that all that they ask is that British dyes shall be protected where they are equal in quality and price—with the sole exception of dumping.

SIR H. SAMUEL said he was quoting the memorandum of the British Chemical Manufacturers dealing with the whole of the case, and, so far as he knew, no part of it had been publicly withdrawn. The question was whether they wished to continue the licensing and were prepared to stop goods coming in if, in the opinion of the licensing committee, the prices at which those goods came in were injurious to what they called the sound development of the industry. That might be a matter of opinion, so it was not correct to say that in all cases they were willing to allow foreign competition if the price was lower than the British price. But the main point was that in regard to all these specialities there was not such a thing as a market quotation. They were not standardized articles. The foreign producer would not quote a price because he knew that the only purpose of quoting a price was to enable the British manufacturer to fix the same or a lower price. It was frequently found to be the case that foreign producers would not quote merely in order to suit the convenience of a licensing committee and to give a standard price which the British manufacturer could adopt. They knew that when their samples were sent here they were sometimes—frequently he was told—sent to the British manufacturer to see whether he could make a similar article. In the meantime there was great delay. If the British importer was prevented from getting the special article he needed he might lose an order.

If users opposed the renewal of the Act it was because they said it was a real handicap in obtaining the necessaries for one of the most valuable branches of the cotton trade. The one part of the cotton trade which one might have good hopes of saving and expanding was that which consisted of the finest qualities and specialities. Our manufacturers had frequently been reproached with not showing sufficient enterprise and adaptability, but in this case, where they were saying that the fullest liberty to provide colours was necessary to enable them to produce goods of the kind required, restrictions and difficulties were put in their way. It had been said that if the Act were allowed to lapse a new and flourishing industry would be left at the mercy of foreign competitors, who might deliberately set out to crush it in two ways. One was by making it a condition of supplying dyes of which they had a monopoly that our manufacturers should also take the cheaper quality dyes. The other was that they might sell for a time a large range of dyes made here at a ridiculously low price to compel our industry to allow a larger margin of dyes into this country, with the effect of stopping valuable work in chemical research and development that was now being pursued. If that were so it would be a grave evil, and no one could deny that there was a possibility of it. But it must not be assumed that it was a probability, still less a certainty. He was very sceptical about prophesies of dumping in order to ruin industries. An Act was passed in 1920 to stop dumping, but occasion did not arise to put it in force. If occasion arose in this case, he was certain Parliament by general assent would be prepared to act to prevent such an eventuality, if it were clear that a deliberate attempt was being made and conditions imposed that no specialities would be supplied unless other dyes were taken. The House would not be defenceless. The dye-making industry was prosperous. To many people it appeared that there was no reason why Parliament should enact fresh legislation to extend this measure for a longer period than was originally agreed upon. The burden of proof rested on those who desired fresh legislation and that proof had not been given.

MR. GRAHAM'S DEFENCE

FUTURE OF THE INDUSTRY

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade, (Edinburgh, Central), said that the decision of the Government had not been taken lightly or till after all the circumstances had been fully explored. It was their duty to weigh up all the factors and decide to the best of their judgment, what was in the national interest, in a very difficult situation. Dealing with the history of the Dyestuffs Act, he said that it was beyond dispute that the Bill originated in the circumstances of the War. That crisis had thrown a fierce light on the extent to which this country was dependent overwhelmingly on German supply. But the position in the industry had been changed to almost exactly the opposite of the pre-War period. We were now using dyestuffs which were produced in this country to the extent of probably 93 per cent., subject to certain modifications. The price of the commodity had diminished. It was partly for that reason and partly for others that we were overtaking to-day the supply of the great bulk of central lines, although admittedly there was more difficulty so far as specialities or novelties were concerned. The report of the Dyestuffs Development Committee contained no direction as to the future and as to whether legislation should be continued or not. If he were sitting on the Bench he should say that the case was probably just established on that report against a continuance of the Act, if the other external factors in industry and the industries affected were taken into account. But he went beyond the actual report before this decision was taken. He saw Mr. Woolcock, the chairman of the Committee, and other members, and entrusted to them the duty of making a further report in the hope that they might arrive at some agreement and give some direction on which a decision could be based. The Committee reported that they were still in virtually complete disagreement; in other words, that a direction could not be given and that powerful interests remained arrayed on either side of the controversy.

Those were the facts, and the Government had to make up its own mind on a variety of other factors which arose, partly in the report and partly in its review of the circumstances in other industries. In 1920, when we were still in the "boom" period, the average price rose as high as 4s. and some pence a lb. Since then the price had fallen steadily, until to-day it was 1s. 6½d. a lb. or even less, which was an increase of rather more than 50 per cent. over the pre-War price of 1s. At present the manufacturers suggested that they could keep the price below 1s. 6½d., which was an average, no doubt, in many cases. So they contended they could go on at a price that would compare with the Continental supplies, and that quality conditions would, at the same time, be satisfied. It was a remarkable fact that the industry had been prepared to give a virtual guarantee on the price level and to say that they were now so thoroughly organized that they could deliver at that price and quality. They went further and said that if they did not fulfil those conditions, then we could import those goods from abroad. If those conditions could be satisfied it was fair to say that the central part of the case for protection was gone.

CONCENTRATION ON BULK LINES

It had been contended that the dyestuffs manufacturers in this country had tended to concentrate very largely on the great bulk or central lines of manufacture, and that they had not devoted the same attention to those special classes or novelties on which considerable sections of the textile industry of this country depended. That was proved beyond a shadow of a doubt, and he was not prepared to criticize the dyestuffs manufacturers very harshly on that account. He admitted that for a certain period they did not get the full benefit of this legislation, that there was a kind of overflow from the Reparations Acts, that there was the existence of probably one and a half or two years' supply, due to the Sankey judgment, on the market. But all those considerations, or by far the greater part of them, were present to the Government in 1929, when the period of 10 years was fixed, and proposals were made from the Conservative benches in the Coalition that the period should be limited to three or five years or, in any case, should be much short of the 10 years ultimately embodied in the Act.

He had been told over and over again as regards the textile industry that there were important classes of things which were sold to-day, not so much on the quality of material as on the colour and on the appearance, and that that was an increasing factor of very great importance, that people did not look for that durability of quality that they used to do, but looked for a variety in colour, a greater change from year to year. It might be suggested that this was provided for under the operation of the Licensing Committee; that, in fact, as regarded these special brands, they could get them into the country at very short notice, and he did not dispute that the Licensing Committee had operated with very considerable efficiency and that complaints had diminished within recent years. But that did not remove the contention which was made by many of those manufacturers and dye users that there were still certain difficulties in getting hold of these dyes; that from some points of view the applications were not made because they knew they had to go to a Licensing Committee of this kind; and that that must have important reactions on the extent to which they could keep their markets for those classes of goods.

NO FUTURE BREAK-UP LIKELY

As to the future structure of this industry if the Dyestuffs Act disappeared, a very large part of the recent propaganda had suggested that the industry would either collapse or operate under very great difficulties. He could not bring himself to believe anything of the kind—(hear, hear)—because they were not dealing with an industry in which there were a great multitude of scattered producers. On the contrary, it was substantially true that there were two great bodies—the Imperial Chemical Industries, to which the British Dyestuffs Corporation passed some years ago, and the Interessen Gemeinschaft, which was under Swiss control. Outside of those they had perhaps 20 or 25 manufacturing enterprises in Great Britain. In other words, there had been a considerable measure of concentration in the industry, and there was not the least doubt that that concentration would enable the industry to stand up to any dislocation, even if he granted for a moment that there would be a dislocation if the Act were to disappear.

It had been suggested that there might be a combination of world producers and that even American production might come in. That was dismissed by most students of the problem, and there was a tendency rather to suggest that there might be agreement between British and German production, and many people contended that, whether the Act was continued or not, there would be an agreement of that kind. Whether the association between Swiss and German producers would be sufficient to attain that result he could not say, but it was certainly present to the minds of dyestuffs consumers that they might be exposed to the danger of a *cartel* or regulation if an agreement of that kind took place. He was advised that it was probably more likely that there would be an agreement or understanding between British and German producers, and that that agreement might well be independent of whether the Act continued or lapsed, though he did not dispute that the continuance of the Act might be used by one side, at all events, as a bargaining means. (Opposition cheers.) In any event he did not anticipate for a moment that there could be any break-up of the structure of the industry or any scramble of interests, because it was perfectly incredible that those powerful organizations in this country and in Germany

(Continued on page 9)

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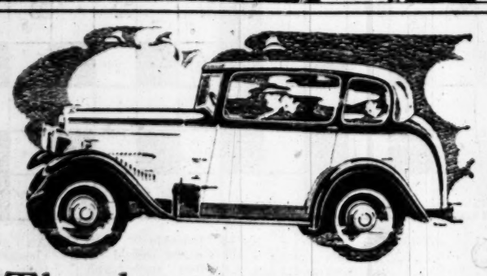

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The Times TRADE AND ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

were incapable of an understanding or would engage on the market on a ruinous price-cutting campaign which would bring no benefit or help to one or the other. If that was the state of affairs, there need be no undue anxiety about the structure of the industry itself. (Hear, hear.)

NATIONAL DEFENCE

Turning to the question of national defence, he said it was true that that was a consideration in 1920 and, indeed, during the War and before the Act was passed. No Government could take a decision of that kind without having regard to Service requirements, but any danger from the Service point of view depended again on either the serious weakening or the disappearance of the industry. He had said that he did not believe for a moment that the industry was going to suffer, but in any event it was unfair, as the textile industries had pointed out, if it became a question of defence that they should be asked to carry in the main a burden of that kind. All Governments must make provision, so long as the world remained in its existing condition, for defence, and the defence must be provided under other heads. A number of university professors had said that if the industry was weakened by the lapse of this Act they would lose a great deal of the advantages of training in research and of the effort to link science and industry together. His reply was that the industry would continue and that the research would be safeguarded. The Government had its own Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the question would become one of the best method in which this research was to be safeguarded. A great deal of research was carried on in close contact with individual industries by research associations, and it was open to this industry to get an arrangement of that kind, but the difficulty was that when the Government appeared, through the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, there was often a contention that to be effective it must to some extent interfere with the commercial policy of the concern. He hoped and believed that that difficulty could be removed; at any rate, it would be the duty of the Government to see that the research was fully safeguarded by whatever way might be devised.

As to the bearing of this industry on the textile trades, to put the matter beyond all doubt he had had consultations with the different sections of the Lancashire cotton manufacturers and representatives of the woollen textile trades in Yorkshire, and a representative deputation covering all sections of the cotton and woollen industries made a unanimous request to the Government that this Act should lapse. The dye-making industry employed from 7,000 to 8,000 people in Lancashire and in the woollen industry hundreds of thousands of people, were directly and indirectly engaged. He would not suggest that that vast textile population were all immediately and directly affected by this Act, but he would say that very important branches of their trade turned on this legislation. In Lancashire there was a bewildering difference of opinion as to the remedy for the present state of affairs and there was controversy in all the sections of the trade. There was no individual contribution that would provide a cure for Lancashire's distress, and it was therefore entirely in the national interest to add up all the contributions they could possibly get. The perfectly free access to these dyes was one contribution. If the dye-making industry was in a position, as it said it was, to supply these bulk dyes at a competitive price, the textile industry had every advantage to gain by the removal of restrictions, and he believed there could be no real damage to dyestuff manufacturers in the process.

When charges were made as to the dumping of goods, they must be satisfied that those goods were being dumped in great quantities and at less than the cost of production in the country of origin. With all the information at their disposal it was difficult, if not impossible in most cases, to prove anything of the kind, and all the more difficult when they had no statistics as to world stocks. The only possible way to deal with dumping was by discriminating against individual countries, and no sooner was that proposed than they ran counter to important treaty obligations. In the case of Germany, for instance, it would involve tearing up the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty of 1924, and that could be done only after 12 months' notice. So far as he could ascertain, there was no world figure of the actual supply of dyestuffs. The real question was whether there was any reason to believe that large quantities of dyestuffs would be unloaded on the market in this country after this legislation ceased.

MAJOR CHURCH (Wandsworth, C., Lab.) asked whether it was not a fact that 40 years ago the Germans adopted a policy of dumping and brought the price down to 5s., then, having destroyed the industry in this country, put the price up to 2s. 6d. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. GRAHAM said that many efforts of that kind had been made in the past, but surely there was a vast difference between the structure of the industry to-day and 40 years ago. To the best of his knowledge, he proceeded, there was not likely to be any large-scale dumping. He had made inquiries and, oddly enough, the suggestion was not that there would be German dumping, but that American supplies would be landed in Europe for entry into this country after the duty went. It was quite impossible to indicate what steps would be taken by the present Government if there were dumping. (Ironical Opposition cheers and laughter.) The problem on which the Government had to pronounce was the balance of advantage, and they were satisfied that the dyestuffs industry could continue in perfect strength and safety. They came to the quite definite decision that as from January 14 next year the Act should disappear.

SIR J. SIMON
PLEA FOR CONTINUANCE AND AN INQUIRY

SIR J. SIMON (Spen Valley, L.) said that it was probably only by a process of the grossest exaggeration that one could assert that either very splendid or very dreadful consequences would follow, according to the choice which the House made. It was essentially a practical question. When the subject came up in 1920, Mr. Asquith—who never voted against this Bill at any stage—was most careful to assert that it did not raise the abstract question of free trade and protection. Every one would agree that the Act had produced a very efficient industry, that it had very materially promoted research, and that it had done something to develop British science. He felt the force of a great many of the things that Mr. Graham had said, but he could not bring himself to believe that there was anything very outrageous in considering whether they had reached the moment when this Act should cease to operate. Not many days ago, for reasons which appeared to be much more flimsy than any reasons here, the Government thought it highly desirable to have an inquiry before they decided something or other about unemployment insurance. Sir H. Samuel warned them now that if this Act were to be continued they might have to face world combinations and he knew not what else, but Mr. Graham comforted them with the thought that if the Act did come to an end it would still be all right, because a German-English combination might very well take place. (Laughter.) His (Sir J. Simon's) own feeling, perhaps because of his economic past (laughter)—they had all got pasts, and some of them had got futures (laughter)—his own feeling was that on balance a case was made out for some continuance of the Act for a time and for a really effective inquiry in the meantime. (Cheers.)

Mr. MOND (Liverpool, East Toxteth, U.) said that the dye makers in this country would be perfectly satisfied to have their case made the subject of a Government inquiry, subject to a temporary continuance of the Act for whatever period might be decided by the House. The industry had been concerned in one of the bitterest fights that ever had been waged, and if the British market was thrown open by the repeal of the Act this country would present a fresh battleground, and one-half of the industry would be in danger of elimination. There were altogether 10,000 known dyes, some 4,000 being in current use. About 2,500 were made in this country, and the business had taken eight years to build up. It was economically impossible to embark on the manufacture of the whole range of specialities, as there was not the trained staff to spread over such complex scientific work, and it would be impossible to provide the necessary school for the purpose until there was a well-established and a sound organic chemical industry. Behind the proposal that the Act should lapse there was the influence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Nero fiddled while Rome burned, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer engaged a whole orchestra to play while his country collapsed. (Laughter.) Apart altogether from protection, the future of industry was based upon the organic chemical industry, and he believed that in the future there would be no great nation which had not got a great organic chemical industry firmly established in its midst. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) said that to talk about the cost of dyestuffs being a factor in the textile situation was a misuse of words. There were two possibilities if the Act were removed, one that the German industry would attempt to get a grip of our market by dumping, and the other that there might be agreement. The German dye industry was working at least 50 per cent. below its capacity, and if the British market were open to the Germans they had every reason to try to get a grip of it again. Unless an agreement were reached there would be dumping and the dye industry in this country would be disorganized. His fundamental criticism of the action of the Government was that he found it impossible to understand the conception of policy that was in their minds. This experiment to help the dye industry was not protection; there was no tariff involved. It gave the trade the advantage of protection in a non-technical sense without any injury to the consumer, and provided the advantages of protection and free trade. He could not make out why the Government in pursuit of free trade doctrine should have taken a course which would yield us no advantage and would probably do us considerable injury. The system of controlling imports by licence gave us a weapon for dealing with great foreign competing interests which we would not otherwise possess. We were up against a powerfully organized and centralized combination in Germany covering a host of chemical and other industries. What was to be the position of our textile industries if they found themselves in competition with German textile industries connected with this great combine? (Unionist cheers.) Although it was true our dye industry had made so great a progress that in regard to 80 per cent. of production it could compete on better terms with the German industry, yet in the remaining margin of 20 per cent. the German trade with 40 years' experience behind it was still ahead. But while there was an overwhelming case for the continuance of the present assistance to our dye industry he did not think the Act in its present form was quite satisfactory, and therefore he was opposed to the amendment continuing the Act for another five years. There was nothing in the Act which gave any substantial benefit to the producer and consumer in return for the favourable position in which it placed the dye industry. Not many weeks ago Lord Melchett congratulated himself that the dyestuffs part of his enterprise was paying not only good but increasing profits. Where under the protection of legislation a great commercial enterprise had been put into a specially favoured position the Legislature ought to protect the interests both of consumers and of the employees of the organization. He was deeply disappointed that the Government had not taken the opportunity which the consideration of the continuance of the Act gave them to review the whole position in regard to dyestuffs, continuing to give to this vitally important trade a measure of protection in a non-fiscal sense which would enable it to develop what was a key industry and using the occasion to acquire for the benefit of the community a much greater control over the operations of a tremendously powerful corporation. The Government appeared to have looked at the problem with sole regard to the free-trade dogma on which they had been brought up. That was a great misfortune both for the country and the Labour Party. That party did not believe in *laissez-faire*, but in planning and proper organization of national resources.

THE NATIONAL INTEREST SUPREME

MAJOR TRYON (Brighton, U.) said that it had always been under the system of free imports that this industry had been in difficulties, and when the Government had come in to help that it had been prosperous. If there was a conflict of interest between two trades, which he denied there was in this case, the national interest should be supreme. The country could not allow the chemical industry to go down for the sake of a few points made in minor details and not proved by a section of the textile industry. Under this Act new factories had been put up in this country and production had been increased six times, compared with the time before the War. To allow it to lapse would be a bad mistake. This action of the Government was regarded by foreign nations as a splendid international act. He understood that an international act was one in which we gave away everything and the other nations gave away nothing. (Cheers and laughter.) Owing to the Dyestuffs Act a great body of young men had received chemical training and had been enabled to branch off into other industries. It was a pity at a time when so many great problems in the dyeing industry alone were unsolved and when we had a staff which was now getting to its most useful point that this work should be broken up and many of these men left to turn to some other tasks. This would injure not only the dye industry, but the textile industry, and, above all, would set back a great experiment in the infinite field of undiscovered science. That was a voyage to which there was no end, but this particular ship was going to be wrecked by the Government, and by the mildest man who ever scuttled a ship. (Opposition cheers.)

Mrs. HAMILTON (Blackburn, Lab.) supported the action of the Government, which she said was approved by the Lancashire cotton industry.

Mr. SHAW, Secretary for War (Preston), said that in 1920 there was a distinct promise that the measure would be for 10 years only. Lancashire had at last come into its own; it had found a Government which had learnt—(Opposition laughter; and a UNIONIST MEMBER.—"To create unemployment")—that half a million people had a right to speak in a matter that concerned their livelihood, and Lancashire had spoken. (Ministerial cheers.) Both employers and employed had said quite definitely that this Act had been of great harm to Lancashire, and they asked that the promise made in 1920 should be kept. The Government were keeping that promise. It was time this country obtained the cream of the market instead of leaving it to the German, the Jap and the Chinaman, and being content with the skim milk. (Laughter.) If he felt that this Act would add to the efficiency of the industry he would support it in spite of his free trade principles. But he was convinced that the Act was responsible for much more unemployment in the cotton industry than there was employment in the dye-making industry. No one was against any reasonable expenditure on research needed for guaranteeing the safety of the country, but if they wanted research they should pay for it, and not adopt methods that kept the people of Lancashire out of work. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was negatived by 255 votes to 225—Government majority, 30.

BROADCASTING
THE MOSCOW MESSAGES

SIR W. MITCHELL-THOMSON (Croydon, S., U.) formally moved the omission from the Schedule of the Bill of the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1904, so as to give the Postmaster-General one of his rare opportunities of explaining some of the work of his Department. In regard to the work of the B.B.C. there had been a great deal of complaint from the south-east of England of interference caused by certain Continental stations. He hoped the Postmaster-General would make representations to those stations that they should use wavelengths which would reduce interference to a minimum. He hoped also that the Postmaster-General would deal with the broadcasting from Moscow.

Mr. LEES-SMITH, Postmaster-General (Keighley), said that as Russia was not invited to the International Radio Conference held in Washington some years ago she considered that she was not bound by the international regulations of wave-length and she used certain wave-lengths which were inconvenient to other nations. Russia did attend by invitation the last conference held at Prague, but while agreeing to come to a certain extent within the general international regulations she insisted upon operating some of her previous wave-lengths. It was through one of those wave-lengths that on certain nights for weeks past she had been regularly transmitting messages to this country. It was now many months ago since he began to take some interest in those messages from Russia. For some time they were so exceedingly uninteresting and therefore harmless that the supervision was relaxed, but as the character of the messages had recently changed the supervision would now be resumed. The Stuttgart station was observing the international regulations, but having lately greatly increased its power it could frequently be heard behind the London National programme. The matter could only be settled by negotiations, which were now proceeding.

As to television, an arrangement had been come to between the Baird Company and the B.B.C., by which the Baird Company were given the right of sending television pictures and voice production for half an hour six times in the week outside broadcasting hours. The times were from 11 to 11.30 in the morning on three days and from 12 to 12.30 at night on three days. As far as he had heard both parties were up to the present satisfied with the experiments and no complaints had been made to him. Referring to the Transatlantic telephone service he said it was now open for 24 hours in the day. It worked on four wave-lengths, one long wave-length and three short wave-lengths. One of these wave-lengths had been lately introduced and another long wave-length, it was anticipated, would be introduced in perhaps about two years. The service at present carried between 300 and 600 messages in a week and was undoubtedly the greatest commercial success in the world. He was speaking of the telephone service, but the Rugby station also had a great broadcasting service, largely for strategic purposes. In time of war they would be able to get into touch with every ship anywhere on the seas. As to the telephone service to Australia the first Dominion service was opened some months ago. During the recent Imperial Conference this service was of great value to Mr. Scullin in enabling him to keep in touch with the Australian Cabinet, and before he left for Australia he sent a letter to the Post Office expressing his great gratitude for the help and use which the Department had been to him. It had not been possible to open a service to New Zealand at the same time as to Australia because New Zealand had not a station which could work to us. But New Zealand was now able to work to Australia, and an arrangement was being made by which we should be able to communicate with New Zealand by switching through from Australia. In a few days he hoped the service would be open. Canada had expressed a wish for a direct service with this country, and it would be opened within two or three months. No service with South Africa was in immediate sight, and in the case of India arrangements had also still to be made.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) asked what responsibility had the Postmaster-General in regard to reception in this country of broadcast messages containing subversive propaganda or matter of an indecent nature of bringing the matter to the notice of the Minister concerned.

Mr. LEES-SMITH said that he had been asked what power he had to make a report to the Foreign Office about subversive propaganda. No duty of that sort at all was laid upon him. He had explained that the Post Office had listened in some time since to messages from Moscow. Had those messages contained any matter of particular interest it would have been within his discretion to deal with it as he thought fit. They contained matter of no interest at all, and therefore the process of listening in after a time came to an end.

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.).—Would not the Foreign Office know at all until the right hon. gentleman reported to them?

Mr. LEES-SMITH said that one could only know of these messages from abroad by tuning in one's set to that wave-length. There was no department that he knew of at the Foreign Office specially appointed to carry out that function. It was not a duty laid on the Post Office, but it was a duty which some time ago the Post Office carried out.

SIR K. WOOD asked for an assurance that in future the Foreign Office would not be able to say that they had not received a broadcast address from Moscow for hours after it had been delivered.

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL said that what had happened showed that it was possible for undesirable things to come over the wireless and for children to hear them.

Mr. LEES-SMITH said he had not heard of any indecent broadcasts having been sent over from foreign stations. The difficulty about making the Act permanent was that as soon as it became permanent it would be necessary to deal with certain issues which were by no means uncontroversial. No doubt certain resolutions of the 1932 Convention would require international action and legislation, and it would therefore be essential to introduce a Bill following the proceedings of that meeting. As the Government did not wish to have two Bills they would introduce one in the Session of 1932. (Laughter.)

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

THE TWO-SHIFT SYSTEM

Mr. KELLY (Rochdale, Lab.) moved the omission from the Bill of the Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children Act, 1920. He did so, he explained, as a protest against the continuance of the two-shift system, under which some women and young persons were compelled to work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 2 p.m., and others from 2 p.m. until 10 p.m.

Mr. SHORT said that the Government did not desire that the two-shift system should become a permanent part of our industrial system, and at the earliest opportunity they would take steps to bring it to an end. (Ministerial cheers.)

The amendment was withdrawn.

RENT RESTRICTIONS

SIR K. WOOD moved the omission from the Bill of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Act, 1920.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that if the amendment was carried it would mean that the Rent, Restriction Act would come to an end in England and Wales at the end of this year and in Scotland in May next. That would not be in the interests of the vast majority of the people of those countries.

SIR D. HERBERT (Watford, U.) regretted that the Government had not freed mortgages from the operation of the Act.

Mr. STEPHEN (Glasgow, Camlachie, Lab.) protested that the Government had not introduced legislation for the reduction of rents, especially in Scotland.

The amendment was withdrawn.

The Bill was reported, without amendment, to the House, and was read the third time.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The Unemployment Insurance (Money) resolution was agreed to on Report, and the Bill connected therewith was brought in by Mr. LAWSON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour (Chester-le-Street).

CUNARD INSURANCE AGREEMENT

On the motion for the third reading of the Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill,

SIR D. HERBERT (Watford, U.) asked why the construction rate had been fixed at 30s. He did not think that the Government had sufficiently consulted in this matter the persons and bodies who were concerned in this kind of insurance business. The Government had not only fixed the rate of 30s. for the construction risk, but they had undertaken to take so much of the risk as was not taken by the ordinary market at that rate. If that rate were lower than the market rate would have been if the matter had been dealt with by the market as a whole, it meant that the Government were going to be saddled with a very much larger amount of this construction risk than they ought to take. They ought only to take so much of the risk as the market could not take at the market rates.

Mr. W. R. SMITH, Parliamentary Secretary Board of Trade (Norwich), said that his Department had taken the best advice before concluding the insurance on the vessel.

The Bill was read the third time.

The House stood adjourned at 12 midnight.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES
HOUSE OF COMMONS
AT 11

Local Authorities (Admission of the Press) Bill and Leasehold Enfranchisement Bill, second readings.

CONSERVATIVE UNITY
MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO MR. REMER

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT)

Speaking at Whaley Bridge on Wednesday night, Mr. J. R. REMER, M.P., declared that they could have no unity in the Conservative Party when they had underground intrigues

(Continued at foot of next column)

by the Conservative Central Office in Conservative members' constituencies, as had happened in the Macclesfield Division of Cheshire.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the chairman of the Conservative Party organization, made the following reply yesterday:—There is not the slightest foundation for the statement that there have been intrigues, underground or overground, in the Macclesfield Division by the Central Office, and I resent allusions of this kind made in an impersonal way to the Central Office. Mr. Remer appears to have complained that he was not told by the Whips that his conduct was not satisfactory. He himself has never communicated with me either in the House of Commons or by letter as he might have done if he had any reason to complain. I am surprised at him making remarks of this kind, which, besides being untrue, do not tend to promote the unity he professes to desire.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

Please be Santa Claus to a destitute little one this Christmas

There are 8,291 children in the Barnardo Family

10/-

will feed one child for ten days at the Christmas Season.

Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund" and crossed, may be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

MINERS' HOURS
CONFERENCE AND THE SPREAD-OVER

SECRETARY'S REPORT

As reported on page 14, the delegate conference of the Miners' Federation yesterday rejected by a small majority a recommendation involving a national strike policy, and referred to the districts the question whether spread-over arrangements for the working of the 7½-hour day should be accepted.

After the conference Mr. A. J. Cook, the Secretary of the Federation, made the following statement:—

Mr. T. Richards presided over a conference representing 650,000 miners, with 167 delegates, when a report was given by officials on the steps taken at the various interviews held with the Government representatives with regard to the position in the coalfields upon the operation of the reduction of hours under the Mines Act. A report was also given by officials on the recommendations of the National Board, which were that the districts of South Wales and Scotland who were in dispute, having claims for reductions of wages, were to meet first to discuss the whole position, not in regard to reductions in wages, but to discuss section 14 of the Act, which implied a spread-over for a temporary period; failing agreement to return to the Board for final decision on their claims.

MR. MACDONALD'S ADVICE

After a long interview with the Prime Minister, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Shinwell last night with regard to the position of the Government and the action they should take, the three officials made a long statement, and finally the Prime Minister suggested that the Miners' Conference should consider the following:—

"That the Federation should give the industry a chance to get its reorganization schemes as provided for in the Mines Act working effectively by approving spread-over applications for a temporary period, say three months, subject to no reduction in wages and without prejudice to the position of those districts not affected by the Act or those which have arrived at settlements in accordance with the provisions of the Mines Act."

A long discussion took place on those suggestions and the serious position in Scotland, where at the present moment 85,000 miners are still out. It was pointed out by the officials that there was grave danger in the event of the conference rejecting this suggestion, which had the whole-hearted support of the three officials, who were united in recommending these steps as a means of securing protection of the wages of the miners, preventing stoppages, and giving an opportunity for the National Board to function and for the marketing schemes under the Mines Act to fructify so as to improve the financial position of the coal industry, enabling wages to be maintained and, it is hoped, to be improved in the near future.

The president of the Federation pointed out that it was a serious thing for the conference to reject the unanimous advice of the officials who had given long and careful thought to the whole position, to reject the suggestion of the Labour Government, and to alienate the sympathy and support of the whole country in the miners' claim against reduction of wages.

Several delegates expressed strongly their feeling on the matter in view of the fact that the miners had expected a December 1 a seven-and-a-half hour day, and were looking forward to a seven hour day next July. After further discussion a resolution was put to the meeting and carried in the following terms:—

"That the whole position as stated by the three officials, with their recommendation regarding the operation of a spreadover, should be placed before the districts for their immediate consideration, and replies should be sent in by a week to-day to the miners' secretary at Russell-square."

Discussion ensued on the position in Scotland, and Mr. Doonan, president of the Scottish miners, stated that in the light of the discussion at that conference the Scottish miners would call a conference in Scotland and they themselves would settle the Scottish situation.

VOTE ON NATIONAL STRIKE

A vote was taken on the recommendation of the last conference regarding a national stoppage. The previous recommendation was: "This conference recommends that in the event of a stoppage of work in any district on December 1 every other district shall undertake to hand in the necessary notices to terminate contracts." The three officials pointed out the danger of a national strike to the industry and the miners of the country. By a small majority the conference voted against the recommendation for a national stoppage.

Mr. Cook added that the districts could not have operated the recommendation, as there must first have been a national ballot and a two-thirds majority for a national strike. In reply to questions he explained that there had been no decision at the conference in favour of the spread-over, nor had there been a decision to interfere at present with the districts which are already working on a temporary spread-over agreement. The whole position was being referred to the districts, and as no further action would be taken in the meantime South Wales would continue until it was stopped. There was no arrangement for a further conference. Officials would receive the district replies on the spread-over, and further steps would be decided upon in due course. Scotland would settle and without any reductions in wages. Mr. Cook said in conclusion:—"I am feeling very much happier about the whole situation than I did last night."

POSITION IN SCOTLAND
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, DEC. 4

There is general relief among the public, but disappointment among the Scottish miners, at the decision of the Miners' Federation Conference not to declare a general strike. The Scottish delegates who attended the conference will report the result to a special delegate meeting, representative of all the Scottish coalfields, which will be held in Glasgow on Saturday. The further course of events will depend on the decision of that meeting.

The most serious consequence of the stoppage so far is the steady tendency for prices to rise. The increases range from 3d. to 6d. a hundredweight.

In consequence of the lack of coal supplies, chiefly for Continental shipments, steamers at ports on the East Coast of Scotland were delayed last night. Many coal trimmers are idle.

DURHAM QUOTA REDUCED

Durham collieries yesterday received notification that the quota of coal production in the Durham district under the Coal Mines Act had been reduced to 70 per cent. of the output of the first six months this year, as against the original quota of 90 per cent. This reduction will mean that pits will lose one working day a week. This will increase the cost of production by 1s. 8d. a ton, while reduced hours will add another 9d. a ton.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE

LORD STRATHCONA and MOUNT ROYAL (Chancellor) presided at a meeting of Grand Council of the Primrose League held at the Head Offices, 64, Victoria-street, S.W., yesterday. It was emphasized that members of the Primrose League in the London area should use every means in their power to secure the return of Municipal Reform candidates at the forthcoming County Council elections. The Chancellor gave a report of his recent tours in the provinces, and stated that during the last 12 months 11,082 new members had joined the Primrose League.

ILFORD HOSPITAL APPEAL
PRINCE GEORGE ON NEED OF VOLUNTARY SUPPORT

Prince George was in the chair at the foundation dinner of the King George Hospital, Ilford, held at Carpenters' Hall, London-wall, last night. Up to last evening approximately £100,000 had been raised towards the building fund, which would provide for the opening of 150 out the total of 300 beds by July next. The hospital has been founded to meet the needs of some half-million people, mostly London wage-earners, who have settled since the War in the district comprising Ilford, Barking, Becontree, and Dagenham, and for whom no voluntary hospital accommodation had previously been provided.

In proposing the toast of the Hospital, PRINCE GEORGE said there were two reasons why he was particularly pleased to preside at that dinner. One was because he was anxious to help those who were working to provide hospital accommodation for Thames-Side East, and the other reason was that it gave him a chance to associate himself with a scheme in which the King and Queen took a very great personal interest.

"It was," he continued, "as perhaps you know, my mother, the Queen, who first realized the urgent need for a hospital in the district when, on visiting Becontree in 1923, she asked where was the hospital. On being told that, in spite of the large influx of people into the neighbourhood, there was not a voluntary hospital, the Queen said to Sir Cecil Levita that 'something must be done.' Since then, a good deal has been done about it, but not enough to provide the new King George Hospital with the 300 beds and the two outlying health centres, which are considered to be the minimum accommodation required.

THE AMOUNT NEEDED

The progress in the building and equipment of this hospital will largely depend on the support given by voluntary subscribers. Although £100,000 has already been collected, at least double that amount will be necessary to complete the scheme. When my brother, the Prince of Wales, presided at the inaugural dinner to support last year's appeal, he received a most generous response. I cannot expect to obtain such satisfactory results to-night, under present conditions, though I do hope that enough money will be raised to prevent an interruption of work through lack of sufficient funds. Since the passing of last year's Local Government Act county councils have to see that the needs of the hospitals in their areas are satisfied and, in so doing, they must take into account the voluntary hospital system. I don't doubt that the Essex County Council will soon realize that the creation of the King George Hospital has been an enormous advantage to London and Essex, and has shown the greater need of development of the voluntary hospital system in this area.

"It is unnecessary for me to tell you how necessary it is to equip hospitals with first-class surgeons and doctors, helped by an efficient nursing staff. The organizers of this new hospital thoroughly realize this, and a staff has been chosen by a committee representing the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians, equal to that of any other London hospital. I am very glad to see at this dinner so many representatives of India, as it shows that, in spite of the many charities which they support in their own country, they are prepared to come here and take a personal interest in charitable institutions in this country."

MESSAGE FROM THE KING

Prince George concluded by reading a message from the King in which his Majesty expressed the hope that he would be able to open the hospital in July or next year.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. E. EALE COLVIN (Lord Lieutenant of Essex and president of the hospital), in reply, said they wanted to be able to say when the hospital was completed that it was not in debt.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR CECIL LEVITA (joint hon. treasurer of the hospital) proposed the health of Prince George.

The MAHARAJADHIRAJA KAMESHWAR SINGH of DARBHANGA supported the toast, and, referring to the Round Table Conference, said that nothing gave them more courage to face their task than the kind words uttered by the King-Emperor at its opening.

PRINCE GEORGE, in reply, said a subscription of £250 has been received from the Bank of England, and 100 guineas from the Maharajadhiraja Kameshwar Singh of Darbhanga. In addition, their Indian guests had promised to give £1,000 towards a deficiency of £1,800 in the appeal that evening. (Cheers.) He was glad to say that the remaining £800 had now been promised by the other Indian guests. (Cheers.)

Mr. ARTHUR W. GREEN (chairman of the board of management) submitted the toast of the honorary medical staff of the hospital, to which DR. HAROLD PRITCHARD responded.

As the result of the appeal about £107,000 has been raised in support of the hospital building fund.

CATERING TRADE INQUIRY
POSITION OF STAFF RESTAURANTS

Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., the Commissioner appointed by the Minister of Labour, continued his hearing at Montagu House yesterday of objections to the proposed setting up of a Trade Board for the catering trade.

Mr. John A. Gregorson, representing canteens and staff restaurants, said that 32 such restaurants had appointed a sub-committee to co-ordinate in presenting their case. They represented a very large section of the industry and he asked the Commissioner to advise the Minister to exclude works and staff canteens from the operation of the Order. By no stretch of imagination could it be said that the work of the staff canteens was carried on by way of trade. They were in reality a voluntary social welfare service.

SIR ARTHUR COLEFAX.—When I come to define a catering trade I find it a very difficult problem.

Mr. Gregorson.—Yes, I appreciate that. To apply the principles of the trade board system to these canteens would not be helpful to the interests of the workers, and if uncertainty were left on this question it must be obviously detrimental to the maintenance and development of these canteen arrangements.

Mr. Gilchrist Alexander, legal secretary of the Engineering and Allied Employers' Federation, said that works' canteens had never been regarded as part of the catering trade. Unless the Ministry could say affirmatively that canteens were carried on by way of trade, they had a right to ask for exemption.

Mr. L. H. Gluckstein, representing Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., supported the Order in respect to canteens on the ground that they were competitors with his company.

Mr. C. G. L. Du Cann (for the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors, the London Furniture Trades Federation, and the Drapers' Chamber of Trade) said that his case fell under two heads—first, staff canteens; and, secondly, restaurants which the departmental stores kept as an auxiliary part of their undertaking for the purpose of their customers. Some of these restaurants were not even profit-making, they were run as a convenience for the customers. If they were to be included in the Order, the least the Minister could have done would have been to obtain information of the wages paid.

In reply to Mr. G. G. Honeyman, representing the Incorporated Association of Purveyors of Light Refreshments, SIR ARTHUR COLEFAX said that he had suggested to Mr. Du Cann that his position was really indistinguishable from that of Mr. Honeyman. It would be obviously unfair from the standpoint of competition that there should be a discrimination between restaurants in stores and the type of business represented by Mr. Honeyman and Mr. Gluckstein. Mr. Du Cann intimated that he adopted the suggestion.

Mr. Walter Payne, secretary of the Entertainments Protection Association, Limited, said that he also represented the Theatrical Managers' Association, Limited, and the Society of West End Theatre Managers. The fact that they had not been excluded came as a great surprise, as they did not consider they were part of the catering trade.

SIR ARTHUR COLEFAX.—What can I get in a theatre? I can get, I suppose, ice-cream, tea, coffee, and in some places, alcoholic drink.

Mr. Payne.—I think you can have almost everything you mentioned. In some of the cheaper places you could get monkey-nuts, and there are some places where you could get "hot dogs" or chipped potatoes in bags.

SIR ARTHUR COLEFAX.—*Prima facie*, it would seem that it is not a question of competition. I do not see how a person is going to run out to a teashop between the acts.

Mr. Payne.—So far from being competitors, we are of great assistance to the teashops.

The inquiry was adjourned until to-day.

THE LAND BILL
DISCUSSION IN COMMITTEE

CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL BODIES

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Government's Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill met again yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Leif Jones (Camborne, L.), and discussed the proposals contained in Clause 3, to empower the Minister of Agriculture to acquire land for purposes of reconditioning, to authorize inspection of land which, in his opinion, is neglected, and, if the owner fails to put it into a satisfactory condition, to acquire it compulsorily.

An amendment was moved by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. RUGGLES-BRISE (Maldon, U.) to make the Minister's power of action dependent upon representations being made to him by local authorities. He said the clause provided another instance of the extraordinary powers which the Minister proposed to take to himself. Matters of vital importance connected with the land were to be decided by a Minister who might not be an agriculturist himself or have any knowledge of agriculture. The Minister would probably say that he would not rely entirely upon his own judgment but on that of other people. But on whose advice did he intend to base his opinion? Did he propose to appoint a horde of inspectors who would go about the country to discover the condition of land and whether it could be satisfactorily used for agricultural purposes or for reclamation or drainage? There had been sufficient increase of official staffs already since the present Government came into office, and nothing ought to be done which would require a further increase. There were ample sources of advice open to the Minister in the various local authorities, such as the county councils, the county agricultural committees, and the new boards which had been set up by the Land Drainage Act. The Bill empowered the Minister to spend up to £5,000,000, and, as he was not obliged to spend the money on demonstration farms, he might choose to spend it, on his own judgment, upon the purposes set out in the clause under discussion. Such power ought not to be conferred upon him.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that discussion could not go beyond the limits of the amendment, which was whether the proposed powers were to be used by the Minister of Agriculture only on the initiative of a local authority.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RUGGLES-BRISE said he was surely entitled to ask the Minister to justify the use of powers which it was proposed that he should exercise on his own opinion. The hidden purpose of the Bill was to nationalize land by giving the Minister powers of acquisition.

DR. ADDISON'S REPLY

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture, said it was intended to consult and work in a friendly way with the local authorities; that was the sensible thing to do. But, if the amendment were adopted, the Minister would have to stand with his hands tied, however bad the case might be, until he had received representations from a local authority. He could not possibly consent to that. (Ministerial cheers.) The local authorities were merely concerned with what things cost, and he did not blame them. The cost of the acquisition and reclamation of land was to be borne by the Treasury, and the ultimate responsibility must rest with the Minister as representing the Treasury. There were considerable tracts of land all over the country which required reclamation, and it was proposed to deal with that kind of neglect. The description which the mover of the amendment had given of hordes of inspectors moving all over the country, and of the "hidden purposes" of the Bill, was like a picture from "Alice in Wonderland." Dr. Addison then stated that he intended to move an amendment later to enable the powers in the clause (except those of acquisition and selling) to be exercised by the county council as agents for the Minister.

COLONEL LANE-FOX (Barkston Ash, U.) said he was not against reclamation, but he was afraid that, without local advice, the Minister would select the wrong land.

After further discussion, the amendment was rejected by 27 votes to 17.

COMPULSORY ACQUISITION

Discussion then took place on an amendment moved by COLONEL LANE-FOX to omit the part of the clause which authorizes the Minister to acquire land which, in his opinion, was neglected by the owner. DR. ADDISON stated that the owner in such a case would not only receive generous notice, but he would have his case fairly and properly considered. No question of unfairness could possibly arise.

SIR BASIL PEtouch (Barnstaple, U.) said that if the state of agriculture were such that high farming could be expected, the proposals in the clause might be reasonable; but under present conditions they were without any justification. With the prices of agricultural produce at their present level, the Government's proposals were so mistimed as to be absolutely unjust.

The discussion was ended by the closure, which was moved by DR. ADDISON and carried by 27 votes to 20, and the amendment was then rejected.

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.) moved a further amendment to provide that work of reclamation should not be undertaken unless the Catchment Board for the area certified that the work was necessary to make the land suitable for agricultural purposes. He said it was not in the public interest that the Minister should be armed with such absolute and autocratic powers as were proposed. In any case, those powers would be dangerous, and they would be doubly dangerous in view of the extravagant opinions which the Minister had expressed. The Minister could easily say that he would reclaim large tracts of land, but there was no obligation upon him to consider whether the work would give a return or be a dead loss. There would be less likelihood of the powers in the Bill being abused if the Minister had to consult local bodies.

DR. ADDISON said he could not imagine any Minister, even himself, being so fatuous as to propose schemes without regard to their cost. His reference to the local authorities only meant that those bodies did not consider works from the point of view of the nation or of employment. He could not accept the amendment.

The Committee divided, and the amendment was defeated by 22 votes to 19.

After a long discussion Clause 3 was added to the Bill and the Committee adjourned till Monday.

THE RABBITS BILL

As there were insufficient members to form a quorum at yesterday's meeting at the House of Commons of Standing Committee A, which is considering amendments to the Rabbits Bill, it was adjourned until Tuesday next.

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA
FIRST MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

The Joint Committee on Closer Union in East Africa held its first meeting yesterday at the House of Lords. Lord Stanley of Alderley was chosen to preside over the Committee.

It was decided to hear evidence in public from representatives of interests concerned, both from Great Britain and from East Africa. Parties in Great Britain who wish to apply to give evidence are invited to send a summary of what they wish to say to the secretary of the Committee at the House of Lords. The Committee will then consider whether they shall be desired to attend in person. Witnesses from East Africa will not be required before March 1.

The Committee will meet again at 11.15 a.m. next Thursday to hear the evid

What is Jam?

A Challenge to the Food Manufacturers' Federation

Percentages of Fruit should be Published.

"The debate on fruit growing in the House of Commons on November 19 has been followed by many articles and inquiries concerning jam.

"Those who read the debate would realize that very many members of all parties were not satisfied . . . . the speeches were mainly directed to . . the making of jam from fruits which had been kept for a time in preservative chemicals."

("The Times," Dec. 1, 1930.)

As Fruit Growers and Farmers, as well as Jam Manufacturers, we are vitally affected by the questions in dispute, and we **challenge the Food Manufacturers' Federation to publish the percentages of fruit prescribed for "Full Fruit Standard" Jams.** We also give below a copy of a letter of protest which we have addressed to the Secretary.

The Secretary,
Food Manufacturers' Federation,
22, Buckingham Gate,
London, S.W.1.

November 21st, 1930.

Sir,

STANDARDS OF QUALITY FOR JAM.

With further reference to the "Manufacturers' Manifesto" published in the "Grocer" and to our preliminary protest of October 30th, we now desire to enter a formal protest against the prescribed "Standards" on the following grounds :—

(1.) That the description "Full Fruit Standard" as applied to Strawberry Jam which may contain as little as 6¾ oz. of Strawberries to 1 lb. of Jam (as against about 12 oz. in Home-made Jam) is open to serious objection and although we are aware that this is a minimum, still we maintain that Strawberry Jam made to this minimum should be labelled, Strawberry Jam with other fruit juice.

(2.) That the description "First Quality" or "Full Fruit Standard" should not be allowed to be applied to Strawberry Jam made from chemically preserved foreign Strawberries or foreign Strawberry Pulp.

(3.) That the proposed Standard of "68½% soluble solids" is an artificial standard, which may be suitable for jams made with added fruit juices, but is unsuitable for pure jams of best quality where the fresh fruit flavour is a first consideration.

(4.) That the only true standard for pure jam is :—

"The fruit specified and sugar only,"

and that any variation from this standard should be stated on the label.

For the above reasons we decline to sign the "Jam Standards Undertaking," and we hereby tender our resignation from the Food Manufacturers' Federation.

Yours faithfully,
WILKIN & SONS, LTD.
(*Signed*) C. J. Wilkin,
Managing Director.

Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, we state positively that Strawberry Jam made from fresh English Strawberries will set perfectly without the addition of Pectin or Acids, and that at least 75 lbs. of Strawberries should be used to make 100 lbs. of best quality pure Strawberry Jam.

As to flavour, the public must judge, and in order that they should have an opportunity to do so we offer to send a small sample free of charge if name and address are filled in on the form below, or a box of larger samples on receipt of 4/-. A list of boxes packed specially for Christmas Presents will also be sent on request.

Name .....
(block letters)

Address .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

WILKIN & SONS, LIMITED,

By appointment to H.M. King George V.

TIPTREE, ESSEX.

Letters to the Editor

BRITISH GOODS IN AUSTRALIA

A REPLY TO MR. THOMAS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, in his speech on the Vote of Censure Motion on Thursday last, stated that the duties on certain selected commodities were higher in Australia and Canada than in foreign countries. According to the official report he stated that the duty on British sewing machines entering Australia was 15 per cent. and entering Germany 9 per cent. but he did not state that in 1929 the value of the export of British sewing-machines and parts into Australia was valued at £144,000, whereas the value purchased by Germany was £57,000.

He referred to a 55 per cent. tariff on cotton goods in Australia as against Germany 6 per cent. and France 10 per cent., but it is not clear to what cotton goods he referred. On the great bulk of cotton piece goods Australia admits the British article free save for the temporary primage duty, whereas the foreign article is taxed at 15 per cent. *ad valorem* plus primage. In 1929 Australia bought £6,982,000 worth of cotton piece goods as against Germany £1,530,000 and France £515,000. Mr. Thomas also stated that on woollen goods the Canadian tariff was 37 per cent., the Australian 61 per cent., the German 22 per cent., and the French 12 per cent. Again it is difficult to discover to what particular type of woollen goods the Secretary of State referred, but in 1929 Canada bought £3,609,000 of woollen and worsted tissues from Great Britain, Australia £1,142,000, Germany £2,333,000, and France £1,099,000.

The foregoing figures show that even on the commodities selected by Mr. Thomas, the higher duties in the Dominions—backed as they are by both tariff and voluntary preference—have proved less of a handicap to British trade than the tariffs of the foreign countries mentioned.

In iron and steel items Mr. Thomas selected steel rails for comparison between Australia and Argentina. Had he taken the whole of iron and steel exports he would have found, as Mr. Scullin pointed out at the Imperial Conference, that Australia proves a more important market for the British iron manufacturer than the combined purchases of Argentina and Denmark.

Perhaps the most effective answer to Mr. Thomas is to compare British exports to Australia and to Holland, since the latter country is almost free trade and imports more than 50 per cent. more goods from the world than does Australia. In 1929 British exports to Australia were valued at £54,230,000 and to Holland at £21,822,000. The comparative value of these two markets to Great Britain becomes clearer still after consideration of the following table :—

—	Year	1929
	To Australia (In thousands)	To Holland
British exports of—	£	£
Iron and steel ..	7,196	1,652
Machinery	3,795	1,976
Cotton piece goods	6,982	1,656
Woollen tissues ..	879	692
Worsted tissues ..	263	81
Carpets	1,181	120
Linen piece goods	513	11
Boots and shoes ..	127	100

In the other types of goods requiring high degrees of skill to produce, such as motor vehicles, electrical machinery, &c., protectionist Australia is an incomparably better market for Great Britain than free trade Holland.

Yours faithfully,
GRANVILLE RYRIE,
High Commissioner.
Australia House, Strand, W.C., Dec. 4.

FALLING PRICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Keynes has written a lively letter—and a convincing one—ostensibly in reply to mine. He effectively destroys the proposition which he attacks, but it is not a proposition which I have ever advanced. I did not "argue that a fall of British prices by 10 per cent. . . . increases employment by 500,000." On the contrary, I emphasized that the catastrophic fall in commodity prices, here and elsewhere, was a main cause for the existing unemployment. My argument was—and, with every respect to Mr. Keynes, still remains—that the fall in the cost of living which has ensued offers some offset to the loss that is suffered.

New factors of demand have been released and fresh opportunities of employment have been created. When a working woman, engaged in her weekly marketing, finds, as she does find, that owing to cheaper bread, or bacon, or groceries, she can now buy a supply of household requirements for 17s. 6d. which a year ago would have cost her £1, she has half-a-crown to spare for clothes, or the cinema, or what she will, which a year ago she would not have had. This means an additional half-a-crown's worth of employment for someone somewhere.

The deduction that I drew was that among the consequences of a protective tariff that raised the cost of living would be the cessation *pro tanto* of that new demand and those fresh opportunities. If it is claimed that protection, by raising prices, would create other opportunities of employment which would more than offset the loss, that is a proposition to be discussed on its merits. It might do so or it might not. But the fact that if people have to pay more for necessaries they will have less to spend on comforts is undeniable. The trades that supply the comforts must suffer. And that is a consideration which is often forgotten, but which ought to find a place among the pros and cons of the fiscal controversy when we are trying to strike a fair balance.

HERBERT SAMUEL.
35, Porchester-terrace, W.2, Dec. 4.

CHURCH AND STATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I observe in *The Times* to-day that the Bishop of Durham is seizing hold of a somewhat insignificant ecclesiastical incident at Birmingham to air the latest product of his versatile brain—the disestablishment of the Church of England.

The Bishop must be singularly out of touch with the times he is living in if he imagines that the people of England are at the present moment at all likely to interest themselves in barren ecclesiastical strife over the merits or demerits of Church establishment. Such a controversy would no doubt give delight to pugnacious ecclesiastics ambitious for the limelight. But the English people are in no mood to gratify these ambitions. The sole occupation of the public mind at the present time is the restoration of prosperity to our crippled industries and the re-employment of the hundreds of thousands of our people who are wandering in idleness in our streets. We are not going to follow the disastrous example of the decadent Roman Empire of the East by exhausting our energies in theoretical futilities when the whole industrial life of our people is at stake. But Auckland Castle is far from London.

W. D. MORRISON.
St. Marylebone Rectory, 38, Devonshire-place, W.1, Dec. 2.

THE PRESS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

ADMISSION TO MEETINGS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have perused with interest the letter published in your issue of December 3 over the signatures of the secretaries of four associations of local authorities, commenting upon the Local Authorities (Admission of the Press to Meetings) Bill, which comes before the House of Commons on December 5.

As to the Public Assistance Committees, it is a sufficient answer to say that the Press did not hamper the proceedings of the old boards of guardians, and that the London County Council, the Lancashire, Durham, Gloucestershire, East Suffolk, and Isle of Wight County Councils, and others, already admit the Press to meetings of these committees. Is it to be supposed that the L.C.C. and the other authorities concerned have deliberately (and voluntarily) decided to hamper discussions at these committees; or is it not more reasonable to suppose, what is in fact the truth, that proper discussion of matters of public interest is not hampered by the presence of Pressmen?

Again, a great many Education Committees and Assessment Committees do already admit the Press. The Bill proposes to standardize the practice, and make it the universal rule to do so. Is it not important to develop and compel the public interest in educational matters, and have not the ratepayers the right to see how their properties are assessed for rating by Assessment Committees?

And do the associations of local authorities really do justice to their own members in suggesting that the requirement for the adoption of a resolution to exclude the Pressmen temporarily would "inevitably lead to delay and confusion" merely because a two-thirds majority would be required, instead of a bare majority? Resolutions to exclude the Press are, fortunately, not so frequent that the counting of a "division" and a simple proportional exercise in mental arithmetic are likely to create "delay and confusion." The Bill permits every local authority temporarily to exclude the Press when such exclusion is in the public interest. What more is or can be required by any local authority? And inasmuch as ratepayers have a right to know how and why their money is spent, must not convenience give way to the public interest, which is best served by the passing of this Bill into law?

On another point not mentioned in your correspondents' letter, and as to which some natural solicitude has been expressed—namely, the fear lest the admission of the Press to public assistance and guardians' committees should lead to the hearing of applications for relief in public—I desire to state with the utmost clarity that it is not desired to report such matters, and that the promoters of the Bill, which is backed by the unanimous voice of the Press, would welcome any amendment necessary to make this absolutely clear.

If it can be shown that there are good reasons for amending any of the clauses of this Bill, the drafting is such that necessary amendments can be made in Committee, if, as is hoped in view of the importance of the measure, the House of Commons will see fit to give it a second reading.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
VALENTINE KNAPP, Treasurer,
Newspaper Society.
Salisbury-square House, E.C.4, Dec. 4.

POWER STATIONS IN CITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Without some correcting comment, the ideas so skilfully set out by Sir Richard Paget in *The Times* of November 29 may be easily misapprehended. Waste-heat utilization is no novelty; it was first used by James Watt, who heated his office by exhaust steam from an engine. Even distant transport of exhaust heat from power-plants has been in use for more than 20 years, and although, so far as is known, these schemes have given satisfaction, progress has been very slow on account of various difficulties.

In the first place it is not easy to balance always the requirements of heat users with the permissible discard from the power-plant. Apart from variations during the day and night there are seasonal fluctuations from winter to summer, so that unless large washhouses, baths, laundries, and such like steady consumers are brought into the scheme there is no economy, there is waste. Secondly, in an old-established community the laying of insulated pipes for distributing the hot water or steam is an expensive and troublesome undertaking. Of course, in a new and large institution, such as a hospital, a garden city, or a New York sky-scraper, the problem is very different, but even so, the task of balancing supply and demand, in order not to waste the waste heat, is by no means easy.

The main point, however, on which Sir Richard is likely to be misapprehended, even by technical people, lies in his statement that 70 to 75 per cent. of the heat consumed in a power-plant is wasted. It is true that in a scientific sense the thermal efficiency of a good power-plant is only about 25 to 30 per cent., but this efficiency is defined with reference to an abstract ideal engine, exhausting at the absolute zero of temperature (—273deg. Centigrade), which the man in the street might describe in Fahrenheit units as 491deg. of frost. To say, because we are unable to carry on our activities—horticultural and otherwise—at the absolute zero of temperature, that, therefore, 75 per cent. of our heat is wasted, is little different in fact from stating that the water-power resources of the world are squandered because we cannot put a tail-race at the centre of the earth.

Measured by ideal abstract efficiencies, it is very doubtful if a waste-heat plant of the type suggested could utilize 10 per cent. of the heat discarded by the power-plant.

I am, yours faithfully,
H. S. ROWELL.
39, Spencer-road, W.4.

SHIPS' FUNNELS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The interesting article on funnels in *The Times* of November 28 recalled many old practices and incidents. When steam was introduced into the Navy it was commonly thought a shot hole in a funnel would be a source of danger, but this was easily shown to be wrong by experiments made in H.M.S. Bee, Echo, and Blenheim by Captain Chads. Cleaning the funnel was sometimes done by firing a pistol or musket up it. When tubular boilers were used instead of flue boilers, flaming at the top of the funnel sometimes occurred, and as steam vessels were occasionally lashed alongside the sailing-line-of-battleships for towing, there was a chance of the rigging being set on fire. Admiral Sir W. Parker called attention to this. With the introduction of the screw came the invention of the telescopic funnel for large sailing vessels, and whether a fleet went to sea under sail or steam was apparently determined by the signal, "Up screw, down funnel," or the reverse. Bluejackets raised or lowered the screw, stokers the funnel.

One of the uses of the funnel is to support the waste steam pipe leading from the boiler safety valves. Lieutenant Otway, our earliest writer on naval engineering, liked to see "a gentle lambent vapour" issuing from this pipe. He then knew there was a full head of steam—about 5lb. per square inch—in those days. To prevent water falling on the upper deck when steam was blowing off, a rose was sometimes fitted in a globe at the top of the waste steam pipe. One day in H.M. packet Urgent the rose came off, blocked the pipe, and the boiler gave out.

Painting the funnel was done with tar. Stockholm tar gave a bad colour at first, but as it dried it turned a good black. After the black funnel came the spar-coloured funnel. Thirty years ago yellow-washing the funnel was a serious business. Commanders and senior engineers were most anxious to get the best shade. I imagine badly painted funnels have jeopardized promotion. Every chief stoker had his own recipe for the mixture to be used, and this sometimes included ingredients which would appear strange to a shore-going painter.

Among the minor duties of the naval engineer is that of examining the funnel guys, weekly in harbour and daily at sea. This seemingly small matter is one of the things mentioned in that valuable work, the Steam Manual of His Majesty's Fleet, the first edition of which, it may be remarked, was compiled 51 years ago by Inspector of Machinery Matthew McIntyre, who, happily, is still with us, and who will keep on December 5 his 93rd birthday, having been born the year the Engineering Branch of the Navy was organized.

Yours faithfully,
EDGAR C. SMITH, Engineer Captain, R.N.
Riddleswood, Purley.

A CHALLENGE TO PESSIMISM

THE NEW MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In 1925 the eighteenth-century buildings of the Middlesex Hospital were found to be crumbling and dangerous. Under such conditions medical progress therein had been cramped for over a generation. The Managing Board, having therefore determined not only to reconstruct, but also to develop the hospital boldly on modern lines, launched their great appeal to which you, Sir, and your newspaper, gave invaluable assistance editorially and otherwise.

To the public we pledged ourselves to maintain all the services of the hospital during reconstruction. And, with a view to the fulfilment of this undertaking, which was carried out to the letter, the old Cleveland-street Sick Asylum was acquired, and was reconditioned with a view to the reception therein of the patients displaced by the successive stages of demolition. We asked in return from the public the sum of £500,000, the cost of reconstructing the old buildings. At that time no definite sum could be allocated to the necessary out-patients' department, new residents' college, research and clinical laboratories, or to the nurses' home, nor were separate buildings for paying patients planned. Now, in 1930, the final scope and cost of the whole gigantic work can be realized and estimated.

The new Middlesex will be extended from a bed capacity of 422 to that of 690, when the work has been finished. It will have 60 single rooms for paying patients, thanks to the generosity of Lord Woolavington. It will have the finest nurses' home to be found throughout the world, the magnificent contribution of a single anonymous donor. It will have the largest out-patients' department and the most modern laboratories in London. Surely we have reason to be proud of such an achievement.

But the cost of such an intensive effort, ever more and more progressive, has been immense. The final figure has grown to £1,223,000, a gigantic commitment. Of this, no less a sum than £975,000 has already been obtained, at the lowest cost on record. Only £249,000 is still needed to complete a new Middlesex of greatly increased potential value to the community.

The firm faith of the Governors in the generosity of the public has been most amply justified, and our chairman, Prince Arthur of Connaught, may well describe this very great achievement as "a triumphant challenge to pessimism."

Deep as is the debt we owe to the contributors of "big money," nothing is more remarkable than the extent to which the poorer classes have contributed from their slender resources, and especially the poorer classes who have, themselves, profited individually from treatment in the hospital. They have shown their gratitude in most touching fashion.

But there is yet another class, which, above all others, has set an example of generosity and self-denial. It has often been suggested that continuous contact, day after day, with suffering, associated very often with most revolting conditions, must harden those who serve on the official staff of a great hospital, must render them callous. But the experience of those acquainted with the administration of such an institution tells them that the exact contrary is the case. Nowhere is there to be found more real beauty of character, more tender sympathy, more warmth of heart than among the medical, surgical and nursing staff of a big hospital. I can say that it is men and women of this class, above all others, who have contributed far beyond what their means might justify, in the hopes of alleviating in some degree the sufferings which they meet day by day in their own hospital.

It has been rightly said that help is only due to those who are prepared to help themselves; and can we not claim that we have strained our very utmost for five years to help ourselves? May we not hope that a generous public will see us through our difficulties, and enable us, happily setting aside all anxieties as to our financial future, to fight disease and ill-health with renewed and confident energy, ever pressing towards higher ideals and more perfected service to mankind? I hope that many and generous subscriptions and donations may be sent to me at 46, Berkeley-square, W.1.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MILDMAY OF FLETE.
46, Berkeley-square, W.1.

A GREAT SILVERSMITH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read the letter from Mr. Phillips in your issue of the 29th ult., in which it was suggested that the well-known silversmith, Paul (de) Lamerie, was named in a pamphlet at Lambeth Palace Library as one of those French Protestant refugees assisted out of a charitable fund in 1703.

The Goldsmiths' Company's contemporary record of apprenticeships shows that Paul De Lamerie, son of Paul De Lamerie, of the Parish of St. Anne's, Westminster, Gent., was bound apprentice at Goldsmiths' Hall on August 6, 1703, to Peter Plattell, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, for seven years, a certificate being produced of his denization and testified to be a certificate for the son and not for the father. According to the customary practice the apprentice would have been about 14 years of age in 1703, and it is probable, therefore, that the Lambeth pamphlet refers to his father and not to himself.

I may perhaps add that the son, often described as Major Paul de Lamerie, after being elected to the Court of Assistants in 1731, served as a Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1743, 1746, and 1747, and died just before his turn was due to be elected Prime Warden.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER T. PRIDEAUX, Clerk
of the Goldsmiths' Company.
Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster-lane, Cheapside, E.C.2, Dec. 4.

DETECTIVE FICTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his letter which appears in your issue of to-day Canon Newbolt divides novels into two classes, romantic and psychological, taking as an example of the former the detective novel and of the latter the character study. He seems to regard the character novel as being purely the result of Freudian psychology and finds detective fiction more wholesome. No doubt the theories of modern psychology have had considerable influence on the novel of to-day, particularly in regard to technique, but your readers hardly need to be reminded of the fact that Jane Austen was studying character with remarkable insight long before Freud was born. There is nothing "new" about the study of the mind.

The conclusion of Canon Newbolt's letter must surely shock all reasonable-minded people. Sex is not the only element in life, but it is one of the most important for the attainment of human happiness or misery, and to regard all study of it as comparable to concentration on the bad smell coming from a drain is, to say the least, to take a one-sided view of life. Are we really to be told by the clergy that it is more wholesome to study the details of a murder than the relations of men and women?

Probably the reason why most women novelists, like myself, tend to concentrate on the sex interest is that we are rather tired of the long innings of crime, which is after all an abnormality, and prefer to deal with what is a normal factor in the life of every human being.

Yours, &c.,
JENNIFER COURTENAY.
December 3.

Points from Letters

NOVEL AND FILM

There is a close connexion between "films for adults only" and "detective novels." By no means are all "films for adults only" concerned with sex. A film of a detective novel or of a stage "thriller" is nearly always so categorized, because it deals with murder, gunplay, and the like. If the Censor is right, then Canon Newbolt and his episcopalian friend, who find detective stories "the most wholesome type of modern fiction," must be wrong. I am sorry for the modern child; it must find everything so very complicated.—Mr. A. R. LESLIE-MELVILLE, 69, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.

FALLING PRICES

That the fall in the cost of living has increased our power to consume is clear. But to consume what? Goods produced in this country or abroad? Surely under existing fiscal conditions it is only too certain that this extra employment created is to a great extent the extra employment of the foreigner. Even if it were not so, are we not assured by Government spokesmen of the same fiscal persuasion that the same "world-wide fall in the prices of prime commodities intensified in the last 12 months" has been largely responsible for the addition of well over a million to the number of those unemployed? Thus we have the astonishing spectacle of this beneficent free-trade system putting two persons out of employment for every one for which it provides work. Why should we not take immediate steps by a wide application of safeguarding to ensure that our own trade and industry receive the full benefit of this increased power to consume and that Sir Herbert Samuel's 500,000 workpeople additionally employed are 500,000 of his own countrymen?—Mr. H. V. STRONG, Bewley, Ightham, Kent.

THE COMPANIES ACT

I venture to point out a serious flaw which I recently encountered in the new Companies Act. A director who has been guilty of gross misconduct or of a serious criminal offence does not automatically vacate his office, nor is there any provision in the Act which enables him to be removed by the process of the Courts. Should the offending director have a large shareholding, it is almost impossible to obtain a 75 per cent. majority vote at a meeting called to remove him.—Mr. F. DE F. ENGLAND, 30, Porchester-place, Hyde Park.

POOR LAW HOSPITALS

In *The Times* of November 26 Lord Knutsford is reported to have said that "he thanked goodness that the old Poor Law hospitals had gone; he would rather have died than gone into them." Surely such an implied slur on the Poor Law hospitals is undeserved, and must induce a totally wrong impression upon the mind of the general public, who probably have little or no idea of the useful and beneficent work that for so many years has been done in them. Writing in 1906 ("The Children of the State"), Sir John Gorst said: "Many of the workhouse infirmaries compare favourably with the best hospitals . . . trained nurses are exclusively employed, the medical staff is of first-class quality, and everything that is ordered by them for the patients is at once supplied." The development and improvement noted then have been continuously progressive. Lord Knutsford welcomes the new municipal hospitals. But is not the change more one in name than in fact? It is only fair to remember that in the Poor Law infirmaries successive generations of poor, sick, and unfortunate persons have had skilled and humane treatment provided for them by the late boards of guardians, whose work on behalf of the poor it is now the fashion to belittle or ignore.—Miss M. E. BLYTH, former Member, Dunmow R.D.C., Thorley Bourne, Bishop's Stortford.

WEST MIDDLESEX SEWAGE SCHEME

Does it not seem somewhat inconsistent that when the Middlesex County Council are seeking powers in Parliament to construct an enormous sewage works between Twickenham and Isleworth, and only nine miles from Hyde Park Corner, the Greater London Regional Planning Committee are alarmed at the lack of open spaces for recreation, and are seeking them even at the expense of land for housing, which is also very much needed in the thickly populated area of which the sewage works would be the centre?—Mr. W. T. BRIDGES, Old Isleworth.

WHITEHALL PALACE

In your fine aerial view of Whitehall, the proposed Government offices are seen to be on the historic site of Whitehall Palace, and doubtless the necessary excavations will reveal much of the greatest interest, and should be carefully watched and recorded. The site has changed hands many times since Hubert de Burgh gave "his place at Westminster" to the Black Friars in the thirteenth century. The Friars sold it to the Archbishop of York, and later Cardinal Wolsey developed York House into his palace. Henry VIII. sequestered the Cardinal's Palace, and there died in 1547. Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. also died there, and William and Mary were offered the Crown in the palace. Cardinal Wolsey's wine-cellar, vaulted in red Tudor brick, still exists under the Ministry of Transport, which is lodged in an eighteenth-century house on that spot, and I saw it recently, as a fortunate member of one of Mr. Alan Walker's London lecture visits to the Whitehall Palace site.—Miss M. I. WHITE, 16, Porchester-square, W.2.

GERMAN LAWYERS' FEES

Herr Wigi Rothschild is, of course, absolutely correct in his statement regarding German lawyers' fees published in *The Times* of December 3. Speaking from considerable personal experience, I may, however, say that, though no doubt contrary to the Fee Codes, it is usual in cases involving large sums of money, such as assistance in the preparation and examination of documents relating to foreign loans, for an agreement to be made with the German lawyer concerned, before instructing him definitely, whereby his fee is fixed irrespective of the amount involved. If this is not done he is entitled to and does charge the full amount allowed by the Fee Codes, which in cases such as I have referred to would be out of all proportion to the fees usually charged in this and other countries.—Mr. FRANCIS NORRIS, Temple, E.C.4.

MEDLAR JELLY

I append a recipe for medlar jelly. We have made a large quantity this year. It is excellent and hardly distinguishable from quince jelly:—The fruit, which should be very nearly ripe, must be carefully wiped and cut in half, then put in a preserving pan and just covered with cold water. It must be boiled till quite soft and then left to strain through muslin for some hours. It must not be squeezed. One pound of sugar must be added to each pint of juice, and then the whole boiled quickly till the jelly sets. This will take from 15 to 40 minutes, and care must be taken to stir nearly all the time to prevent burning. The jelly should be poured into warm jars and covered in the usual way.—IRENE DIGBY, Binsted Rectory, Arundel, Sussex.

A COURT LEET IN SOMERSET

It may interest your correspondents of Ashburton and Altrincham to know that a Court Leet is held annually at Wellington, Somerset. Some stray presentments dating back to 1662 are in existence, together with the list of Portreeves for the last 115 years. The Charter was granted by King Alfred the Great. The officers of the Portreeve are appointed annually and are the clerk of the market, water bailiff, scavenger, town cryer, and ale taster.—Mr. A. C. TYLER, Wellington, Somerset.

MONEY SPENT ON SHARES

I cannot understand why, as Mr. McKenna said on the wireless, money used to purchase stocks and shares is without effect on commodity prices. For this money passes, perhaps after an interval, to the seller of the stocks and shares (and the broker), and it depends on what they do with the money, and so on. To buy new shares of a company is different. Is not rapidity of circulation a more important factor?—Mr. J. G. ASHLEY.

THE FIRST ALLOTMENTS

In your issue of December 2 the Rev. F. H. Keyworth claims that a member of his family originated the idea of allotments for the poor in 1852. In 1831 my grandfather, Michael Sadler, then M.P. for Newark, who fought the cause of the agricultural labourer as keenly as that of the children employed in factories, gave notice in the House of a motion for bettering the condition of the labouring poor in England. One of his proposals for reform was that allotments should be provided in each parish, that preference in the apportionment of these allotments should be given to labourers of "good conduct," and that each allotment should be large enough to maintain a cow. In addition, good and sufficient garden ground should be offered at fair rents to those labourers who desired it. He also suggested that a parcel of land should be set aside in each parish for spade cultivation by labourers otherwise unemployed.—Miss EMILY SADLER, Down View, Cross Lanes, Findon, Sussex.

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Country Life, 18th October 1930

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Yorkshire Observer, 20th October 1930

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INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

WORK OF EDUCATION SOCIETY

SUPPORT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

The Prince of Wales spoke yesterday afternoon at a drawing-room meeting at 10, Downing-street, at the invitation of Miss MacDonald, in connexion with the Industrial Health Education Society. The Prime Minister was unavoidably absent.

Miss MACDONALD, after thanking the Prince of Wales for honouring them with his presence, said she felt this was a very good cause to support. One of the reasons why the society appealed to her was that it worked directly with those who might be affected by industrial diseases and not with the employers, and the workers felt that it was something they definitely asked and wished for. It was on the whole to men workers that lectures were given. There was a large army of women workers, and she hoped that the society might increase its work and provide lectures for them. Her father, who had hoped until the last moment to be present but had to speak unexpectedly at another place, realized the great importance of preventive work in industrial diseases which were due to ignorance, and he realized too the great importance of having a healthy army of industrial workers.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF HEALTH

The PRINCE OF WALES, having thanked Miss MacDonald for her kind words, said:—We are not concerned this afternoon with questions of public health nor with questions of personal hygiene as regards the community in general. We are interested in one special and limited, but very important, aspect of health—the aspect which relates to the worker in connexion with his work. A little over a century ago Parliament began to give serious attention to the health of the workers of the country as it was affected primarily by long hours of labour, and more recently by the conditions under which labour is carried on in the factories. Certain trades in which much suffering and even death, resulted directly from their dangerous nature have been rendered safe occupations. Trades involving the use of phosphorus and white lead are examples of these. Although not absolutely free from risks to health, these occupations have been largely cleared of their dangers to the workers.

The Home Office, through its Factory Department, has kept pace with those new industries which are the outcome of chemical research. In the cotton mills the insistence upon greater ventilation, equable temperatures, and better means for the removal of dust have lessened considerably the amount of lung trouble among the operatives. For the most part employers have readily complied with Home Office requirements, and employees have tried loyally to carry out instructions. There are mutual duties here; it is the duty of the employer to provide the necessary hygienic equipment, and it is the duty of the employee to discharge the obligation imposed upon him. Once the worker is convinced that his vocation is freed, so far as is possible, from risks to life and from menace to health, he is willing, and only too glad, to conform to regulations which, though sometimes irritating, he recognizes as helpful and necessary. Indeed the worker is asking to be instructed, by experienced men and women sent out by the Industrial Health Education Society, in the ways by which he may protect himself and preserve his health, which is his main asset in life.

I am glad to know that this society is strictly non-political. This society's activities lie outside the commercial interest of the employer on the one hand and outside the special interest of the trade unions on the other. All the same, I understand that the society works in full harmony with, and by the cooperation of, both these interests. It does not concern itself with the economic problems of labour, and yet, seeing that it is to the advantage of the employer to have healthy workers, and equally an advantage to the workers to be healthy, the society's efforts do, in effect, constitute a real economic gain.

Health in industry means good output, good earnings, and contentment. But health must be earned daily just as wages are earned. Workers have to be taught how to earn their daily health while they are earning their daily wage. Many industries expose workers to risks to health, and these risks can only be avoided intelligently if the workers understand what these risks are and how to avoid them. In every case, an understanding of the hazard, which can only come through knowledge, obtained by education, can reduce it to a minimum, if not abolish it. This duty is undertaken by the Industrial Health Education Society. Ignorance is the father of disease, and the society is helping, in all manner of places, to dispel ignorance and to spread knowledge of how health may be attained for the worker.

I have purposely not dwelt on the history of the society, which is the only voluntary body concerned with occupational disease, or given you a detailed account of the lectures and films through which it carries on its educational work, but I hope I have said enough to convince you that it is worthy of support. No man's occupation should be a danger to his life or a menace to his health, and I am sure that this society is meeting a long felt want and making a valuable contribution to the efficiency of our economic life.

INSTRUCTION FOR WORKERS

Sir THOMAS HORDER, president of the society, said that, knowing his busy life and how many demands were made on him, he had hesitated for a long time before asking the Prince to help this society. But he was so confident of the merit of the work and the Prince's interest in industry that he approached him, and they were all greatly indebted to him for his presence and his inspiring words. The society enjoyed the confidence of the medical profession, and benefited from the advice of such eminent specialists in occupational diseases as Sir Thomas Oliver and Sir Thomas Legge, men who had done pioneer work in this branch of medicine. The executive was presided over by a vigorous and able layman, Lord Luke. Health services and education had been very much to the fore during these past few years, and many were the discussions for and against the nationalization of the doctor's function in the community. While these things were adjusting themselves there was one piece of work which seemed well worth doing, and that was the giving of instructions to the worker in the matter of his health, as it was, or might be, affected by his particular occupation.

Sir THOMAS OLIVER said that the desire of all thoughtful people was for the reduction of industrial accidents (which often resulted in death) and the reduction of occupational disease. This country led in industrial legislation, but the number of accidents and illnesses was still too large. The working classes were now accepting gladly the means placed at their disposal for the improvement of their health. In the last 10 or 15 years a great change had occurred, and workers were now asking to be supplied with information which they were very glad to give them.

LORD LUKE said they could employ more money if they had it. The society was run very efficiently at a small cost. They had given 350 lectures in a year, and the total cost of the whole organization was under £2,000. The inclusion of the women workers was largely a matter of cost, and they hoped to organize lectures for women the same as for the men.

The Prince of Wales afterwards took tea with Miss MacDonald.

Among those who accepted invitations were:—

Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Annis, Mrs. Anstruther, Miss E. Bright Ashford, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Ashton, Sir Louis E. Baron, Lord Brentford, Dowager Lady Buchanan-Jardine, Lady Bell, Sir Harold Bowden, Sir Alfred Bower, Sir Albert Barratt, Mr. Eric Bowater, Mr. Philip Benson, Dr. Ethel Bentham, Miss Frances Blackett, Dr. William Brand, Mr. N. Gordon Bozman, Mr. E. G. Brady, Dr. A. Bertwistle, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bossom, Mr. F. R. S. Balfour, Dr. George F. Buchan, Mr. E. Boothroyd, Mr. Montague M. Burton, Miss Brear, Mrs. Robert Bradford, Sir B. Waley Cohen, Sir Godfrey Collins, Sir James Currie, Sir Henry Cowan, Miss Christie, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Campbell, Dr. Stella Churchill, Mr. Edmund F. Crane, Professor and Mrs. Edgar Collis, Mrs. A. J. Chalmers, Miss Cannington, Miss S. Cheesman, Mr. A. J. Cook, Dr. Coles, Lord Dawson of Penn, Lieutenant-Commander Geoffrey E. Daveen, Mr. T. H. Dey, Dr. M. L. Dobbie-Bateman.

Lord and Lady Esher, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Edwards, Sir John Ferguson, Sir Almeric and Lady FitzRoy, Alderman Gerald France, Dr. and Mrs. S. N. Forbes, Mrs. B. A. Fenton, Dr. James Fenton, Dr. Ernest Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Gladwell, Sir Hugo Hirst, Lord Hambleden, Lady Hamilton, Lady Horner, Lady Hadfield, Lady Horder, Lady Hodder-Williams, Sir William Haldane, Miss Haldane, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Margaret Horn, Mr. Stuart A. Hirst, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter-Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Everard Hesketh, Mr. John Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Haldane, Dr. and Mrs. Somerville Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Barrington Hooper, Sir H. Herbert and Lady Jekyll, Mr. Ian Lawson Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jones, Mr. W. J. Jeeves, Lord Kylsant, Sir Archibald and Lady Langman, Sir Albert and Lady Levy, Sir John Latta, Sir Henry Lunn, Sir Herbert Lash-Wilson, Lady Luke, Mr. J. S. Lewis, Mrs. Hornby Lewis, Mr. T. B. Lawrence, Mr. W. G. Lovell, Mr. E. C. Leach, Mrs. William Lindsey, Miss F. M. Lee, Mr. H. D. Groves Law, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lassen.

Lord and Lady Moynihan, Sir David Milne-Watson, Sir Ernest Mott, Lady Cynthia Mosley, Mr. Henry Mond, Major McKenzie Wood, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. E. Morgan, Miss Faith Moore, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. Kay Menzies, Miss Maze, Mr. James Mackenzie, Dr. and Mrs. Otto May, Miss Nora Marks, Sir George Newman, Sir Thomas Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Ivor Nicholson, Miss F. Oliver, Lady Pirrie, Mrs. L. J. Pitman, Sir George Paish, Dr. Kate Platt, Dr. Bernard E. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Palmer, Mr. John Pollock, Mr. John F. Phillips, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Porter, Mr. Cecil Polhill, Miss Polhill, Lord Radnor, Viscountess Rhondda, and Major Douglas Reed.

RED CROSS CLINIC FOR RHEUMATISM

VISIT BY THE DUCHESS OF YORK

The Duchess of York yesterday morning visited the British Red Cross Society's Clinic for the treatment of rheumatism, Regent's Park. She went through the building examining the various appliances for the treatment of rheumatism, and was particularly interested in the operation bath, an ordinary bath in which a constant injection of air keeps the water bubbling.

At an At Home at the clinic in the afternoon Sir ARTHUR STANLEY, Chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society, spoke of the success which had been achieved at the clinic and of the hopes now entertained of opening similar centres in other industrial areas next year. He hinted at a national appeal for this purpose, for though the clinics are aided by the approved societies which make payments for the treatment received by their members, the heavy initial expenses and the cost of treating those patients who cannot afford to pay mean that help has to be sought from the public.

The maximum capacity of the clinic is now 450 patients a day, men and women being treated on alternate days. The number of women patients has now approached that which can be dealt with, but the number of men patients is lower. One of the great aims of the clinic has been to give treatment without interference with the ordinary work of the patient, and an analysis of the discharged patients shows that 21 per cent. of the men and 29 per cent. of the women continued their work throughout the treatment. Of the others, 37 per cent. of the men and 17 per cent. of the women had to stay away from work for the treatment, but returned to work after treatment.

The areas in which it is hoped to establish similar clinics next year include Birmingham, Manchester, Gateshead, Leeds, and Cardiff. The idea is to establish centres such as that at Regent's Park with subsidiary clinics in the surrounding area. It may be possible in some districts to start the clinic in connexion with an existing hospital. For these new clinics the experience gained at Regent's Park will be valuable both in reducing the initial cost and in the treatment of patients. Although it was only opened by the Queen at the end of February much research work has been done at the clinic and a number of improvements have been introduced.

INSURANCE IN INDUSTRY

INCREASING IMPORTANCE

Insurance to-day enters into almost every phase of human activity, and the indications are that it will assume increasing importance as a means of providing against loss. An extremely interesting series of articles on the application of insurance to industry begins in to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*. The first reviews the numerous ways in which disasters may happen in various industries, and in later articles detailed reference will be made to the compensation which can be provided by insurance. The series will prove of great value to industrial firms of all kinds.

The same issue contains an article on the German oil-milling industry. The report of a Commission appointed to investigate the subject is summarized, and it is pointed out that Germany's import of oilseeds is nearly twice as large as that of Great Britain, and her import of West African palm kernels very much greater than ours, in spite of the determination, expressed after the War, that this part of the trade, at all events, should be mainly in British hands.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

CHARGE AGAINST CITY SOLICITOR

ACTION OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

At the Mansion House Justice Room yesterday, before ALDERMAN SIR WILLIAM WATERLOW, Mr. CECIL ADLER, solicitor, of Queen Victoria-street, E.C., appeared in answer to an adjourned summons charging him with converting to his own use and benefit a sum of £4,000, received by him for and on account of the executors of Ronald Adrian Stanford deceased. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty." The case for the defence was that it was purely a matter of account, and that there was no intention to defraud.

At the last hearing in October it was stated that the £4,000 referred to had since been paid by the defendant in full to the estate of Mr. Stanford, and an application was made by the prosecution to withdraw the summons. Sir William Waterlow adjourned the summons *sine die* and directed that the papers should be forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions for consideration.

Mr. Gerald Dodson now appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions. Mr. Walter Frampton and Mr. N. R. Fox-Andrews defended.

Mr. Dodson, addressing the Alderman, said that the Director, having carefully considered the matter, felt that it was one which ought to be proceeded with further. Part of the estate of Mr. Stanford was a Debenture which had been realized for £4,000. That sum was paid to the accused, retained as solicitor by the executors. It was alleged that the money was paid into the defendant's own current account. The money had since been paid by the defendant to the people who were entitled to it. It was a question for a jury to decide whether the alleged conversion was done innocently or fraudulently.

Sir WILLIAM WATERLOW intimated that he had formed the opinion that the case was one for a jury, and, on the application of Mr. Frampton for an adjournment of the hearing until next week so that the case might go to the January Session of the Central Criminal Court, adjourned the hearing of the summons until December 18.

SIR WILLIAM WATSON FUND

CONTRIBUTIONS STILL URGENTLY NEEDED

The committee (Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie, Mr. Arthur Machen, Mr. Wallace B. Nichols, and Mr. Clarence Winchester) of the Sir William Watson Testimonial Fund state that they wish to express their gratitude to all who have so promptly and generously responded to the appeal.

They say that formal acknowledgment (which is made to each subscriber) can nowise adequately convey the sense of the wealth of affection for the poet, and admiration of his genius, which breathes through the hundreds of letters that have been received—and they know that Sir William is profoundly moved by this tribute from his countrymen. But they are not satisfied, as they have set out to raise £5,000 in Great Britain, and not half of that sum has yet come in. Contributions should be sent to the Midland Bank Limited, 5, Princes-street, London, E.C.2, or to any of the Midland Bank branches. Cheques, &c., should be made payable to "Sir William Watson Testimonial Fund Account."

Below is a list of signatories whose names were received too late to be attached to the original manifesto:—

Miss Laurence Alma-Tadema, Mr. Maurice Baring, Mr. S. L. Bensusan, Sir Walford Davies, Sir Henry Dickens, K.C., Lord Fisher, Mr. J. S. Fletcher, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Mr. Harold Knight, R.A., Dame Laura Knight, A.R.A., Dr. Ronald Campbell Macfie, Mr. Wilfrid Meynell, Mrs. Dorothy Una Ratcliffe, Lord Rothermere, Dame Ethel Smyth, Mr. Humbert Wolfe, and Mr. W. B. Yeats.

THE NEW LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE

The new Leicester Square Theatre, situated in the south-west corner of Leicester-square, will be opened as a cinema on Friday, December 19. The first production to be given there will be *Viennese Nights*, with music by Mr. Sigmund Romberg, and the "book" by Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, jun. The theatre, consisting of 16 boxes, stalls, grand circle, and upper circle, will seat about 2,700 people. The prices will range from 1s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., with boxes at 10s. 6d. and £1 1s. The performances will be continuous from noon to 11 p.m.

SOUTH AFRICAN EGGS

The present season has been an exceptional one for the South African egg industry. Normally the season starts in the last week of September and continues until the first week in February. The eggs are transported in cold storage. On Tuesday 14,850 boxes, each of which contains 360 eggs, were landed at Southampton. This means that during the present season—with two more months to go before its close—the imports, amounting to a total of 141,893 boxes, exceed the total for the last season, which consisted of 136,866 boxes.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

ALLEGED "HAWKING" OF BEER AND SPIRITS

That certain firms "hawk" beer and spirits from vans was an allegation made at yesterday's sitting of the Licensing Commission by Mr. George H. Greenfield, on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers' Defence League. Lord Amulree presided.

Mr. Greenfield said: "Although Section 7 of the 1921 Licensing Act specially precludes what is commonly known as beer and spirit hawking, for quite a long time complaints have been made to the league that certain firms, operating many miles from their business base, are doing a good trade by a system of hawking. They are firms who are particularly active in the North, Midlands, and West Country districts, and they often canvass and send goods as far as 50 to 60 miles. By this method they got on their rounds as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, while publicans cannot commence their sales until 10 or 10.30."

LORD AMULREE.—Of course we know that is alleged.—Yes, but I am referring to the fact that some firms send out vans to deliver excisable liquor which has been ordered, and then when their stock has gone they sell liquor which has not been ordered.

LORD AMULREE.—If we could prove that, it would be a case for prosecution.

Mr. Greenfield.—In my city (Sheffield) a prosecution was taken and very heavy penalties registered.

LORD AMULREE.—What improvements in the law do you wish?—We feel it is a great point of objection on the part of our members that people are allowed to carry their goods from 50 to 60 miles away from their source of manufacture.

Mr. Greenfield said that certain statements made before the Commission by Lord Balfour of Burleigh on behalf of the Independent Licensed Victuallers' Protection Organization were unjustifiable. Lord Balfour had said: "The responsibility for bad conditions to-day rests mainly upon the brewers," and "the tied house system as a whole in the hands of a brewer is a tyrannical one." Mr. Greenfield denied these statements, and added: "It is significant of the manner in which Lord Balfour obtained information for his *précis* that he occupied a room on the same day in the same building in which the council of the league were meeting in London, and obtained certain information from one or two attending that meeting, including a resolution passed by the annual conference of the league in committee, of which no copy had been officially issued. The evidence given by Mr. Hollingbery recently before the Commission, like that of Lord Balfour, is founded upon the unreliable statements of discontented men, who enter a trade without competent advice and learn by experience that the licensed trade requires years of training, and that, like any other business, there are difficulties which must be overcome if success is desired."

Mr. Greenfield disclosed that he knew that Lord Balfour had given evidence before the Commission *in camera*; but when he was asked how information reached him of the nature of Lord Balfour's evidence, Mr. Hotter, an official of the league (who accompanied Mr. Greenfield) intervened to say—"The information came out at a meeting of the West Surrey Association." Mr. Hotter declined, however, to reveal to Lord Amulree the name of the informant.

Mr. Greenfield said that it was suggested by the league that the police should be content with their present powers of inspection and should refrain from using disguises for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, convictions against licencees.

The Rev. Henry Carter again questioned Mr. Hotter about his information concerning the evidence given *in camera* by Lord Balfour, and Mr. Hotter still declined to reveal its source. He added:—"It is not your business."

LORD AMULREE.—We will decide that, Mr. Hotter.

Questioned on his evidence concerning Mr. Hollingbery, Mr. Greenfield said that certain remarks made to him led him to think that if he transferred his affections from his organization to the new organization, it would be to his material advantage.

Mr. Carter.—Do you hold to the exact words of your *précis*, which you realize are exceedingly grave?

Mr. Greenfield.—Yes, I still stick to that.

Mr. George Bryson (another member).—I got the impression that you were offered a bribe.

Mr. Greenfield.—I object to that word.

Mr. Bryson.—Well, call it considerable financial advantage.

Mr. Greenfield.—I did not mean to say anything in the nature of supplying me with money.

Mr. Greenfield added that he gathered that an official position would be offered to him later.

Mr. Bryson.—May we take it that Mr. Hollingbery did not offer you any job?—That is so.

Or hold out any hope that you would get a job?—No.

He simply told you that some other person was filling a position with his association at so much a year?—Yes.

And it is on that that you build this statement that you might get an inducement of considerable monetary advantage?—That is right.

Mr. Bryson.—I think I understand.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

FATHER AND SON CHARGED

CONFIDENCE TRICK SUSPECTS SENT TO PRISON

An attempt by confidence trick men to swindle a member of the suite of a Maharajah taking part in the Indian Conference was related at Bow-street Police Court yesterday when CHARLES WOLFE, *alias* "Mr. DENNY," 55, described as a merchant, and his son, who refused his name, were charged on remand before Sir Chartres Biron with conspiracy and with being suspected persons. The son was stated to be known to the police as Jack Kaufman Wolfe.

Mr. Christmas Humphreys, prosecuting, said that the Maharajah might be going to Paris shortly, and in that event he wanted the prosecutor to accompany him, which meant that he would be unable to give evidence at the Central Criminal Court if the case went for trial. For that reason the prosecution applied to withdraw the conspiracy charge and asked the magistrate to deal summarily with the accused men as suspected persons. In the opinion of the police this was a very carefully laid plot to ensnare the prosecutor, a Mr Pauly. Both father and son forced themselves upon him at his hotel in the Strand and explained that they had just come from New Zealand where they had been sheep farming. They produced bundles of bills of exchange which were quite worthless. They invited the prosecutor to lunch, but fortunately, as he now realized, Detective-sergeant Greenacre and Detective Capstick were already shadowing the men.

Next day, when the luncheon meeting was arranged the detectives overheard one of the two men remark, "You leave him to me," and the other, "Stick to him." During the luncheon both men made inquiries as to the name of the prosecutor's bank. When paying the bill they produced handfuls of notes, as though they had more money than they knew what to do with. Then the father mentioned that he was going to Scotland, and had the impudence to ask the prosecutor if he would look after his son while he was away. Shortly afterwards the son was arrested. He then tried to get rid of a wallet which was found to contain the usual paraphernalia of confidence trick men. There was tissue paper cut to the size of bank notes and imitation American $1,000 notes.

Detective-sergeant Greenacre said that the father was an old confidence trick man, and had been convicted in London, Paris, Brussels, Dublin, Peterborough, New York, Pittsburg, New Orleans, and Jacksonville. The son had served three years at Borstal and had since been convicted of stealing by a trick.

Sir CHARTRES BIRON said that the men were arrant rogues, and sentenced each to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. The police officers concerned, he added, acted with great skill, and were deserving of very great credit.

LORD AND LADY LILFORD ROBBED

Lilford Hall, near Peterborough, the home of Lord and Lady Lilford, was found to have been entered early yesterday and a considerable quantity of silver stolen. A pane of glass had been removed from the only window which had no shutter. The missing silver includes a cup presented to Lady Lilford by the North Northants Musical Competition Society in recognition of her help as president.

THE ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION

The Advertising Association regrets to announce that, owing to the illness of Lord Riddell, their dinner to be held in his honour on December 15 has been postponed to a date early in the New Year. Tickets bought will be available for the new date; guests unable to attend will have their money returned.

SUNDAY OPENING OF CINEMAS

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION

REVENUE OF HOSPITALS

The right of cinematograph theatres to give performances on Sundays was raised in the King's Bench Division yesterday. A Divisional Court held, in the particular case before them, that the London County Council had no jurisdiction to allow the Stretham Astoria to remain open for cinematograph performances on Sundays.

A licence was granted through the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the Council (to which the powers of the Council in these matters had been delegated) on May 14, 1930, to use the premises, except on Sundays, for the exhibition of films. Before the licence was granted an application was made to allow the premises to be used for such entertainments on Sundays. That was granted on May 29. It was contended that no permission to open was granted, but that there was a mere decision that "for the present the Council would take no action if the premises were opened."

Certain conditions had to be fulfilled—namely, that the entertainment given should be of a decent and healthy character; that it should not involve anyone working seven days a week—in other words, there must be substitution of staff; and that there should be no entertainment for private profit, but that, after payment of expenses arrived at on a basis of accountancy approved by the council, the profits should be paid to a charity selected by the licensee from a list approved by the council. It was stated that as a result of that policy about £200,000 a year had been paid to the selected charities, including hospitals.

The Court held that the Council had done what it had no power to do under the Sunday Observance Act, 1780—granted permission for the premises to be kept open on Sundays.

The case is reported on page 5.

VIEWS ON THE DECISION

Mr. Clyde Wilson, chairman of the L.C.C. Theatres and Music Halls Committee, said yesterday:—"The result of the judgment is that the Court has decided that the L.C.C. is not entitled to dispense with the law on Sunday observance, and that, therefore, unless there is a successful appeal, London cinemas may have to close on Sundays, and £150,000 yearly contributed to charities by cinemas will no longer be paid. The matter will be before the L.C.C. on Tuesday, when they will be able to decide whether an appeal is to be made. The Theatres Committee may meet before then, but no decision has been made yet. Instead of appealing, the L.C.C. may decide to promote a Parliamentary Bill giving them powers to authorize Sunday opening of cinemas.

"Hitherto the position has been that the L.C.C. have licensed cinemas for six days and made an arrangement for their opening on Sundays. As a result of the Court's decision, the L.C.C. are definitely debarred from doing that in future. On the other hand, if the L.C.C. cannot authorize the opening of cinemas on Sundays, they are equally unable to forbid such opening. A most interesting legal position may arise if the proprietors open cinemas on their own initiative."

LORD KNUTSFORD, chairman of the London Hospital, referring to the help which the hospitals received from the cinemas as a result of Sunday opening, said that the London Hospital received a considerable amount from the cinemas, and it would be a serious matter if this source of income were lost. It would make it increasingly difficult for the hospitals to carry on. He was unable to say anything with regard to the law on the subject, but it seemed to him that it would be unreasonable not to allow cinemas to be open on Sundays when the cinema proprietors were quite willing to give a certain amount of the proceeds of their Sunday entertainments to charities.

Mr. Walter Payne, president of the Society of West End Theatre Managers, and chairman of the Entertainments Protection Association, Limited, which was a party to yesterday's case, said that West End theatre managers would be very pleased with the result of the case. He added:—"I hope the result will be that the L.C.C., the Lord Chamberlain, and the cinemas interested will get together with the theatres to promote legislation which will put the business of Sunday entertainment on a proper basis, and save the public from being deprived of all amusement on Sunday."

Discussing the possibility that the cinemas might still open if the L.C.C. did not choose to prosecute, he said:—"I suppose if the cinemas do that there is nothing to prevent the theatres from acting in the same way. I do not imagine the Lord Chamberlain would shut all the theatres if they decided to open on Sunday." Mr. Payne said that the Society of West End Theatre Managers had a Bill on the subject drawn up and in readiness for presentation to Parliament.

Mr. H. H. MARTIN, secretary of the Lord's Day Observance Society, said:—"We regard the judgment as a notable triumph for the society. The Lord's Day Observance Society during recent years, in town after town, has opposed the Sunday opening of places of amusement. We have contended that the Sunday opening of cinemas is unlawful and that it is *ultra vires* for a local authority to sanction such opening. The judgment now given upholds our contention. It is a complete answer to those who have represented that the Sunday Observance Act, 1780, is obsolete."

Mr. E. R. Austin, secretary of the National Sunday League, which arranges Sunday concerts at various theatres in London, said:—"So far as I can see our entertainments will be affected in the same way as cinema performances. We cannot arrive at any decision concerning our concerts until the L.C.C. has decided with regard to an appeal, and until the views of the proprietors of the theatres which we use are known. The whole position needs clarifying. In the meantime our concerts will be continued as usual."

An official of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association said that a special meeting of the association would be held to-day to consider the Court's decision, and a statement would be issued to members for their guidance.

REVOLVERS STOLEN

THEFT FROM SOUTHWARK FIRM

The theft occurred yesterday of five revolvers and 1,000 rounds of ammunition from the premises of Messrs. Frank Dyke and Co., Union-street, Southwark.

In view of the number of criminals in the London area who are known to carry arms, or have been recently arrested with revolvers in their possession, the police theory is that the theft was the work of men engaged in the traffic.

The thieves entered the premises by forcing a door at the back, and although they could easily have collected other articles, they contented themselves with the firearms and bullets to fit them.

PRESENTATIONS TO RESCUERS FROM DROWNING

A gallant rescue from drowning of Mr. W. E. Walch, jeweller, of Whitefield, Manchester, while bathing at Grève de Lecq, Jersey, on July 29, was publicly recognized at Bow-street Police Court yesterday when a number of presentations were made by Sir Chartres Biron. Police-constable Juniper, H Division, Metropolitan Police, who had already been rewarded by the Bow-street Reward Fund, received the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, a watch and certificate from the Carnegie Hero Trust Fund, and a gold cigarette case from Mr. Walch. Mr. W. Gilbert, of Speenham-road, Brixton, received from the Carnegie Hero Trust Fund a framed certificate and £20; from the Royal Humane Society a bronze medal; and from Mr. Walch a gold cigarette case. Mr. F. L. Harris, of High-street, Langley, Bucks, was given the Royal Humane Society's certificate on parchment and a cigarette case from Mr. Walch; and Miss K. Bradbury, of Grove-lane, Camberwell, who, besides swimming to the rescue, assisted with first-aid, received a testimonial on parchment from the Royal Humane Society and a jewel casket from Mr. Walch.

SPEED LIMIT IN REGENT'S PARK

The statement was made at the Marylebone Police Court yesterday that the police are now rigidly enforcing the speed limit of 20 miles an hour in the parks.

JOHN ALFRED HARDYMENT, of "Kingsmead," Wembley Park-drive, Wembley, who was summoned for driving at the Outer Circle, Regent's Park, at an excessive speed, was stated to have been travelling at 27 miles an hour. The MAGISTRATE (Mr. Hay Halkett) remarked that formerly the police did not take action under 30 miles an hour. The Magistrate imposed a fine of 15s.

ALLEGED SHARE PUSHING

THREE MEN ARRESTED ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE

At the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, before Mr. Alderman GREENAWAY, DONALD KENNEDY, 44, a company director, of Norfolk House, Staines-road, Sunbery; ERNEST GODFREY BOWERING, 30, a company secretary, of Stanley-gardens, Hampstead; and SYDNEY GODFREY, 30, a broker, of Conduit-street, W., were placed in the dock, charged on warrants with having conspired together and with other persons unknown to defraud Florence Bonham, of Gordon-road, East Sheen, and such other persons as should be induced to part with their money to the accused, trading under the name of the Financial Telegraph, Limited, on the false pretence that they were carrying on a genuine business as stock and share brokers.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson appeared for Kennedy and Bowering, and Mr. Harry Myers (solicitor) for Godfrey.

On behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr. Morgan asked for an eight-day remand. He said the present charge against the accused was one of conspiracy to defraud Florence Bonham of a sum of about £2,000, and such other persons as were induced to part with their money to them. The Financial Telegraph, Limited, was formed on May 24, 1930, with a capital of £3,000, and an office at 14-18, Holborn. Kennedy was a director and editor, Bowering was a director and the secretary, and Godfrey, according to the case for the prosecution, assisted in the formation of the company and in the taking of the offices. On December 2 last a petition presented by Mrs. Bonham to wind up the company was heard in the High Court, and the Official Receiver was appointed provisional liquidator. The company was formed to "print and publish newspapers," and it in fact published a paper called the *Financial Telegraph*. For the convenience of subscribers it had a Stock Exchange department, and the case for the prosecution was that that department was used for the purpose of inducing such members of the public as read the *Financial Telegraph*, or were otherwise approached, to part with perfectly good securities in exchange for others that were worthless.

The facts had only just recently been reported to the Director, and he (Mr. Morgan) was not in a position to do any more that day than call evidence of arrest. There would have to be a considerable investigation before it could be stated what sum of money was involved, but it could be definitely said that it was very large.

Detective Inspector Arthur Ward, of the City Police, stated that, having received the warrants, at 6.50 on Wednesday evening he saw Kennedy and Godfrey talking together at the corner of Regent-street and Conduit-street. They were taken into custody, and when the warrants were read to them Godfrey replied: "I have not been a party to any fraudulent transactions. I ceased to be associated with the *Financial Telegraph* in May last, and I have been waiting in London to answer any charges." Kennedy said: "I have been no party to any conspiracy." At the request of the defendants they were taken to Godfrey's flat in Conduit-street, and they were allowed to telephone to their solicitors. Later on Bowering was brought to the flat by his solicitor, and he was arrested. When the warrant was read to him he replied: "I am not guilty. I know nothing of the matter."

In reply to Mr. Hutchinson, Inspector Ward said there was no indication whatever that either of the accused intended to evade arrest. They gave no trouble at all.

Replying to Mr. Myers, the witness said he knew that Godfrey had been attacked in certain newspapers and that it had been asserted that he was about to abscond, but since then he had seen him walking about the City doing his business in the ordinary way.

In the course of an application for bail, Mr. Hutchinson said that, although it had been stated that his clients were directors of the company mentioned, they were, in fact, merely salaried clerks, one receiving £8 and the other £6 a week. Their employer was a person called Green, who had left the country. As a fact, had these men not been arrested, they had intended to communicate themselves with the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The ALDERMAN, in adjourning the case, agreed to accept bail for each of the defendants in the sum of £5,000 and their own recognizances in the same amount.

The proprietors of the *City Press* point out that that paper has no connexion with the *City News*, which was mentioned in a recent prosecution at the Justice Room, Guildhall.

THE ART OF CURSING

LORD DAVID CECIL ON REVIVAL OF HATE

Lord David Cecil lectured entertainingly on "The Art of Cursing" yesterday at a meeting held at Seaford House, Belgrave-square, by permission of Lady Howard de Walden, in aid of the Kentish Town Day Nursery. Lady Oxford and Asquith was in the chair.

The LECTURER expressed regret at the decline of vituperation in recent years. All the soldiers and sailors he had known were incapable of effective vituperation. Bargees had a great name for it, but those he had met were models of old-fashioned courtesy. Authors spent most of their time to-day in reviewing each other's books—favourably. If they did try to be disagreeable they did not attack point-blank, as in the old days; they made sub-acid, cutting remarks. Such methods did not deserve the name of vituperation. What could be more feeble than the so-called "scenes" in the House of Commons? There remained the Church. The dislikes of the Church were lively enough, as the Prayer-book controversy had shown. But though the spirit of our clergy was willing their flesh was, alas! very weak. It must also be admitted that their hatred was confined to each other. The Bishop of Birmingham, though disagreeable to people in his own Church, spoke almost with affection of "wistful agnostics."

As for the reason for this changed attitude, he did not think it was that people were any nicer than they used to be. He was inclined to attribute it to the advance of science, which had the effect of making people look upon themselves as mechanisms. It was clearly unreasonable to blame mechanism. But whatever the cause, this decline of hate was most distressing, and the object of his lecture was to stimulate its revival. Never could there have been so much to hate as there was to-day, with its modern newspapers, and modern pictures, and modern methods, and the modern theatre, and modern love, and modern music.

Lord David Cecil went on to quote extensively from the great masters of invective, as guidance in the way it should be done. He began with the seventeenth century and Milton, who, he decided, merely stunned, whereas cursing should strike to kill. How differently it was done in the next century, which made up the great calendar of invective! He read extracts from Dryden, and from Pope—who, in verse, he thought, was beyond all comparison our best hater—and from the prose of Burke, Junius, and Dr. Johnson, a triumvirate of cursers not to be rivalled in any other period. The decline in vituperation set in with the early nineteenth century. Cobbett's was the rage of a plain man and a plain temper, notwithstanding his power of speech; but Macaulay, he thought, was the most consistent master of invective in English, though Pope was more bitter and Johnson more incisive. Carlyle, Ruskin, and Newman were instanced as practitioners of a later manner, in which lack of sting was partly redeemed by moral fervour.

Among writers of to-day the lecturer had discovered only two who kept flying the flag of hate—the flag of Junius and Macaulay. In poetry there was Mr. Belloc, and in prose there was Mr. A. E. Housman, by virtue of his attacks on other scholars upon small scholarly points in their editing of the classics. Lord David Cecil suggested that the lessons to be drawn from his examination of the past were three—that vituperation must be wholehearted, as in the seventeenth century, precise, as in the eighteenth, or heartfelt, as in the nineteenth. Best of all, it should be all three.

INTERNATIONAL EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

An advance programme has been issued of the Thirty-first International Eucharistic Congress, which will be held at Dublin from June 22 to 26, 1932. Besides an outline of provisional arrangements, the programme contains a number of articles on general matters connected with Ireland and the Eucharist, and also directions to intending visitors. The congress will be formally opened on June 22 in St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral. A number of the services and meetings will be held in Phoenix Park.

Walter Chamberlain, 37, a seaman, of Coleman-street, Southampton, was yesterday committed for trial at the Hampshire Assizes charged with blackmail. He was alleged to have demanded by menaces from a man described in Court as Mr. Y a sum of £100.

News in Brief

The Scottish National Fat Stock Club yesterday elected Sir Ralph Anstruther, of Balcaskie, Fife, president, and the Duke of Montrose honorary vice-president.

Bangor City Council has decided to confer the Freedom of the Borough on Dr. Griffith Evans, the scientist, who is resident in the city. He is 96 years old.

The Housing Committee of Bristol City Council has prepared a scheme for the erection of 7,500 houses during a period of five years at a cost of £3,500,000.

The Freedom of the Borough of Deal was conferred yesterday on Mr. A. W. Lambert, who was six times mayor of Deal and served on the town council for 21 years.

Charles Pemberton, 68, a native of Chester and an inmate of Chester Poor Law Hospital, fell from the top rung of the hospital fire escape yesterday and was killed.

Surrey County Council is seeking Parliamentary powers to acquire compulsorily lands within 150 yards of the banks of all rivers and streams in the county to improve the amenities of the neighbourhood.

Hull City Council yesterday appointed Mr. Herbert Hamer City Engineer and Surveyor of Hull at a salary of £1,500, rising to £2,000 a year. Mr. Hamer, who is 43, has been Borough Engineer at Stockport since 1920.

Early

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(*Editorial Room*) *London.*

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

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SEASONABLE THOUGHT

By CALLISTHENES

"There is a time for everything"—even for thinking about the troubles of our country.

The good citizen will think often about the difficulties which beset the State. He will think critically and constructively about industry, about the future of the Empire, about the efficiency of democracy. But he will not think about them day and night for fifty-two weeks in the year.

The man who spends multitudinous hours in pondering these things is probably worrying about them—which is not the same thing. The thinking which does not know there is a time to stop seldom does much good. It may even do harm. "We were getting on very well with the Empire," said Sir Hugh Bell the other day, "until we began to talk about it."

If we have our eyes continually on the troubles of Government and industry we may raise them to find that another year has passed without us having savoured the glory of the Spring, the sun-lit silences of Summer, the beauty of ripened Autumn fields. There may come a time when we realise that the pageant of the years has slipped past while we were worrying and there is only the epilogue to be told.

Just at the moment we are thinking of Christmas.

This, we believe, is a festival which few in this country should miss. It is rich in colour and when it is omitted the Winter months lose their most imaginative decoration. It would be as if the holly tree should never have its berries, as if the farm-yard should never be the parade-ground of the proud turkey.

A man should no more miss Christmas thoughts in December than he should miss a visit to sea or mountain in the Summer.

For Christmas is part of the national heritage. It comes down to us enriched with a thousand gracious memories, coloured and decorated by the imagination and charity of generations like an ancient Cathedral. And it comes but once a year. Those who omit to have seasonable thoughts this December will have to wait a year before the calendar again puts all the world into harmony for picturesque observances and unwonted kindnesses.

This House is willing to co-operate with all those who wish to enjoy this year the full Christmas mood. Let them, as mere spectators if they choose, visit this Store any day between now and December 25.

Here they will find themselves in a place where the Christmas spirit is strong already. The sense of revelry among the young folks; the sight of people choosing the gift that will give greatest pleasure, signs everywhere that the tide of good fellowship is rising once again—these will tune the heart of even the most burdened citizen to seasonable thought.

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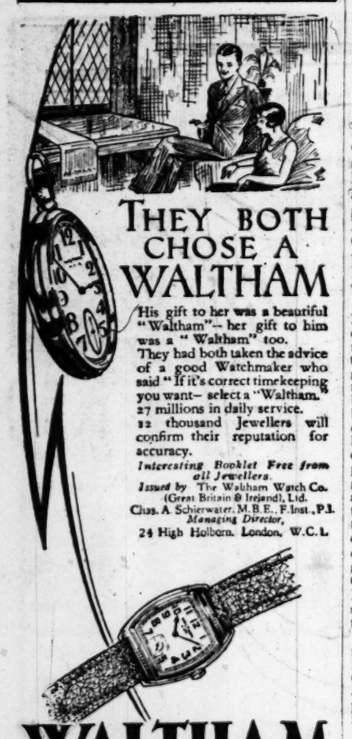

THEY BOTH CHOSE A WALTHAM

His gift to her was a beautiful "Waltham"—her gift to him was a "Waltham" too. They had both taken the advice of a good Watchmaker who said "If it's correct timekeeping you want—select a "Waltham." 27 millions in daily service. 32 thousand Jewellers will confirm their reputation for accuracy.

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It promotes circulation, removes injurious matter from the system, stimulates assimilation, purifies the blood, and regulates the bowels. Ordinary dose ½ tumbler taken fasting on rising. All good chemists sell it.

MR. EISENBERG'S RECITAL

The high standard of violoncello-playing nowadays shows itself very clearly in the performances of the Bach unaccompanied suites. Mr. Maurice Eisenberg played the C major at the Wigmore Hall on Monday night, and he gave us in full what we have come to expect, true intonation, clear articulation, and purity of tone. But there was more than this; the interpretation was raised to an exceptional level by the fine phrasing and impulsive sweep of the rhythm. Once or twice perhaps the *rubato* did just upset the natural time-values unduly, but for the most part, and certainly entirely in the opening prelude and the two Bourrées and Gigue, the flow and swing of the playing were intensely vital and satisfying. Another delightful effect was the unaffected expression in the sarabande. This was the feature of the concert, for the sonata of Huré, though well enough played with Mr. George Reeves at the pianoforte, is a work of very small musical value, and a "Poeme" of Casals, which received its first performance, while beginning pleasantly, soon seemed to wander and lose both style and shape.

Entertainments

COMEDY THEATRE

"TWELVE HOURS"

By JOHN WILLARD

Lydia Cortez	MARITTA HUNT
Harry West	ERIC MATURIN
Tom Chandler	DOUGLAS BURBIDGE
Wanda Burke	PHYLLIS THOMAS
Bob Norton	HUGH WILLIAMS
Jupiter	H. SAXON-SNELL
Grace Wright	JESSIE WINTER
George Wright	CHARLES QUARTERMAINE
Jim Tibbits	D. J. WILLIAMS
Brown	CHARLES CARSON

"If this kind of thing goes on," says Harry West after the second corpse has been carried out through the snowy garden, "we shall soon have a full house in the garage," and it is true that the casualties, the groping hands, the disguises, the knives and the arrows do produce an impression of overcrowding. Mr. Willard is astute enough to make a virtue and a joke of it. When the premises are littered with bodies, dead, drugged, or doggo, he allows his puppets to laugh a moment earlier than their audience and so, in the nick of time, turns "laughing at" into "laughing with." It is cleverly done, and saves his melodrama from ship wreck, but does not prevent it from bumping perilously on the rocks.

Here is a house-party "in the mountains"—pleasantly isolated, discreetly vague. Most of its members are crooks or the wives of crooks, juggling for possession of a diamond. Wanda and Bob are on the side of the angels, but Chandler, our villainous host in Act I. and a chilly inhabitant of the garage in Acts II. and III., has some papers that Wanda needs, and Bob, though an honest and courageous youth, has a disastrous habit of leaving the poor girl alone in a candle-lit room full of shadows, recesses and assassins. Nor has he sense enough to pull aside the red curtain. Why, heaven knows. Who could be secure or comfortable in a room where eavesdropping is a regular habit and the curtains are an everlasting bulge of potential crime? The remedy you would suppose to be the removal of the curtains and the turning of all large armchairs so that their occupants were visible. But that would spoil the play. As it is, if you do not pause to reflect on accumulated improbabilities or to sigh for at least enough care for character to establish a general illusion, there will emerge an entertainment that has an elaborate story, a reversal of fortune in every five minutes, and the merit of swiftness.

It gives no great opportunities to its actors, but they play well within its formula. Mr. Burbidge died before his villainy, which threatened to be a joke, became embarrassing; Miss Martita Hunt adorned a foolish part with sharp, effective extravagance; Mr. Eric Maturin was cool and brittle; Mr. Carson supplied an admirable mixture of fussiness and complacence; Mr. Hugh Williams protected his lady with sufficient gallantry; and Miss Phyllis Thomas, as the persecuted girl among the knives and candles, suggested by her free and sensitive treatment of the part that she might give a very interesting performance in serious comedy. As it was, so much happened to her and to everyone else that all studies of humanity were a trifle breathless. Mr Willard may not bring his stage to life, but he certainly does not allow any of the beings on it to go to sleep until it is their turn for the garage.

"A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS"

MASSINGER REVIVAL AT OXFORD

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, DEC. 4

One of the great events in English stage history is the passing of what is usually called the "Kemble school" of acting, slow, dignified and posturing, and, doubtless, to our taste extremely boring. The actual date and place of its demise can be given: it was January 12, 1816, at Drury Lane, when Edmund Kean played Sir Giles Overreach with a realism and intensity that moved the audience (Lord Byron among them) and his fellow actors to unparalleled enthusiasm.

Remembering this, Sir Nigel Playfair and Mr. Wilfred Fletcher have had the happy idea of staging *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* in a manner that recalls the Regency rather than the early Stuarts. It is a dangerous, if exciting, game. The fame of Garrick gives at least as much justification for putting Hamlet into a bag-wig and knee-breeches as has been brought forward for plus fours. But the production of Massinger's play at Merton College last night by the Merton Floats did not go far enough in this direction for the audience to pass judgment. The proscenium, indeed, suggested private theatricals at Carlton House and the plumes and high waists of the ladies in the last act were delightful. But, otherwise, the playing was frankly seventeenth century, except for the unnecessary pauses after every episode. A programme note says that the grouping in the last act reproduces the Garrick Club picture of Kean's performance. It was certainly a very effective grouping and suggests that such pictures are less fanciful than is usually assumed.

There were some interesting performances, notably by Mrs. Buckmaster as Lady Alnorth, Mr. Mills in the small part of Tapwell, and Mr. Giles Playfair as a very able Overreach. Justice Greedy is usually played as a slight, pathetic figure; Mr. Whitbourne gave an amusing performance on quite other lines.

Mr. A. P. Herbert's prologue contained the startling statement that Massinger wrote the play in 1603. Have excavations in St. Alban's Quad brought his battells to light, or some diary of his father been discovered in a garret of Fellows'?

CHILDREN OF TOURING PLAYERS

SECOND HOSTEL OPENED BY ACTORS' CHURCH UNION

Bishop Talbot, formerly Bishop of Winchester, opened the second residential hostel for the children of touring actors and actresses at 21, Sinclair-road, West Kensington, yesterday. Bishop Talbot is the President of the Actors' Church Union, through whose efforts the two hostels have been opened. The first, situated in the same road, is used by boys of school age, and the new building is for girls between the ages of three and 14 and boys from three to five. The new hostel is a large house with four floors and a basement, and it possesses ample accommodation for its 17 young occupants.

BISHOP TALBOT, in declaring the lower part of the building open, said he did so in a spirit of thankfulness and hope. They were thankful, he said, because it was not a beginning and because they had seen the value of the work already done. They were confident that such life-giving work would prosper. The hostel was as much a blessing to the parents as to the children, and it was in the name of both that he declared the place open.

BISHOP PERRIN (Chairman of the Union) dedicated the upper floors, in which is a chapel furnished in memory of Mrs. Dulcie Hole, the late wife of the Secretary of the Union (the Rev. Donald Hole).

Bishop Talbot was accompanied by Lady Gwendolen Cecil. The visitors were received by the Rev. W. E. Kingsbury (Assistant Secretary).

Bertie Pasker, an aircraft fitter, of Totterdown, Bristol, was awarded £1,200 damages at the Bristol Assizes yesterday for the loss of a leg in a motor accident when a motor-cycle on which he was riding pillion was in collision with an omnibus belonging to W. J. Bence and Sons, of Longwell Green, Bristol.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 7

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

MME. EMMI HEIM

At a meeting of the English Goethe Society, which was held, by permission of Lady Beecham, at 19, Grosvenor-square, on Tuesday, Mme. Emmi Heim gave a brief recital of songs with words by Goethe. Mme. Heim avoided the more familiar poems like "Kennst du das Land," "Erlkönig," and "Heidenröslein," and chose from Beethoven's settings the two songs from *Egmont*, "Wonne der Wehmut" and "Marmotte," Mendelssohn's "Suleika," and a group of Schubert's settings, which included "Ganymed," "Erster Verlust," and "Rastlose Liebe." "Marmotte," which is one of the eight songs in Opus 52, is a gay song so slight that even Thayer seems to have overlooked it, but it was worth doing as an example of the giant's ability to handle a tiny thing without fumbling. Mendelssohn's song was presumably included to widen the representation of composers, but it hardly justified its place in so small a selection from the many fine settings of Goethe's poems. Though her voice did not warm to its work until she reached the Schubert songs, it would be difficult to find a better singer for such an occasion than Mme. Heim, who knows exactly how to give full value to both words and music in the singing of *lieder*. The accompaniments were played by Miss Mirian Duncan. Between the two groups of songs Professor J. G. Robertson spoke of the history and aims of the society, and appealed for an increase in its membership.

MR. BOROVSKY

An artist cannot always be at his best at the prearranged hour of his concert, and if we say that Mr. Borovsky did not do himself justice at his recital in the Wigmore Hall on Wednesday, this is not to imply anything more than a momentary lapse. He began with four Preludes and Fugues by Bach and Beethoven's Sonata "Pathétique" in C minor, which he played in a rather lethargic manner. The slow movement of the Sonata especially lacked firmness in the rhythm. The performance of Schumann's "Carnaval" was more lively, though, as in Beethoven's *Rondo*, the figuration was not always well defined in the quick sections of the work. When he came to the moderns—four pieces by Prokofiev and two dances from *Petrouchka*—the pianist gave us of his best. Prokofiev's Gavotte in F sharp minor and Prelude, Opus 12, No. 10, were particularly attractive and, since they are very brief, their astringent quality did not become tiresome.

ERHART CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

On Tuesday at Conway Hall Miss Erhart conducted her capable little body of strings (14 players) in a programme divided between modern English composers and J. S. Bach. Gordon Jacob's Denbigh Suite is a skilful application of a new style to old forms. The tunes are fresh, the scoring piquant, and the four short movements say what they would without fumbling. J. D. Davis's Poem for oboe and strings was the only new work and the only one which sounded old-fashioned. It meanders pleasantly enough, but has little sense of direction. Another Suite was that by Robin Milford called "Go little book," since R. L. Stevenson's dedication is sung as its prelude and each of his wishes to the reader is fancifully treated as the title of a short movement for flute and strings. It is a pretty idea carried out with an originality which is most striking in the charming first movement, "Thy garden." Subsequent movements, all delicately written, seem to want some more pointed contrast.

MISS FAY FERGUSON

At her first appearance Miss Fay Ferguson showed herself a pianist with a mellifluous tone and a smooth technique. On Wednesday night she played again at Wigmore Hall and showed again the same good features—a thorough command of tonal gradation and clarity of outline, which were specially noticeable in her group of Chopin. The fluency of her technique was discernible in the orderliness of her Bach and in the tempestuous surge of a sonata (Op. 36, No. 3) of Szymanowski. The latter was disappointing as a work. The word "sonata" implies the development of an idea and a progressive logic; this work was fragmentary and stationary. Even the final fugue lead for subject a reiterated note, so that it led nowhere, though it was true to its description, *scherzando e buffo*. Miss Ferguson perhaps was unable to bring out an underlying unity from its discursiveness; at any rate we gathered from Beethoven's late sonata in E that her playing still lacks something in intellectual penetration, though formal features like the disposition of climaxes in the final variations were very well managed.

THE CANADIAN TRIO

The Misses Nelson, all in their early 'teens, who form the *ensemble* called the Canadian Trio, confirmed at Wigmore Hall on Tuesday the good impression that they made at their former appearance. The important thing about them is that they are clearly and genuinely musical; their natural gifts include not only a distinct feeling for their instruments (which is specially important for string players) and technical ability, but also a musical intelligence which sees and does the right thing naturally. This was most clearly shown in Dvorak's "Dumky" trio, in which the quick changes of tempo and mood require something more than mechanical alterations of style. The transitions were smoothly made, and thus showed that their *ensemble* is founded on feeling as well as mere time-keeping. The unflustered rhythm of the pianist contributed much to the steadiness of their playing, which is quite unaffected. It may be hoped that the developing sensitiveness of their playing, both solo and concerted, will not be blunted by too frequent public appearances while they are still young.

WEDNESDAY CHAMBER CONCERT

Works for chamber orchestra made up the programme of this concert at Wigmore Hall; two concerts in which Mr. Harold Samuel played the piano, a symphony by Boccherini and a solo cantata sung by Miss Dorothy Silk. In Bach's fifth Brandenburg Concerto, which was interpreted in the style of chamber music, Miss Isolde Menges and Mr. Joseph Slater played the violin and flute solo parts respectively; a little more flute would perhaps have been an advantage, but the general treatment of *ensemble* and balance was excellent. Bloch's Concerto Grosso, terse, close-knit, bracing music, showing clearly in the Dirge the artistic effect at which counterpoint in two keys aims, was played with a concentrated rhythmic thrust from the piano and a sweeping energy from the strings directed by Mr. Herbert Menges. Boccherini is urbane in his C major symphony, but none the less a bore: Mr. Menges did something for him by calling attention to the inner parts, but put him at a disadvantage by taking the last two movements without the vivacity that is essential if superficiality is to charm. The cantata "O Amantissime Spouse, Jesu," by Christian Ritter, was interesting in that it showed a compromise between the earlier madrigalian and the later dramatic way of setting words. Its primitive freshness, which Miss Silk's singing is peculiarly fitted to capture, was beautiful in a way that transcended its technical and historical interest.

MISS KATHLEEN BRADING

The violoncello playing of Miss Kathleen Brading, who made a first appearance on Tuesday night at the American Women's Club, was decidedly promising. She was evidently rather nervous to begin with, and the performance of Bach's entrancing sonata in D major was not so steady as that given later of the Saint-Saëns concerto in A minor. She produces a good tone and has considerable technical facility, and further experience will show her how to avoid curt phrasing and generally to put more real musical purpose into her interpretations. She was assisted by Mr. Gilbert Bailey, who sang two groups of English songs, among them Purcell's "Evening Hymn," which was given in a most eloquent and moving manner.

GAELIC SONGS

A recital of Gaelic and other Scottish songs was given at Londonderry House on Tuesday night by Father John Macmillan, of Barra in the Hebrides, and Miss Leonora Macara. Father Macmillan's songs were sung unaccompanied in the true folk-singer's style; Miss Macara, who was accompanied with harp or piano, used the methods of the *diseuse*. In spite of this, however, the evening resembled a search for folk-songs in their rustic fastnesses where peasant singers usually produce indiscriminately true folk-songs, composed songs, debased versions of traditional songs, and treat them all as of equal value. Thus this programme contained true folk-songs with the distinctive Hebridean intervals and structure that Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser has made familiar (*e.g.*, "Somerled"), traditional non-Gaelic ballads like "Helen of Kirconnel" and "Lizzie Lindsay," traditional songs by composers unknown, and modern composed songs like "The Exile's Return," which Father Macmillan had himself written. The debased version on this occasion was the Londonderry Air, in which Miss Macara spoiled what was doubtless intended as a graceful compliment to her hosts by using the worst set of words ever fitted to that long-suffering tune. Father Macmillan invested his straightforward singing of the wild and lovely Hebridean melodies with the romantic atmosphere of the Isles by narrating the folk-tales in which they are embedded.

ART EXHIBITION

WOOD ENGRAVINGS

In "Woodcuts and Some Words" Mr. Gordon Craig gives the right reason at the present day for cutting by hand designs that might be drawn with the pen. "For the explicit reason that wood engraving, being a difficult task, lends the hand precision, perhaps some style, is a tough craft, and one to grow fond of. . . . There is good reason for an imaginative fellow having some tough craft; it cools his ardour." It is very unlikely that any of the innumerable contemporary artists who are wood engraving are guided by this reason, but that does not matter; they have to go through with it. At a time when the tendency is more and more to shirk the executive side of things in art any wood engraving is better than none.

So many contemporary English artists are submitting themselves to the discipline of wood engraving that they have to divide themselves into two societies—the Society of Wood Engravers, exhibiting at the Redfern Gallery, 27, Old Bond-street; and the English Wood Engraving Society, exhibiting at the St. George's Gallery, 32A, George-street, Hanover-square. Between the two societies there does not appear to be any distinction of aim or policy—several artists belong to both—but it does happen that the Redfern Gallery exhibition runs more to the illustrative and the St. George's Gallery exhibition more to the constructive kind of wood engraving. There is a great deal to be said for the illustrative kind; being printed from a design in relief and with the same kind of ink the wood engraving is second cousin to typography, and gains in formal respects from the relationship, and illustration compels the artist to think about something which is not purely artistic—always an advantage to his purely artistic capacities; but since constructors are more apt than illustrators to shirk manual discipline, the constructive wood engraving is perhaps the one to be most encouraged at the present day on grounds of artistic hygiene.

Both kinds of wood engraving, however, must be judged by the quality of the designs produced in them, and here the two exhibitions are fairly equal—with the balance slightly in favour of the one at the St. George's Gallery. But there are some very good things at the Redfern. Of all contemporary wood engravers Mrs. Gwendolen Raverat is perhaps the one who owes least to fads and fashions, and her set of "The Seasons" are a delight. For sheer beauty of craftsmanship there is nobody to equal Mr. Eric Gill. His designs here, "Transiliens Colles," for a good one, are not ostensibly illustrations, but the discipline and example of typography are always implied in his work. In the matter of suggested colour in black and white the finest thing in the exhibition is the first of the decorations for "Celeste" (No. 56), a study of two roses, by Mr. John Nash, who also manages better than most to combine construction with a fairly close reference to Nature. As to the proportion of black and white in a wood engraving tastes differ; in his book Mr. Gordon Craig prints two amusingly contradictory notes on the subject by John Ruskin and Odilon Redon; but one cannot help feeling that a good many contemporary artists would do well to cut more wood away. Miss Clare Leighton's forcible designs for "Wuthering Heights," for instance, are blacker than the emotions of even that work require. "In Kensington Gardens," figures reclining on the grass, by Miss Althea Willoughby, is an excellent design in a rather sophisticated manner; the very title of "Song against Speed," by Miss Nora S. Unwin, is attractive; and the illustrations to "The Seventh Man," by Mr. Robert Gibbings, "Coronilla," by Mr. Paul Nash, "Elm Angel," by Mr. Eric Ravilious, "Yellow Iris," by Mr. Eric Daglish, "Unicorn," by Mr. David Jones, "A Corner of the Forest," by Mr. Ethelbert White, "Morning with Swiss Family Robinson," by Miss Pamela D. Nathan, and "Holiday," by Mr. E. Nicholson, are all prints worth looking out.

At the St. George's Gallery, where the average size of prints is larger and the decorative effect on the wall more pronounced, the centre of interest is in the illustrations by Mr. Blair Hughes-Stanton for "Birds, Beasts, and Flowers," by the late D. H. Lawrence. As might be expected, without the text their illustrative—or symbolical—meaning is not very clear, but they are extraordinarily moving as designs. Nobody can use the direct emotional attack of black and white better than Mr. Blair Hughes-Stanton. Miss Gertrude Hermes excels him in the handling of intermediate tones, and her "Willows and Water-lilies" is possibly the best print in the exhibition from a technical point of view. For some reason, perhaps because the medium implies occupation for the hand, "Abstract Designs" do not come off very well in wood engraving, and the examples by Mr. John Tandy—though they are goodish designs in themselves—are among the few things in the exhibition that look as if they had been better produced by some other means. Prints of special interest, for one reason or another, are "Landscape," by Mr. Claughton Pellew, "Silent Noon," by Mr. John F. Greenwood, "Riding on Dartmoor," by Miss Mary E. Groom, "Denizens of the Deep," by Miss Dorothy Hirst, "Burnham Beeches," by Miss Marjory Firth, and "The Hayrick, Autumn," by Mr. Sidney Rodgers.

LADIES' KENNEL SHOW

DISTINCTION FOR A KING CHARLES SPANIEL

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

The members' show of the Ladies' Kennel Association, held yesterday at the Crystal Palace, contained some features of interest, although, for some reason or other, the ladies do not support these annual events as enthusiastically as might be expected.

Mrs. Raymond-Mallock's King Charles spaniel, Ch. Ashton-More Barritone, was awarded the special prize for the best of all exhibits, which is an unusual occurrence for this old breed. Then, as if to emphasize the renaissance, Lady Fowler of Braemore's Braemore Cherry, another of the same kind, was second in the limit class for dogs and bitches of any variety. There the first was Mrs. Sadleir's bloodhound, Huntsman of Barchester; and the third Miss M. Richmond's deerhound, Fingal of Bridge Sollers.

The foreign dogs attracted attention on account of the Tibetan mastiffs entered by Mrs. F. M. Bailey, as well as the Apsos, described in *The Times* last Monday. Only one of the mastiffs appeared, as the other was in bad coat. One of the Apsos was awarded first prize. In a big class of Lhasa terriers, which seem to be very similar to the Apsos, except in colour, the winner was Mrs. McLaren Morrison's Dorgie; her Tommo was second, and Mrs. A. R. Greig's Moti of Ladkok third. The Duchess of Montrose was first in several of the schnauzer classes, and the winner in open dogs was Mrs. Mordaunt Christopher's Uko de Chavelard.

Quite a fair lot of cocker spaniels were present, including some well-known dogs. The leaders in the two principal classes were Mrs. Berdoe-Wilkinson's Crash of Silverlands and Mrs. R. Fytche's Fulmer Gay. Lady Faudel-Phillips took both the open chow classes with Ch. Chang Fu of Amwell and Blue Bird of Li Moon.

Mrs. Elms's fine bloodhound, Ch. Leo of Reynalton, was the best of his sex, and the same exhibitor won in bitches with Barbara of Reynalton. A couple of well-grown young puppies from these kennels should go a long way on maturity. West Mill Omar and Wahsdarb Seyyid, a handsome brace of Afghan hounds entered by Mrs. M. Wood, were placed as written. Miss Florence Amherst was most successful in Salukis with Amherstia Dikhan and Amherstia Rais. Two delightful Samoyeds won for Miss M. Keyte-Perry, they being Ch. Riga of the Arctic and Surf of the Arctic.

The Alsatians by no means represented the capacity of the ladies, though a few of them were worthier of stronger competition. Mrs. Leslie Thornton's dog puppy, Southdown Inca, led in all the classes for his sex, and the open bitch winner, Miss M. J. Chadwick's Claudine of Ingon, started in the graduate class. In a mixed open class for deerhounds the first three were Miss E. S. M. Branfoot's Rupert of Trottiscliffe, Mrs. Stratton's Cynic of Ross, and Miss Richmond's Fingal of Bridge Sollers. Dandie Dinmonts were very creditable, but nothing new was found to defeat Mrs. S. McDonnell's Darenth Shian and Mrs. Gordon's Ch. Howcaple Mustard. Lady Kathleen Pilkington's Peter of Silphio and Mrs. C. Townsend Green's Barkston Eugenie were the principal French bulldogs, and the most distinguished Pekingese were Miss M. S. Allen's Ch. Sandboy of Sherhill and Mrs. Gambier's Pierette of Kingsmere.

SADLER'S WELLS AND THE OLD VIC

PERMANENT OPERA NOW POSSIBLE

With the opening of Sadler's Wells Theatre on January the Old Vic Opera Company will be able to establish itself on a permanent basis and many of the difficulties inseparable from running a part-time operatic organization will disappear. Opera will be played six times a week at one theatre or the other for eight or nine months of the year.

The reconstituted company will open at the Vic on January 5 with *Carmen*, and from that time onwards will give five evening performances and one *matinée* each week, playing for a fortnight at the Vic and then a fortnight at the Wells. Three different operas will be given during the first week, and another added during the second. Thus the first week at the Vic will have the same programme as the third at the Wells; the second, the same as the fourth.

The conductors will be Charles Corri and Lawrance Collingwood; the stage director, Sydney Russell, formerly of the B.N.O.C. Principal members of the company will be Joan Cross, Winifred Kennard, Celia Turrill, Winifred Brady, Tudor Davies (who began his operatic career at the Vic), Arthur Cox, Franklyn Kelsey, Leslie Jones, Sumner Austin, Harry Brindle, Booth Hitchen, Haigh Jackson, Victor Peduzzi, and Powell Lloyd. Other artists who have made a role particularly their own here may be engaged from time to time for certain operas. Ninette de Valois will also run a school of *ballet* in connexion with Sadler's Wells, which will supply dancers for the operas, Miss de Valois herself being *prima ballerina* and choreographist.

Operas for the first few months of the new experiment will be *Carmen*, *Faust*, *The Magic Flute*, *Il Trovatore*, *Lohengrin*, *La Tosca*, *Cavalleria Rusticana* and *Pagliacci*, *Maritana*, *Madam Butterfly*, *Aïda*, and *The Lily of Killarney*.

EXHIBITIONS

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Additional charge to Aquarium: Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

APPLIED ARTS AND HANDCRAFTS EXHIBITION. **ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL**, Westminster, November 25th to December 5th, 11 a.m. to 8p.m. daily.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

KANGCHENJUNGA. Lantern Lecture. By F. S. Smythe, Esq. (Member of Expedition). SUNDAY, Dec. 7th, 3.30 p.m. The Guildhouse, Eccleston-square, S.W.1. Admission free (without ticket).

ART EXHIBITIONS

COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-street. CECIL BEATON'S EXHIBITION.

LONDON ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION. CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION.

ACKERMANN GALLERIES, 157, New Bond-street. *BIRD LIFE.* ROLAND GREEN.

P. AND D. COLNAGHI & CO. *WOODCUTS IN COLOUR.* 144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sat., 10-1. Free.

SECOND EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by *THE EAST LONDON GROUP.* **ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD.**, 1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

SCULPTURE AND DRAWINGS by contemporary Sculptors, Epstein, Dobson, Moore, and Gaudier-Brzeska. **THE ZWEMMER GALLERY**, 26, Litchfield-street, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS, Ltd. Drawings by **CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH ARTISTS.** 155, New Bond-street, W.1.

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES, 44, Duke-street, St. James's. Exhibition of Paintings, Water-colours and Drawings by AUSTIN O. SPARE and JOHN CASE. Daily 10-6.

HENRY DE WAROQUIER'S "VENICE." Paintings and Water-colours and Drawings in colour by KAY NIELSEN. **LEICESTER GALLERIES**, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

1. LIONEL EDWARDS'S Recent Pictures.
2. ERNEST H. SHEPARD: Boswell's Life of Johnson and its Characters.
3. CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR SPORTSMEN. Pictures—Prints—Books—Bronzes—Clocks—Boxes.

THE SPORTING GALLERY, 32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

BARBIZON HOUSE. Paintings and Drawings by ROBIN WALLACE-D. Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square. 11-6. Sats., till 1.

THE SCULPTURE OF DEGAS. Complete Works.

ABDY GALLERIES, 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square. 10-30-6. Sats. 10.30-1.

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street. GROUP of ELEVEN PAINTERS and SCULPTORS. WATER-COLOURS, by NAN WEST.

WERTHEIM GALLERY. CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Old and Modern Water-colours, Lithographs, Etchings, and Oil Pictures. Sculpture.—3-6, Burlington-gardens. Admission free.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W. *CONDER and McEVOY.* Last Two Days. STATUETTES in POTTERY, by Living Artists.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS. 1. CONTEMPORARY FLOWER PAINTERS. 2. HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND.—W. EGGINTON, R.I. 3. FOUR IRISH ARTISTS. 4. BRANGWYN and other ETCHERS. 148, New Bond-street. Admission free. 10-6. Sat. 10-1.

NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB. 81st EXHIBITION. NEW HURLINGTON GALLERIES, Burlington-gardens, W.1. 10-5. Admission 1s. Last day.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Continuous from 1 p.m. Sessions commence 1.0, 3.30, 6.0, 8.30. "MYSTERY OF LIFE." The Progress of the World. Also "NIGHT BIRDS."

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5528. Continuous 1-11. Constance Bennett & Lew Ayres in "COMMON CLAY," showing daily at 1.50, 4.55, 8.15, and 9.50. Also Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, Mickey's Luck, &c.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. WARNER BAXTER & Myrna Loy in "RENEGADES." Daily 1.5, 3.45, 6.25, and 9.5. Also Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, &c., &c.

CARLTON. Haymarket. "Funniest Thing since Chaplin." "Mail." "SIX BHOJS of "Cocoanuts" Fame in "ANIMAL CRACKERS." Craziest Show in Town! with Lillian Roth. All thg. Dly. 2.30, 6 o'c., 8.45. Suns., 6 o'c., 8.45. "Animal Crackers" starts 3.20, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2/6. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. JOHN GILBERT and WALLACE BEERY, the he-man team that will win the laugh and thrill championship in "WAY FOR A SAILOR." From 11.30 to 1.0, any seat (except Loges) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. All Talking: JACK HOLT in "VENGEANCE." Lilian Davies in "Just for a Song."

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily, 2.30, 6.0, Suns., 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION, Mayfair 5112. Con., 2-11. Robert Loraine and Warwick Ward in "Birds of Prey." 2.25, 6.25, 8.55. Also "Andy in "Check and Double Check." 3.55, 8.0. Gaumont Sound News, &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. LESLIE HENSON, Heather Thatcher & Connie Ediss in "A WARM CORNER." 3.15, 6.15, 9.15. Also "At the Bottom of the World." British Movietone News, &c.

NEW VICTORIA. Victoria 2544. Continuous, 12-11. 2,000 seats at 1s. between 12-1. Warner Baxter in "RENEGADES." Daily at 12.47, 3.31, 6.38, 9.25. High-Speed Variety Show and World's Latest News. Next Monday: DE GROOT, the famous Violinist.

PLAZA. GARY COOPER, Betty Compson in Rex Beach's "THE SPOILERS," with Harry Green, Wm. Boyd, Cast of Thousands! Greatest Outdoor Epic of Love and Gunplay! All Talking! Chester Conklin in "CLEANING UP." Mitzi Mayfair in "The Enchanted Stairway." Adm., 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1744. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON Presents with Sound and Dialogue "DARKEST AFRICA." A Pen-in-Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, Marble Arch. "THE MAN FROM CHICAGO." Daily at 2.40, 5.0, and 9.20. Also "THE IMMORTAL VAGABOND." at 1.5, 4.25 and 7.45. Paid. 9-31.

RIALTO, Pic.-circ. (Reg. 2588.) Daily. Conrad Nagel, Basil Rathbone in "A LADY SURRENDERS." "It's a great picture." Showing 12, 2.20, 4.50, 7.15, 9.40.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily 1 noon. 'Phone: Holborn 3702. MILTON SILLS & Dorothy Mackaill in "Man Trouble"; LUPE VELEZ and Jean Hersholt in "Hell Harbour."

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD in 50 MINUTES." See and Hear the Latest News of 20 countries. Continuous 12-11. Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 3823. Con., 12.30-11. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE," the Screen's Comedy of the Wild West; daily at 1.30, 4.5, 6.40, and 9.20. British Movietone News, Comedy, Cartoon, &c., &c.

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN. (Speedwell 2800.) EVENINGS, at 8. Matinée, Sat., 2.30.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT	RIGOLETTO
Matinée, To-morrow	MADAME BUTTERFLY
To-morrow (evening)	DIE FLEDERMAUS

Mon. Next (2 weeks), STREATHAM HILL THEATRE. Evgs., at 8 (Dec. 12, at 7). Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.

NEXT WEEK.

Monday	DIE FLEDERMAUS
Tuesday	TOSCA
Mat., Wed.	LA BOHEME. Wed. Evg., FAUST
Thursday	MADAME BUTTERFLY
Friday (at 7)	LOHENGRIN
Mat., Saturday	DIE FLEDERMAUS
Sat. (evening)	RIGOLETTO

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., MON. and SAT., 2.30. CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S *"EVER GREEN."* A Musical Show. By Benn Levy, Lorenz Hart, Richard Rodgers.

"THINK OF THE GREATEST STAGE SPECTACLE YOU EVER SAW, DOUBLE IT, AND YOU WILL BE ON THE WAY TOWARDS REALIZING 'EVER GREEN.' THIS IS NOT RHETORIC; IT IS A MATTER OF THE PLAINEST FACT THAT 'EVER GREEN' IS EASILY THE MOST WONDERFUL FEAST TO THE EYE THAT LONDON HAS KNOWN."—J. G. B., in the *Evening News.*

ALDWYCH.

Imperial and Foreign News

THE OUTLOOK IN CEYLON

A CHANGE OF GOVERNOR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Sir Graeme Thomson will not find the Pearl of the Orient without blemish when he takes office as Governor of Ceylon early next year. The once prosperous island is passing through a period of acute depression. The imposition of direct taxation, hitherto unknown, has become a necessity; an admitted experiment in constitutional reform is to be tried out; and Labour legislation is long overdue.

It is a common complaint in this island of gems, coconuts, umbrellas, elephants, and jasmin flowers that, because of its close proximity to India, the outside world either confuses its activities with those of the bigger country or makes them small matter of concern. True, the mode of life in Ceylon has marked similarities with that of India. Yet racially, politically, and economically the peoples are distinct, and because their problems are concentrated within comparatively narrow borders they become the more intense.

Sir Herbert Stanley, who is relinquishing the Governorship to become High Commissioner in South Africa, has suffered the usual crop of criticisms from the Ceylonese, who are never completely happy unless they are smilingly administering pin-pricks, but no voice has ever dared to suggest that his administration has been remote or one-sided. No Governor could have done more to gain an insight into the minds of his people, for he has been to every corner of the island—to elephant kraals, Buddhist temples, teas at the Town Hall in Cinnamon Gardens—and has so seen and heard things for himself as to make it a subject of common comment that whatever movement is afoot the Governor will be on the spot sooner or later. It was as a result of this policy that he was able to reveal such psychological truth in his 1929 dispatch to Lord Passfield on the recommendations of the Donoughmore Commission. Sir Herbert Stanley is personally liked by 100 per cent. of the Ceylonese, and politically honoured by 99 per cent.

PIONEER WORK

Sir Graeme Thomson will not find his predecessor difficult to follow, partly because he himself left a satisfying impression of his former Colonial Secretaryship in Ceylon, and partly because Sir Herbert Stanley has never forgotten that there must be a "next man" who will have to reap a harvest sown in previously unfurrowed soil.

The year 1931 will see an entirely new Ceylon, constitutionally, financially, and educationally. Ceylon has immediately before her an opportunity to become either a successful pioneer or an example of ineptitude. The Donoughmore experiment, of government by committees on the League of Nations plan, will be staged in the magnificent new Council Chamber on the Galle Face before many months have passed, after elections with universal franchise in 50 one-member constituencies. Instead of an unrepresentative House, partly voted in by a mere 200,000 electors and in which power was divorced from responsibility, there will be a State Council representative of over 2,000,000 men and women, assisted by eight members nominated by the Government, and only three officials.

The island itself does not view the new régime with equanimity or faith. The thought of votes for appus and ayahs, latex tappers and rickshaw-pullers does not thrill the Pettah merchants or the prosperous lawyers. There was a bitter struggle in the old Legislature before the scheme was accepted,—and more than one councillor carried out a remarkable *volte face* before the decision was made. Two votes alone made the proposals safe, and to-day the Press of Ceylon, notably strong in native ownership, loses few opportunities to nag if it finds examples in any quarter of the globe where the committee system is not all it should be.

NEED OF LEADERSHIP

There is much lip-service to the progress made in the reformed Constitution by the blow it gives to communal representation—that dangerous expedient of the old order—but racial feelings are still strong and more than anything else account for the lack of a broad national spirit in the island and the divisions in the so-called National Congress. The cry of "Ceylon for the Ceylonese!"—with all the narrow nationalism the slogan implies—is still reiterated with the caw-like precision of the Colombo crow.

The recent death of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan is in many ways a misfortune. He had grown old and sometimes wearisome, but he remained a national figure and an honourable man striving for ultimate peace and never for self-aggrandizement. He understood, too, the grace of giving in when it was the will of the majority. It is such leaders that Ceylon sorely lacks.

It may be here that the women will step in, for from the outset the movement among them has been seriously educational. The new woman voter will not be the haphazard creature superficial thinkers expect, and already among the *intelligentsia* there are many women in Ceylon capable of taking their places in the Council Chamber. Their presence would be very valuable, for among the most urgent problems to be faced are those of health, education, child welfare.

These questions are naturally allied with those of labour, whose need is also great. No Labour legislation of any kind exists, and Ceylon is far behind India in this respect. In 1928 and 1929 the Labour movement, often unwisely directed, showed its hand, and there were many strikes and at least one serious riot. Eventually Labour suffered defeat, but not extinction, and there is a serious undercurrent which cannot be ignored. The Chamber of Commerce and the Employers' Federation, almost entirely European in membership, have never ignored it, and it says much for the Labour Union of Ceylon and the employers that agreements reached have invariably been kept.

The "Land of Lanka" is a land of opportunities. The rubber, tea, and coconut industries may be depressed, and Mr. Bourdillon, the Colonial Secretary, no doubt is justified in referring to the present estimates as a "stagnation Budget." Yet there was a healthy demand a month ago on the London market for the 4½ per cent. loan of £1,750,000, and it is estimated that £100,000,000 of European capital is still invested in the island. The present taxation is only 10 per cent. of the national income, and reductions in Government expenditure are being made by millions of rupees. Ceylon's prospects have always been traditionally "pleasing"; and given the spirit and the right leadership—which is made so promising in the appointment of Sir Graeme Thomson—there seems no reason to doubt that they will again be translated into actualities.

SOUTH AFRICA AND LORD ATHLONE

GEN. HERTZOG'S TRIBUTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRETORIA, Dec. 4

The Union Government gave a farewell banquet in Pretoria this evening in honour of the retiring Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and Lady May Cambridge, who leave for home early next week. The Prime Minister, General Hertzog, presided over a large and representative gathering.

Proposing the health of their Excellencies, General Hertzog said there hovered in the background the shadow of sorrow and regret, which were shared not only by every one present but by all South Africa; and no wonder. For seven years the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice had been not merely among them but of them, sharing their troubles no less than their joys and moving in their midst with a homely charm and cheerfulness which endeared them to South Africa.

General Hertzog added:—"I and my colleagues in the Ministry will ever look back with grateful appreciation upon the six and a half years of close and intimate cooperation with you, Sir. The kindly assistance, the helpful suggestions, and the many proofs of confidence and unbroken friendship which it has been our privilege to enjoy during those years will ever be to us a fruitful source of happy recollections. But, your Excellency, it is not only we few who will cherish happy memories of you and the Princess when you have disappeared behind the veil of mist and fog which, according to legend, enshrouds Old England. It is in the heart and memory of the people of South Africa that you and Princess Alice will continue to live in happy remembrance for many a long day. Overmastered by the all-embracing spirit of the veld, you and Princess Alice have in such a manner and such a degree, both in thought and action, identified yourselves with the interests of the country over the welfare of which you were called to preside that South Africa will for a considerable time yet continue to claim you among her own and insist on thinking of you in terms of us children of the South."

The Earl of Athlone, replying, said it was a very graceful and thoughtful action on the part of the Union Government to give him and his family an opportunity of taking leave of friends in all the Provinces of the Union and in South-West Africa through the five administrators present at that gathering. The occasion foreshadowed not only the surrender of a distinguished and honourable office under the Crown, but also it entailed for his wife and himself the end of a vivid and vital chapter of their lives, and the severance of ties of friendship which had become very precious to them. They had travelled the length and breadth of the land, and come in personal contact with every section of the population. The impression which remained most vividly and most endearingly in their minds and hearts was the sympathy, trust, confidence, and genuine friendliness which had been so fully and unfailingly extended on every occasion.

Turning to General Smuts, the Earl of Athlone said he wished to tender their ever-grateful thanks to him for having had a share in enabling them to make South Africa their home during all these years—a very happy home—and also for invaluable advice during his first months of office as Governor-General and for his introduction to General Hertzog. When General Smuts said of General Hertzog, "I know you will like him," that was an example of true prophecy. He also had to thank General Hertzog for the unfailing courtesy and friendship shown during years of close association. In those years many difficult problems had arisen, and on every occasion he found General Hertzog most sympathetic and understanding, even when they might not have been in entire agreement.

Concluding, his Excellency said South Africa in the future would always be very near to them. They had forged links of friendship and understanding that neither time nor distance could imperil.

NEW YORK BRIBERY INQUIRY

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 3

The inquiry of the Appellate Division into the conduct of Magistrates' Courts in New York and into the circumstances in which various magistrates were appointed to their positions has brought out much new evidence concerning the alleged corruption among magistrates and police.

At yesterday's hearings investigators employed by Mr. Isidor Kresel, Special Counsel for the investigating body, gave evidence to the effect that the ticket speculators plying their trade in the street outside theatres and other places of amusement had each been compelled to pay the police five dollars (more than a pound) a day in order to be allowed to work unmolested. The bribes paid in this way were estimated at $365,000 (over £73,000) a year. Occasionally such speculators were arrested, and their supplies of tickets were confiscated. These tickets, instead of being taken to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters, were sent, it was said, to the clerks in various Police Courts, which was taken to explain why magistrates and Court attendants frequently enjoyed excellent seats at plays and ticket speculators were seldom convicted in Court.

SIX CRIMINAL LUNATICS AT LARGE.

ESCAPE FROM NEW YORK ASYLUM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 4

Aided by three armed confederates, six insane criminals escaped from Mattewan State Hospital, at Beacon, New York, early this morning. Up to a late hour they were still at large, presumably all in New York City. Two of them are murderers and another is a pyromaniac.

The men who helped in the escape drove up to the back of the asylum, climbed a high fence, and lay in wait for the night watchman. After gagging and binding him, they got into the kitchen and gagged the night cook. They also seized and gagged a patrol man in the corridors, a night clerk, a night supervisor, and a sixth guard. With the watchman's keys they then opened the door of the front dormitory, where 70 men were in bed. The six they had come for were ready dressed and ran out to the waiting motor-car. The alarm was given 15 minutes later, when one guard freed himself from his bonds.

One of the murderers appeared at his wife's home at 5.30 a.m. and demanded to be let in. She and two children fled in terror by a back way and notified the police, but by the time they arrived the man had disappeared. Later in the morning he again visited the house, but again evaded capture. In the interval he had called at the Belgian Bureau and talked to priests there. While they were in another room telephoning to the police he disappeared.

The most dangerous of the escaped men is probably "the mad butcher of Rochester," who ran amok three years ago, killed two business rivals and seriously wounded three others. When arraigned in Court he declared that he had "a sacred mission" to kill.

BIG OIL FIRE IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 4

One of the largest and most spectacular fires in New York for many years destroyed $1,000,000 (£200,000) worth of property last night at the Pratt works of the Standard Oil Company of New York on the Brooklyn waterfront, between the Williamsburg and Queensboro Bridges.

The fire, which was caused by the explosion of a 10,000-gallon tank of oil, soon spread to other tanks containing turpentine, crude oil, and petroleum products, and within half an hour 18 of these had exploded. The burning oil spread over the river for several hundreds of feet, setting fire to a number of docks and endangering a huge gasometer only 1,000ft. away.

INDIAN TRADE AND THE BOYCOTT

A BROKER'S APPEAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Dec. 4

A strong appeal to traders to abandon the *hartal* and stop the closing of markets was made by Mr. K. R. Shroff at the annual meeting of the Indian Share and Stock Brokers' Association in Bombay yesterday. After saying that the present political movement and the repressive measures adopted by the Government had done irreparable harm to trade, Mr. Shroff said this was not a time for demonstrating, holding meetings, and going on strike.

The time had come, Mr. Shroff said, for solid work rather than to show outward sympathy. "We shall gain nothing by sitting idle and keeping our businesses closed. We should construct schemes for developing and promoting national industries and trade, which may lead to an increase in the country's wealth and may maintain its prosperity." He condemned the proposal [made by the Congress] to sell Government paper and withdraw money from the Post Office savings bank in order to invest it in gold. No permanent benefit was to be derived from directing all their energies towards the boycott of foreign goods. They should simultaneously make strenuous efforts to encourage Swadeshi [home-produced] goods, but were they, he asked, giving the necessary encouragement to the industries, and particularly to the cotton mills?

Concluding with a prayer that Providence might grant the British Government good sense and that the result of the Round-Table Conference might be satisfactory, Mr. Shroff said he had every reason to believe that the worst times were over and that an improvement in every market had begun.

The *Times of India*, commenting on the speech, shows the inordinate number of days on which the Stock Exchange has been closed for political reasons, and says that many other business associations in Bombay should take Mr. Shroff's remarks to heart. The Cotton Exchange had pursued precisely the same policy as the Stock Exchange, with the same results. The Cotton Exchange, says the newspaper, has permanently damaged itself, and now the Liverpool Cotton Association has started a futures contract for trading in Indian cotton. Bombay suffers not only in pocket owing to the loss of brokerage, but in prestige also, as it had built up a futures cotton market of world-wide importance.

NEW SESSION OF INDIAN LEGISLATURE

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENCY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4

The meeting of the Indian Legislature has been fixed for January 14, which is a fortnight earlier than usual.

There was a proposal to postpone the opening of the new Session till the middle of February in view of the lightness of the Government's legislative programme and the greater likelihood of members now absent in London at the Round-Table Conference being able to attend. After a dissolution and a general election, however, there are no existing Standing Committees, and the decision to open the Session earlier than usual was, therefore, taken to facilitate the setting up of the Railway and General Standing Finance Committees and the reference to them, in accordance with precedent, of the annual Railway and General Budgets before their submission to the two Houses.

The first business before the Legislative Assembly will be the election of a President. Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, who was Deputy President under Mr. V. J. Patel, was elected President for the summer Session in Simla after Mr. Patel's resignation, and he is seeking re-election. He hopes to receive the advantages both of precedent and of the Government vote, but other Moslem candidates are in the field, including Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, a former President of the Bombay Legislative Council, and newly elected to the Assembly, and Sir Abdur Rahim, the Bengal Moslem leader, also newly elected to the Assembly. It is reported that Dr. Suhrawardy, the Bengal Moslem who was a member of the Indian Central Committee which cooperated with the Statutory Commission, may also stand. There is a strong Hindu candidate in Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, who was Deputy President under Sir Frederick Whyte and who was defeated by Mr. Patel by two votes in the election of the first elected President. If the Moslems cannot resolve their differences they are likely to lose the contest for that reason alone. In any case, the election is likely to be exciting.

CZECHOSLOVAK CENSUS

A MINORITY PROTEST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRAGUE, Dec. 4

A census is to be taken this week, and as Czechoslovakia contains several minorities it is perhaps natural that a lively interest should be shown in the question of nationality. The mother-tongue is the decisive test in this respect.

In Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia forms have been distributed in which the head of a household is to enter the required particulars. These forms are then collected by an official, who checks the particulars and corrects mistakes in agreement with the individual concerned. The latter's signature must be appended to any correction of the original entry as evidence of consent.

In Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Ruthenia a different procedure has been adopted. There no forms have been distributed. The census commissioners will call at every house, interview the inmates, and make the necessary entries accordingly. The official view is that the large number of ignorant and illiterate people in these provinces calls for a different method for securing accurate returns.

The political representatives of the Magyar minority take, however, another view, and the senators and deputies of the Hungarian National Party and of the Hungarian Christian Social Party have complained to the League of Nations against the method employed in taking the census in Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Ruthenia on the ground that the Magyars will be at the mercy of the census commissioners. They further allege that in the appointment of the commissioners due regard has not been paid to their strength as a minority according to the law.

The census figures are of importance to the various minorities, particularly in towns where a minority has 20 per cent. of the population, as this entitles it to use its own language alongside with Czech in correspondence with the authorities, and in the Law Courts.

According to reports from Magyar sources, it is feared that most of the Census Commissioners sent to Slovakia and Ruthenia will be Czechs, and probably unable to understand the oral statements of the inhabitants whose returns they will be in a position to prepare. Thus in the districts of purely Magyar population, where no means of proper communication are likely to exist between Czech-speaking Commissioners and the inhabitants who know no Czech, the result of the census is entirely at the mercy of the Commissioners.

PLOTTERS ARRESTED IN LISBON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, Dec. 4

During the last few days, according to an official statement, the police have seized in different parts of Lisbon some hundreds of bombs and arrested 20 persons, including two sergeants.

They also discovered a supply of secretly-printed pamphlets, distributed in the name of the Portuguese Republican Party, soliciting subscriptions for the families of political refugees, but it is alleged that the subscriptions were sought for a proposed revolt against the Dictatorship.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA

FURTHER CRITICISMS OF PROCEDURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CANBERRA, Dec. 4

Mr. Latham (Leader of the Opposition) regards the method of appointment of Sir Isaac Isaacs as Governor-General of Australia as a departure from the 1926 decision of the Imperial Conference. He considers it to be an affront to Australian sentiment; it does not confer the slightest benefit on Australia, and it weakens the connexion between Great Britain and Australia. "With our present population and defensive forces," he adds, "it is of the first importance not to depreciate what is left of the Imperial bonds of union. The Government, animated by a narrow nationalism, has neglected the larger aspects of an important question. I am not anxious to make Australia a Republic with a President chosen by the Government of the day."

MELBOURNE, Dec. 4

Sir Harrison Moore, writing in the *Herald*, argues that the 1926 Conference decision meant that the Governor-General was no longer the British Government's agent, but the representative of the Crown. The inference was that the King should make the appointment.

The manner of Sir Isaac Isaacs's appointment, he continues, raises the question whether the King's representative, holding office at the Dominion Government's will, could continue to symbolize throughout the Empire the common allegiance of Great Britain and the Dominions under the Crown, or whether a procedure which assimilated the appointment to the ordinary executive acts of the Dominion would not be a further act of severance of relations. He adds: "Once the responsibility for the appointment is assumed by the Dominion Government, it becomes, like every other act of Government, a proper subject for Parliamentary and public criticism: no immunity can be claimed for it, and it may lead, like other executive acts, to the defeat of the Government in Parliament and the resignation, the cancelling of the appointment, or the recall of the Governor-General on the advice of its successors."

"LITTLE AUSTRALIANISM"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, Dec. 4

The Adelaide *Register*, commenting on the Governor-Generalship, says that while the principle that no Australian should ever be eligible is in itself indefensible, very many Australians feel deeply that there should never be any cause to fear that the link between the Dominion and the Homeland may eventually become a political prize.

Sir Isaac Isaacs's qualifications (the *Register* adds) are unquestionable, but there is not an unfailing supply of distinguished public men whose impartiality and freedom from political bias have been proved to be as far beyond reproach as his. Australians have very real reasons for treasuring the link with Great Britain, to whom the country owes not only a wealth of noble tradition, but protection. Australian Imperial sentiment was never stronger than at present. Meanwhile, the position of the State Governorships is a matter for concern in view of the possibilities of a lively battle to make the new precedent a pretext for their abolition.

The *Advertiser* says that if it were possible wholly to exclude Sir Isaac Isaacs, who personally is most acceptable, from the discussion regarding the vital aspects it would be permissible to say that the appointment was a blunder that may well produce disastrous consequences. Who is to follow Sir Isaac Isaacs? Mr. Scullin's Government is establishing a principle which cannot be developed without making future Governors-General the nominees of political parties, and therefore suspected political partisans. Nothing can remove the impression that the appointment of Sir Isaac Isaacs signalizes the triumph of "Little Australianism."

The *Advertiser* goes on to suggest one way of putting the office of Governor-General out of the reach of political "pot-hunters" by amending the Constitution so as to provide that the appointment is made by some procedure fully consonant with its necessary dignity, integrity, and scrupulous impartiality. The result of a referendum on this question, it says, might surprise political Labour leaders. It should be the first concern of the Nationalists to take such a referendum when next in power.

The Premier of South Australia (Mr. Hill) merely expresses his pleasure at the honour conferred on Sir Isaac Isaacs, but the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Butler) vigorously condemns the appointment of an Australian as Governor-General, because he is afraid that it may create a precedent that will eventually lead to such an appointment being politically coloured.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION

ITALIANS PREVENTED FROM LANDING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Dec. 4

Replying to questions in the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Blakeley, Minister for Home Affairs, announced that 60 male Italians on board the Orford were not allowed to land "because they did not come within the approved categories eligible for admission." It was considered that they were likely to aggravate the serious unemployment. There were 102 Italians on board the incoming steamer Otranto who would be similarly prevented from landing.

Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, later admitted that the imposition of further restrictions on immigration was being considered. An ordinance has been gazetted under the North Australia Act, prohibiting aliens from holding any interest in the Australian pearl fishing industry.

AUSTRALIAN SINKING FUND BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Dec. 4

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Lyons, the Acting Treasurer, defending the Bill temporarily reducing the annual amount payable into the Sinking Fund of the National Debt, declared that the fund was still one that Australia was proud of. The bondholders could rest assured that they would get all they were entitled to. Behind that undertaking were the resources of the Commonwealth. The Bill was passed in Third Reading.

N.S.W. UPPER HOUSE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, Dec. 4

The New South Wales Legislative Council (the Upper House of the State Parliament) to-day passed without a division the second reading and committee stages of the Bill which provides for its own abolition. Objection was raised to taking the third reading to-night, and it was, therefore, postponed until Tuesday.

EGYPTIAN LAWS UNDER THE DICTATORSHIP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, Dec. 4

The Court of Cassation, the highest tribunal in Egypt, in a judgment given to-day held that the laws passed without Parliamentary sanction during the dictatorship of Mohamed Pasha Mahmud in 1928-1929, were to be considered as legal. This reverses the judgment delivered by the Court of Appeal.

When Nahas Pasha, the Wafdist leader, became Prime Minister at the beginning of this year the Parliament which then met declared the laws passed during Mahmud Pasha's tenure of office invalid.

REPARATIONS AND DEBTS

MR. OWEN YOUNG'S PLEA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 4

In the course of a speech at the Lotos Club here last night before an audience of bankers, industrialists, and others, including Lord Astor and Dr. Murray Butler, Mr. Owen D. Young appealed to the United States not to be hard-hearted in the matter of readjustment of international debt obligations.

Mr. Young expressed the hope that, as between the great nations of the world, there would be "breadth of view and sympathy of understanding in dealing with matters of this kind greater than any individual has any right to expect from his own creditor." Sketching the history of reparations and debts up to the point where "at last the principal nations of the world, by common consent, freely, and without coercion, have reached a definition in terms of these difficult obligations," he continued:—

"I say difficult because they embrace in their very nature serious problems, economic, political, and moral. The abstract question of whether they should exist at all has been one of serious debate, on which certainly I would not express a view. . . . After the struggle of the last five years much has been accomplished. Certainty has been substituted for uncertainty, and this, after all, both from the economic and the political standpoint is the most important thing to attain." Not only, he said, had payments been fixed in definite terms, but the International Bank had supplied a "non-political agency for their administration and for recommendations of revision, if any are needed. Now, whatever is done, and I am not saying that anything should or should not be done, I express the hope that never again will we throw these questions back into the field of political controls and reintroduce the chaos of the last 10 years, which existed not only in the domestic economies of many European countries, but overhung our international exchanges as well."

"It is quite natural in times of depreciated commodity and security prices that debtors should ask for a readjustment of their debts. I would be glad to do so myself. Unfortunately, it takes twice as many securities to pay my debts as it did when I incurred them. I could make a very good moral argument, if anyone would listen to me, that my debts should be reduced, but I would not expect to get a hearing unless my creditor was satisfied of my incapacity to pay. If he was, then it would be for the creditor so say, not for me, what he wished to do about it."

Urging greater sympathy between nations than is shown by a private creditor, Mr. Young said:—"He, I found, is very hard-hearted. Let not America be so. But in any circumstances let her not, through indecision or the exigences of politics, precipitate us back into the conditions that existed before. Whatever her action may be, and it lies in the mouth of no private citizen to say, let it always be definite. Let us avoid in all nations the dreadful uncertainty which is worse than the heaviest payments."

DR. SCHACHT'S VIEW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 4

Dr. Schacht, the former President of the Reichsbank, has arrived back in Germany from a long visit to the United States. Last night he spoke of his impressions at the Bremen Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Schacht's remarks show signs of his absence from Germany for several months during which no small advance has been made towards circumventing the economic and political difficulties which loomed so threateningly at the time of his departure.

Dr. Schacht said he had gained the impression that so far as international payments were concerned, the United States was interested first and foremost in the disarmament question. He was firmly convinced that the United States would not lift a finger if this question were not proceeded with, and he could only hope it would not turn out that disarmament was achieved at sea and France's land power left untouched.

One thing the United States had fully realized, and that was that the reparations problem was an economic problem, and could not be solved by any sort of political or military pressure on Germany. The Ruhr occupation had proved that, and he believed that, if France resorted to the sanctions clause of The Hague agreement, Germany would have the moral support of the whole world. The United States had thoroughly grasped that the Young Plan contemplated an economic solution, and he would be glad if people in Germany, instead of constantly abusing the Plan, would use this basic economic tendency of the Plan as a weapon.

FINANCES OF GERMANY

SOCIALIST SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 4

To-day's sitting of the Reichstag, in which the debate on the 1931 Budget and the Government's latest decree was continued, was accompanied, like yesterday's, by a tranquillity in notable contrast to the unruliness of the October Session. Herr Goebbels and another Nazi member went out of their way to assure Herr Dietrich, the Vice-Chancellor and Finance Minister, that he was not being attacked personally in the matter of inflation and the War responsibility admission at Versailles, but as the representative of a system that the Nazis wished to eliminate.

The most important statement was that made at the outset by Herr Keil on behalf of the Socialists. He definitely announced their intention to vote against any motion for the repeal of the Government's latest decree, although the programme on the whole had not aroused their admiration. He even expressed the opinion that this time the resort to Article 48 was constitutionally justified. Since the July Decrees, he said, the emergency had become so much more pressing that a further postponement of reforms would jeopardize the Treasury's capacity to meet its obligations and thus bring about a danger of disturbances of the public order. The repeal of the decrees would involve the same danger.

The definite promise of Socialist support is regarded as virtually assuring a Government victory in the coming vote, although the defection of the Economic Party, which had even introduced a motion of no confidence, will leave the majority smaller than in October.

NEW POLISH CABINET

MINISTRY OF SOLDIERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, Dec. 4

The Polish Cabinet was reconstituted to-night, and is now as follows:—

COLONEL SLAVEK	Prime Minister.
*COLONEL BECK	Deputy Prime Minister.
*MARSHAL PILSUDSKI	War.
*M. ZALESKI	Foreign Affairs.
*GENERAL SKLADKOWSKI	Interior.
*M. MATUSZEWSKI	Finance (acting).
M. MICHALOWSKI	Justice.
*M. CZERWINSKI	Education and Religions.
*M. JANTA-POLCZYNSKI	Agriculture.
*COLONEL PRYSTOR	Industry and Commerce.
*M. KÜHN	Communications.
GENERAL NORWID-NEUGEBAUER	Public Works.
GENERAL HUBICKI	Labour and Social Welfare.
M. KOZLOWSKI	Agrarian Reform.
*COLONEL BÖRNER	Posts and Telegraphs.

* Held the same office in the last Cabinet.

The resignation of the Premiership by Marshal Pilsudski in favour of Colonel Slavek, who was released from that office for the period of the elections, was announced some days ago.

The Senate, the Seym, and the Silesian Diet have been summoned to meet on Tuesday next, when it is expected that Colonel Slawek will open the Seym on behalf of the President. Marshal Pilsudski has resigned the seats to which he was elected in the Senate and Seym and has arranged to pass the winter in Southern Europe for his health.

EARTHQUAKE IN BURMA

36 PERSONS KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, Dec. 4

It is officially stated that an earthquake which shook Rangoon early this morning without causing much damage caused much destruction between Pyuntaza (in Pegu Province, about 100 miles north-east of Rangoon) and Toungoo (200 miles north of Rangoon), on the Mandalay Railway.

The damage was particularly severe at Pyu (about 40 miles south of Toungoo), where 20 houses were completely destroyed and many others damaged. The Court House and three shops were destroyed by fire, and 22 persons killed and many injured. A goods train was overturned.

The railway line has been damaged and telegraphic communication interrupted. Further reports indicate that there was also much damage done at Toungoo. Assistance has been sent to the afflicted towns by special trains and motor-cars.

RANGOON, Dec. 4.—Reports which are slowly coming in from different districts indicate that the earthquake was felt practically throughout Burma, although the extent of the damage is not yet known. The death roll has now gone up to 36, while the number of injured is believed to be large.—*Reuter.*

GERMAN COMMUNIST DISORDERS

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT HAMBURG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 4

There were serious disorders in Hamburg last night. In the Neustadt, a district of dark and narrow alleyways bordering on the tourist and seafaring quarter of Sankt Pauli, police who tried to disperse a Communist procession, some members of which wore the forbidden Red Marine uniform, found themselves fighting for their lives. One policeman had his throat slashed and died almost instantly, and two others received knife wounds, from which it is feared they will not recover.

The riot at Leipzig, where police fired on several hundred hunger-marching Communists, who tried to break through their ranks and reach the Town Hall, was also serious. Two men hit by police bullets have died and eight are in hospital with bullet wounds. In Chemnitz, where 135 Communists were arrested, strikers wrecked tramcars, maltreated the drivers and threatened the passengers.

In Berlin to-day the Reichstag seemed isolated from the outer world, so great was the force of police ranged around it. It is a busy day for the police, for a number of mass meetings of unemployed and Communists are being held, as well as a Stahlhelm demonstration and two great Nazi gatherings, which are to be addressed respectively by Herr Hitler and Herr Goebbels.

Incidentally, Herr Hitler, who swore in the Supreme Court at Leipzig recently that his party would use only peaceful means in its struggle for power, has disavowed the uniformed and partly armed Nazis rounded up by the Breslau police yesterday on an estate near the Polish frontier, 321 of whom are being charged. Herr Hitler's telegram to the local Nazi headquarters says: "The long-standing decision of the political executive of the party summarily to remove from the party anybody who uses illegal means in the political battle will be applied in this case."

On the whole the various demonstrations in Berlin passed off quietly. Here and there stones were thrown and the police made use of their truncheons. One or two people were slightly injured, and about a dozen persons were taken into custody.

Telegrams in Brief

Mr. Scullin, the Australian Prime Minister, visited the British military cemeteries at YPRES yesterday.

King Alexander signed yesterday a decree appointing M. Marushkevitch Ban of the Drava Banat in YUGOSLAVIA.

The Académie Française held its annual public meeting, at which its prizes were given, at the Institut in PARIS yesterday.

Dr. Marinkovitch, the YUGOSLAV Minister for Foreign Affairs, will leave Belgrade on December 10 for Athens, accompanied by M. Karovitch, the Political Director of his department.

Mr. V. J. Patel, the former President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, who was recently sentenced to six months' imprisonment, was taken to COIMBATORE yesterday under medical advice.—*Reuter.*

An Englishman, Mr. Granville, who had lived for more than 30 years at Gouze, in the PYRENEES, was knocked down and killed there on Wednesday by a motor-car belonging to another Englishman who lives at Jurançon.

Two aeroplanes of the Pan-American Airways arrived at Kingston, JAMAICA, on Wednesday, opening the bi-weekly service between Jamaica, Cuba, and Miami (Florida), and between Jamaica and Colon (Panama). The aeroplanes can each carry 32 passengers.

The Duke of Gloucester, who, after attending the coronation of the Emperor of Abyssinia, has been on a hunting trip in South-Eastern Abyssinia, arrived yesterday at BERBERA, the capital of British Somaliland, in which country he will also go on a shooting expedition.

A Reuter telegram from DAR ES SALAAM (Tanganyika) says:—Some of the convicts at the prison here attacked the warders on Wednesday night. Two European warders and two native prisoners were slightly injured, but order was restored in a few minutes, and yesterday everything was quiet.

Señor Lliso, the MADRID journalist who on Wednesday demonstrated against the policy of the Prime Minister, General Berenguer, by firing a revolver in the General's presence, has been imprisoned. General Berenguer desires that he shall be dealt with under civil and not military jurisdiction.

Our Paris correspondent says that the committee entrusted with studying the project for a trans-SAHARAN railway passed a resolution yesterday urging the immediate start of work on the section from Oran by Bu-Arfa to the Niger. It further recommended the construction of a loop-line passing through the oases between Adras and Biskra, as the second stage, and a third stage to link the Algiers-Laghouat railway with the main trans-Saharan system.

EGYPT AND THE HEJAZ

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, Dec. 4

It is understood that a letter couched in friendly terms has been brought to Cairo by the Egyptian Consul at Jeddah for King Fuad from Ibn Saud, King of the Hejaz, and it is hoped that in the near future the present unsatisfactory relations between Egypt and the Hejaz may be improved. This would mean that the Holy Carpet or Mahmal made in Cairo, to which the Wahabis object on the ground that it is too ritualistic, would once more be a feature of the annual Egyptian pilgrimage to Mecca, and that Egypt might officially recognize the independence of the Hejaz.

*** The differences between Egypt and the Hejaz, which have now continued for some time, are due on the one hand to the refusal of Egypt to recognize the Hejaz and accept a Wahabi representative in Cairo, and on the other hand to the refusal of Ibn Saud to accord the customary facilities to the Mahmal, which has not been sent to Arabia for four years.

ANGLO-SOVIET CLAIMS

The Anglo-Soviet Debts and Claims Committee held its eighth meeting yesterday. The principal question under discussion was that of the functions and procedure of the sub-committees.

Other Foreign News on following page

COAL CRISIS AVERTED

NO NATIONAL STRIKE

THE SPREAD-OVER ISSUE

REFERENCE TO THE DISTRICTS

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The delegate conference of the Miners' Federation decided yesterday by a small majority that there should not be a general strike in support of a district resisting spread-over terms of employment. The voting was as follows:—

For a strike policy	..	209,000
Against	..	230,000
Majority against	..	21,000

Several districts, including South Wales, abstained from voting on the question. When the result of the voting was made known, Mr. Doonan, president of the Scottish Mineworkers' Union, announced that the Scottish miners would immediately arrange a settlement of the dispute which has brought most of the Scottish pits to a standstill. This means that the spread-over terms of employment will be accepted there.

On the principle of the spread-over the conference did not reach a decision. It referred the question to the consideration of the districts, which will send their replies to the headquarters of the Miners' Federation, where the officials, Mr. T. Richards, Mr. E. Edwards, and Mr. A. J. Cook, will receive them. If the replies are favourable to spread-over arrangements in districts where the miners desire them, the officials will be empowered in the name of the Federation to declare that the local associations are free to conclude such arrangements. Should the replies disclose an unfavourable majority, then the Federation will be involved in an internal crisis threatening its effective operation, if not its continued existence.

In the meantime the practice of a spread-over of working hours is without the Federation's approval, and therefore, to work on a spread-over arrangement, as South Wales is doing and Scotland will probably do, is technically illegal; but those who claim to interpret the constitution of the Miners' Federation say that the delegate conference's action yesterday does not debar districts from making tentative spread-over agreements.

INFLUENCES FOR PEACE

A suggestion that came direct from the Prime Minister, the tactics of Mr. Richards, the president of the conference, and the firm and unflinching stand of the three officials, who insisted on the necessity of granting the districts freedom to determine their own policy in the matter of the spread-over, combined to prevent the conference from reaffirming last week's veto with an increased majority. The officials were united, but the executive was divided and unable to put a recommendation before the delegates. The delegates also were divided, but if a vote had been taken on the direct issue of the spread-over the Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Northumberland, and Scottish districts would have voted against it and carried the day. In these circumstances the officials got the conference to agree to a reference back to the districts, taking upon themselves the responsibility of a recommendation, and throwing upon the delegates, in turn, the responsibility of making a new choice.

This course became possible through the postponement of the application of the South Wales miners for approval of the spread-over agreement which they have concluded and under which they are now at work. Approval would not, in fact, have been given; but the delegates were persuaded, though with evident reluctance, to let the question go for re-consideration. It is, however, very doubtful if the arguments of the officials by themselves would have prevailed. The opponents were resolute, and for a long time unshaken, speaking with force and even with anger against any departure from the strict 7½-hour day. Scottish members of Parliament were in the van of the "no compromise" party. The officials made full use of the Prime Minister's advice, which they had obtained the night before. That advice, as conveyed to the Conference by Mr. Cook, was:—

That the Federation give the industry a chance to get its reorganization schemes, as provided for in the Coal Mines Act, working effectively by approving spread-over applications for a temporary period—say, three months—subject to no reduction of wages, and without prejudice to the position of those districts not affected by the Act or those which have arrived at settlements in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

LOOKING AHEAD

Upon this advice the debate was made to turn. The repeated representation of the disappointment in the coalfields at the frustration of the hope of a 7½-hour day everywhere on December 1 was answered by the plain fact that the means of obtaining the 7½-hour day without a heavy reduction of wages did not exist in the areas that desired a spread-over.

The districts will now approach the question of the spread-over knowing that resistance must depend on the unaided fighting strength of the miners in the district, and with a shrewd idea if not definite information, that some districts will have a spread-over, whatever happens. They well know, moreover, that the Prime Minister counsels acceptance of the spread-over for a length of time sufficient to show what the effect of the marketing schemes will be. Three months is the time the Prime Minister suggests, and as the schemes will not be in effective operation until next month, the three months will presumably be those of the first quarter of the year. Another month must be allowed for the accountants to work out the results, and by then April will have come and gone. A little more than two months after that the seven-hour day will be due to return.

In the negotiations that may be expected in the near future something more than a temporary settlement will need to be kept in mind. What is to happen next July? The suggestion by Mr. Shinwell of a round-table conference was mentioned yesterday at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Mining Association. Were an invitation to such a conference received the Mining Association would have to consult the district associations of colliery owners before accepting it, but the possibility of acceptance is certainly not to be regarded as impossible.

The general trend of the discussion is shown in the statement made by Mr. Cook at the close of the day, which is printed on page 9.

LOSS OF R 101

DR. HUGO ECKENER'S THEORY

Dr. Hugo Eckener, the designer and commander of the Graf Zeppelin, and Squadron Leader R. F. Booth, the commander of R 100, working separately on the available evidence, have arrived at similar theories as to the cause of the R 101 disaster. These they submitted yesterday to the Court of Inquiry.

Both start from the assumption that something unforeseen happened within the airship when she was at a proper cruising height; both agree in ascribing to the change of the watch, just before the accident, some relation to what followed. In both these explanations it is assumed that the airship was about four tons heavy as the result of gas leakage and rainwater on the hull. She would therefore have to be flown with her nose slightly up, in order to obtain aerodynamically the lift needed in excess of the lift of her gas-bags. The coxswain in charge of the elevator wheel from the start of the flight up to 2 a.m. would have become accustomed to adjusting the elevators nicely so that the angle of inclination would be just sufficient to maintain height without unduly diminishing forward speed.

At 2 a.m. that coxswain went off duty and his relief took over. The latter, in Dr. Eckener's words, "would have to feel his way into the static condition of the ship," and would have to do so in bumpy weather, which would make the matter more complicated. He would not immediately realize the nose heaviness of the ship (due to gas leakage in the forward part) and might in the first instance mistake the dropping of the nose for a bump. If that were so he might not immediately correct it by putting the elevators farther up. The effect of the downward tilt would be to allow the free gas to rise to the stern and so increase the tilt.

RENT IN GAS-BAGS

The airship in that case would assume a steep diving angle and the gas-bags in this violent movement would be subjected to some heavy strains, at the places where they touched each other, on account of the surging of the gas and the chafing of the containing wires. Dr. Eckener expressed the view that there had already been chafing at these points, which had probably worn a line of small holes, and that these under the sudden strain split and made a rent from which a large quantity of gas would escape.

Meanwhile efforts were no doubt being made to restore the airship to an even keel by putting the elevators full up. Dr. Eckener confessed that if he had been in charge of the ship he would not have decided to discharge oil ballast until the dive had continued for 12 or 15 seconds, because a dive caused by a bump often persisted for that length of time. The officer of the watch would not want to sacrifice the oil fuel he needed for the voyage to Egypt. At the end of that time he would have discovered that the ship could not recover a horizontal position by the use of elevators alone and oil ballast was probably dropped.

That would bring her nose up, possibly above the horizontal for a time, but in the manoeuvre the ship would have lost speed. Dr. Eckener declared that the Graf Zeppelin loses about one-third of her air speed in a dive of 10 seconds. Full-up elevator would reduce the speed still more. If his theory of a gas-bag rent were sound, the ship would still be losing gas and would have lost most of the speed on which she depended for aerodynamic lift. He estimated in fact that she was not travelling at more than four or five miles an hour over the ground at that time. When the ship failed to climb steeply after arresting the dive, the officer of the watch would know that the ship was likely to meet disaster and the only thing he could do then was to send someone forward as a last chance to release the last of the ballast in the forward part and then stop the engines to reduce the severity of the impact with the earth.

Once on the ground, fire might have been caused either by a spark across the ends of a broken electric cable or by the fabric coming into contact with engine exhaust pipes. It is expected that the inquiry will be concluded to-day.

⁂ The report of yesterday's proceedings appears on page 21.

DEPARTURE OF MR. BENNETT

"AU REVOIR" MESSAGE

Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, left Euston Station yesterday by the boat train for Liverpool, on his return home. Before leaving he gave what he described as an *Au revoir* message to the British people, as follows:—

At the resumption of the Imperial Conference in Ottawa Canada will do anything possible to ensure the adoption of measures for increasing cooperation between the component parts of the Empire to the mutual advantage of all concerned. I am deeply grateful to the Governments of the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State for their hospitality, and kindness, which will never be forgotten.

Mr. Bennett made the following request:—

Please make it known to the British Press that I have very greatly appreciated the interest they have taken in all matters connected with my visit on this occasion, their effective presentation of these matters to the public, and the courtesy shown towards myself by the newspapers and their representatives whom I have met during my stay.

Many friends assembled on the platform to say good-bye to Mr. Bennett and his sister. Among them was Mr. J. H. Thomas, who, talking to a Press representative, said, "Mr. Bennett came over as a close friend of mine, and he leaves an even closer friend. You can ask him yourself, if you like."

The Prime Minister of New Zealand will leave London to-morrow by the Golden Arrow for France, where he will spend a few days going over the battlefields, and will then catch the boat at Toulon for New Zealand, *via* Australia.

INVALIDS

The Home Secretary (Mr. J. R. Clynes) was reported last evening to be making good progress.

The Minister of Pensions (Mr. F. O. Roberts) continues to make satisfactory progress after his breakdown.

Although Sir Otto Beit has been somewhat better in the last few days, there is no material improvement in his general condition.

The condition of Sir Harry Perry Robinson, who is lying ill at Minehead, Somerset, with pneumonia, is stated to be grave.

Lord Riddell was reported last night to be a little better.

Viscountess Weymouth, who was thrown from her horse while hunting with the Wylye Valley hounds on Wednesday, was very much better yesterday.

Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley, who is ill at Beaumaris, North Wales, had a fairly good night and his condition yesterday was reported to be satisfactory.

THE CAPE FLYERS

FORCED DESCENT IN THE SEA

MISS SPOONER'S LONG SWIM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Dec. 4

Barely three hours after leaving Rome last night, in continuation of their projected flight to the Cape, Miss Spooner and Flying Officer Edwards were forced to alight in the sea off Belmonte, in Calabria, not far from Cosenza. It was no doubt due to Miss Spooner's heroic feat in swimming ashore for help in the middle of the night that her life and that of her companion were both saved.

Miss Spooner is suffering from slight abrasions to her mouth and nose, and Flying Officer Edwards has minor injuries to the mouth and forehead. At the time of telegraphing both are asleep in the house of the Podestà of Belmonte, and

orders have been given that they are not to be disturbed. For the moment, therefore, precise details of the accident are wanting, and the accounts are slightly conflicting.

The first news to reach Rome was a telegram from Miss Spooner to the British Embassy announcing that the machine had come down in the sea, that she had reached the shore "after a long swim," and that a search was being made for Flying Officer Edwards and the aeroplane. Early in the morning this news was supplemented by a message to the Italian Ministry of Air to the effect that Flying Officer Edwards had also been saved and that their Desoutter machine had been brought to land. General Balbo, the Italian Air Minister, promptly sent two officers in a seaplane from Naples to render assistance, and later in the day sent an aeroplane with spare parts to be at Miss Spooner's disposal according to whatever plans she might make.

The accident, the causes of which are at present unknown, occurred about 11 o'clock last night. The flyers at first remained in the machine and attempted to attract attention by shouts. In this they failed, and Miss Spooner courageously jumped into the sea and swam ashore. Some accounts speak of her having swum nearly two miles. Guided by some fishermen, she went to the railway station, where the railwaymen gave her a restorative and some dry clothing.

As soon as she had recovered from her exhaustion Miss Spooner explained what had happened, and some fishermen went out to look for Flying Officer Edwards and the aeroplane. He was found in the machine, which was still afloat, and brought ashore. The aeroplane was also towed to land. The two flyers were subsequently taken to the house of the Podestà of Belmonte, where everything possible was done for their comfort.

THE MOSCOW TRIAL

AN "ANTI-INTERVENTION" FILM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Dec. 4

The Supreme Court in Moscow sat *in camera* to-day to discuss questions concerning the French, British, and other Governments, and the foreign officials who have been mentioned in the trial of the eight technical specialists on charges of treasonable activity. This evening the open sittings were resumed, and Krylenko, the Public Prosecutor, began the speech for the prosecution.

The Soviet Government has instructed the directorate of the State cinematograph industry to prepare a special "anti-intervention film" directed against foreign capitalist States. The film will be in two parts, representing recent and present history, as seen through Communist eyes. Great Britain figures in both parts, but in the contemporary part occupies only a secondary position, the screen being dominated by France and the border States.

The first part shows alleged episodes of the War and Russian victories over the British and French expeditions of 1918-1919. The second part is built around the present "plot." M. Poincaré, M. Briand, French and British officials, Mr. Churchill, Colonel Lawrence, and others are shown in it, as well as some scenes of the trial in Moscow. Some of the trial scenes have already been filmed. A semi-official announcement says that they will be arranged to "reveal Ramzin and Laricheff as paid agents of the French General Staff and of foreign bankers."

Messages from Moscow make no mention of Sir Esmond Ovey's protest against references to the British Government in the trial, and there has been a lull in the trial since the "cross-examination."

ACCUSED MEN'S "CONFESSIONS"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 4

The latest of the daily Inprekor Agency reports of the Moscow trial to be published here by the Communist newspaper *L'Humanité* gives at length the "confessions" made in evidence by the accused men.

In almost every case the active participation of the French General Staff is alleged, while unnamed British industrialists are stated to have bribed the textile experts not merely into buying British machinery, but into ordering the most expensive plant for the production of luxury goods, thus throwing this section of the Five Years Plan completely out of gear. Professor Charnovsky is said to have declared that at the instance of the French General Staff he ordered new locomotives of the largest type, with the result that all the permanent way of the principal lines had to be strengthened, and Professor Fedotoff that, again at French instigation, plans were drawn up for the building of textile factories in the parts of White Russia most likely to be seized by the foreign invader.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE KING

The King has approved of the appointment of Colonel (temporary Brigadier) W. J. N. Cooke-Collis, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Colonel (temporary Brigadier) Sir Hereward Wake, Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O., as Aides-de-Camp to the King.

M. TARDIEU RESIGNS

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT

SENATE'S VOTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 4

M. Tardieu's Government fell this evening as the result of a defeat in the Senate on a motion introduced by the Socialist-Radical group.

The motion, which was introduced in the name of M. Bienvenu-Martin, following a long debate on M. Héry's interpellation on the Government's general policy, called for the adoption of the order of the day. M. Tardieu refused to accept the motion, and announced that he would make the vote a question of confidence. There voted:—

Against the Government	..	147
For the Government	..	139
Majority against	..	8

The result of the vote was received with cheers by the Senators of the Left. M. Tardieu and his colleagues at once left the hall. Accompanied by his Chef de Cabinet, M. Tardieu went to the Ministry of the Interior, where he was later joined by the other Ministers, for the purpose of drafting the formal letter of resignation to be handed to the President of the Republic. Before entering the Ministry of the Interior M. Tardieu stated that he thought he had made a testamentary speech that would be of great value to his supporters.

No further action will be taken until M. Doumergue has had the usual conversations with the political leaders. These are expected to begin to-morrow, and, in accordance with custom, the first to be consulted will be the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate. It is generally expected that M. Chéron, the Minister of Justice in M. Tardieu's Cabinet and Senator for the Department of Calvados, will be the first to be called upon, or, failing him, a Socialist-Radical Senator, but in no case a Socialist-Radical Deputy. M. Poincaré, whose health is far from robust, has caused it to be known that he is in any case unwilling to offer himself as candidate.

"A MORAL ISSUE"

M. Héry's interpellation on the Government's general policy had been put down before the Chamber and Senate reassembled after the Recess, and in the course of a debate on November 4 the Government had accepted the challenge, subject to a suitable date being found. At that time, however, the situation seemed less favourable to his party, the Democratic Left (which corresponds to the Socialist-Radical Party in the Chamber and forms the real Opposition in the Senate), and he failed to find sufficient support. That was, however, before the Oustric crash had broken in upon the already troubled counsels of the Cabinet, and when this was followed by the resignation of Ministers who had been in relations with M. Oustric the outlook of the Opposition underwent a change. Last night, at the party meeting of the Democratic Left Senators, a more hostile attitude was evident, and the party decided to support an "order of the day" framed in the simplest terms—*i.e.*, neither condemning nor exonerating the Government in its policy.

This, naturally, could not be accepted by M. Tardieu, whose supporters at once deposited an "order of the day" expressing confidence in the Government. As that of the Democratic Left had been put down first, it had priority, thus offering the occasion for a decisive vote. The numerical strength of the Government and Opposition parties in the Senate is such that it became clear that a very close division must result, and that the abstention of a handful of Senators might easily turn the scale. Over all these political cross-currents lay, however, the dark shadow of the 1932 General Elections.

The Government, meanwhile, had been at pains to rally all the support it commanded, so that a sharply defined contest was staged at the Palais du Luxembourg.

THE OUSTRIC CRASH

M. Héry, in framing his indictment of the Government's policy, began with the familiar ground of French disappointment at the fruits of the Rhineland evacuation.

The spirit then manifested by Germany called for an explanation by the Government, but none had been forthcoming, M. Héry said. There were signs of a recrudescence in competitive arming, and the national defence was in an unsatisfactory state. The Fleet was without adequate bases, the Army was sacrificed to appearances, the one-year service was said to be insufficient.

M. Héry went on to pour scorn on the Government's financial methods. Its whole system was based on finance by loan and by mortgaging the future; it borrowed on German Reparations; it borrowed to make good the deficit of the railways; and, while it continued to amortize the debt at one end, it increased the burden of the Caisse d'amortissement at the other. The note issue had been enormously increased, and the cost of living had risen proportionately. The world crisis had been pleaded in extenuation, but there was evidently also a crisis peculiar to France. One morbid consequence was the wave of frenzied speculation, of which the Oustric crash was but a symptom. It was essential that the extent of the Government's responsibility in this affair should be probed.

M. Tardieu replied in detail to the attacks on his policy.

He produced an array of figures to show that the situation in France remained favourable, thanks to the inherent wealth of the country, its habit of saving, the work of stabilization, the accumulation of gold, and the sound state of the national finances. He referred to the scheme for national equipment as a preventive measure against a possible economic crisis, and laid stress on the work done by the Government in exploiting the colonial markets by means of loans for colonial development.

In regard to the Budget, he pointed out that, although he had reduced the taxes to the amount of 4,000,000,000f. [£32,000,000], the Budget had been properly balanced. Referring to the Oustric collapse, he said that such phenomena had been common after every war throughout history. Financial crashes had not been peculiar to France: Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States had each its financier who had in the end gone under.

M. Tardieu next summarized the work done by his Cabinet in the domain of foreign affairs. He admitted that after the settlement achieved at The Hague, followed by the evacuation of the occupied territory, he had been disappointed with the German elections, the display of violence in the Rhineland, and the advent of Hitler. But he had no option. France had to continue her work in the interest of peace. As for the revision of treaties, it was impossible to submit to a constant remaking of the maps and the continuous re-opening of a discussion that would never be settled. Herr Curtius [German Foreign Minister] had pleaded the claims of peoples. His (M. Tardieu's) answer was that in the interests of peace it was also necessary to attach a little importance to the claims of signatories.

An economic crisis was at hand, and the coming months would be full of difficulty. His acts were before them, and he asked them to judge whether he had not earned something better than a vote which was less than a vote of confidence.

HINDU-MOSLEM RELATIONS

A ROUND-TABLE DIFFICULTY

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S POSITION

Sub-Committee No. 1 (Federal Structure) and Sub-Committee No. 2 (Provincial Constitution) of the Round-Table Conference met at St. James's Palace yesterday under the chairmanship, respectively, of the Lord Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary. The time was spent in considering the heads of discussion provisionally held to be suitable in these distinct but closely connected fields.

The breakdown of the negotiations between Hindus and Mohamedans has been exercising the minds of many delegates. There are members on both sides who have been hoping that a way would be found to resume the informal discussions, but at present there is no indication that they are to be resumed. It is believed that a difference of view on the subject of Hindu accommodation to the Moslem decision has a close connexion with the action taken by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in discontinuing his hitherto close relations with the Hindu Liberal group.

The postponement of the creation of the Minorities Sub-Committee until next week is held in some quarters to be not wholly unrelated to the breakdown of the Hindu-Moslem negotiations. The relative progress made in the first half of November was always subject to the important reservation that two influential Moslem delegates, Mr. Ghuznavi and Sir Ghulam Hidayatullah, had not reached this country. These delegates, who arrived about the middle of last month, belong to parts of India—Bengal and Sind respectively—where the Moslems are a majority of the population, and they were able to bring the latest information as to the reactions on Moslem opinion of the course of events.

MOSLEM CLAIMS

The Moslem negotiators took their stand on the comprehensive statement of claims adopted by the All-India Moslem Conference held at Delhi nearly two years ago. These claims are explained in a leaflet which has been sent to a number of M.P.s and other public men headed: "Safeguards for Moslems of India. Mr. Jinnah's 'Fifteen Points.'" Each of the points was discussed during the negotiations, and at one stage the Hindu negotiators were prepared to accept almost all of them, with modifications here and there, in return for one far-reaching modification—namely, the abandonment of the completely separate Moslem constituencies. They stated that in the two large provinces where the Moslems have a numerical preponderance, Bengal and the Punjab, they would be willing to let the Moslems have 51 per cent. of the total membership of the Legislature, if only they would consent to joint electorates linked with seat reservation for Moslems, but with the proviso that the latter must receive a certain percentage of Hindu votes.

The reports reaching India that plans of this kind were under consideration moved many Moslem individuals and organizations to send telegrams of strong remonstrance. On the other hand, Left-wing Hindus felt that too many concessions had been offered. There was the further complication of the claims of the Sikhs in the Punjab. Bengal, however, was the pivotal point, and when the Moslem delegation had been completed the way was open for the Hindu and Moslem politicians of the province to discuss their problems informally. They were unable to reach any agreement that would be acceptable to the full group on both sides.

Finally the Aga Khan, as chairman of the Moslems, had no alternative but to inform the Hindu negotiators that no useful purpose would be served by any discussion in which the continuance of separate representation was regarded as open to question. The Moslems took their stand upon the repeated assurances of the Government that they should not be deprived of their separate electorates without their consent. Though the negotiations came to an end there have been informal conversations between the Moslems and some other minority communities as to the upholding of their respective rights side by side with hearty support of great constitutional advances.

PROVINCIAL PROBLEM

The first meeting of the large sub-committee dealing with the provincial constitution, which was held yesterday morning, was devoted to the preparation of a tentative general list of headings which could conveniently be taken as guiding lines for its work. Inevitably attention was first drawn to the question of abolishing the dyarchical system, the great feature of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. Closely linked with this was the question of the constitution and composition of the executive. Other heads provisionally adopted were in substance as follows:—

What would be the powers of the Governor *vis à vis* (1) his Executive and (2) the Legislature?

What, if any, provisions are necessary to safeguard the administration of law and order; also the rights of minorities (in connexion with the provincial constitution) or any other interests?

Are all the special powers to be exercised by the Governor, or should some be exercised by the Executive as a whole?

In the event of a breakdown in the normal constitution what emergency powers should be given (1) to the Governor and (2) to the Executive?

What conditions should be requisite for the exercise of those powers and under what safeguards should they be exercised?

From these headings it is obvious that there must be some discussion between various sub-committees, and on occasion it may be found desirable for two sub-committees to meet together to deal with specific questions. Sub-Committee No. 2 meets this morning and again in the afternoon.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee continued the consideration of the provisional list of federal subjects. It should be repeated that the appearance of any head upon the list does not prejudge the question of its final place in the apportionment between federal subjects on the one hand and provincial and State subjects on the other. In the morning "railways" were placed on the list and in the afternoon there was much discussion on "Customs."

This morning the Burma Sub-Committee will hold its first meeting. As stated in *The Times* yesterday, Earl Russell will be chairman. The presence of Sir Charles A. Innes, Governor of Burma for the past three years, at the Conference in a consultative capacity will greatly assist this sub-committee. His Executive Council and Ministers were unanimous with him in recommending the separation of the province.

AFRIDI ATTACK ON TROOPS

BRITISH OFFICER KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, Dec. 4

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The 9th (Jhansi) Brigade yesterday moved out from the Miri Khel camp to act as covering troops for the Nowshera Brigade, employed on constructing roads behind them, and occupied the foothills in the vicinity of Alam Killi, an unoccupied hamlet in the north-west corner of the Aka Khel Plain. During the advance the Jhansi Brigade met with no opposition, but small parties of Afridis were seen during the day in the neighbouring hills.

When the work of the day was over and the Brigade started to withdraw, the Afridis immediately opened fire and followed up boldly, until the Brigade reached the vicinity of its own camp. In one case a picket position was occupied so quickly by the Afridis after it had been vacated that the 2nd Battalion, The Seaforth Highlanders was obliged to retake it at the point of the bayonet. The enemy continued to follow up, especially threatening our right flank. This movement was checked by the action of the 2nd Battalion, The 9th Jat Regiment. The Afridis offered some good targets, and the troops are believed to have inflicted a number of casualties.

The Nowshera Brigade cooperated during the withdrawal with gun and machine-gun fire, and the machine-guns of the 3rd Battalion, The 17th Dogra Regiment effectively engaged a party of the enemy trying to work round its left flank. It was in this action that Captain Will was killed, being hit by an almost spent bullet. A British soldier of the 2nd Seaforths was slightly wounded. There were no other casualties.

⁂ Miri Khel is about seven miles south-west of Bara Fort, and a British advanced camp has been established there. With a view to preventing a repetition of the Afridi incursions in June and August last, steps are being taken by the Government of India to deny to the tribesmen the use of the caves and refuges on the Kajuri and Aka Khel parts of the Peshawar Plain, and to this end the present road from Peshawar is being continued across the Kajuri Plain. As explained in an article in *The Times* of Monday, the new road will enable troops, and particularly armoured cars, to break up hostile gatherings before they leave the hill country.

Captain Will, who was connected with a family of long Indian service, was 31 years of age. In 1918 he was sent to the unattached list from home, and a year later joined the 45th Rattray's Sikhs, which had fought at Kut. He left Jhansi for the Khyber in October, when his battalion was moved to take up duty on the reorganized frontier line.

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FED THROUGH VENTILATION PIPE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

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The ventilation pipes are intact, and Wienthal is still having liquid food, which he catches in his shoe, pumped to him through the pipes by compressed air. He is also in continuous communication with the outer world by this means; he is in good spirits and courage, but is anxious that his rescuers should work with the greatest caution even if he has to stay longer in his prison, which measures 12ft. by 6ft.

The danger of causing a new fall, which would bury Wienthal or damage the piping, his slender link with life, is so great that the possibility of boring a new gallery to reach him is being considered. He could then almost certainly be saved, but only after a long imprisonment.

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DYESTUFFS ACT

UNIONIST PLEA REJECTED

VOTING REFORM

WESTMINSTER, Thursday

At the very end of the usual announcement of business for next week in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Herbert Samuel rose and casually asked when the promised measure of electoral reform would be introduced. The Prime Minister as casually replied that he hoped the date would be before Christmas—and that, as he indicated in another answer, means before December 19. Members did not have time to grasp the significance of this reply before the House passed to the business of the day.

This was the Unionist proposal to continue the Dyestuffs Regulation Act for a further five years, which was tantamount to a vote of censure on the Government's proposal to allow the Act to expire next January. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister argued ably and fervently for the continuance of an Act of proved value to national defence, which had established a new and successful group of industries. Those industries now supplied 90 per cent. of the home market, had quadrupled the export of British dyes, had been the training ground for British chemists, provided the meeting ground of science and industry, and now asked only an assured market where they could supply dyes equal in quality and price to foreign dyes.

DANGER OF DUMPING

If the Act were abolished, the industry would be ruined by the almost certain concentrated and strategic dumping of foreign dyes from countries which, at Geneva, had already carefully refused reciprocity for the promised favour of an open market. Even if it were only temporarily dropped there would be a disastrous break in the continuity of research. The only arguments against continuance were the 10-years limit set in the Act—a pedantic futility; the risk of higher prices—imaginary unless the monopoly of our market was again secured by foreigners; the difficulty of importing special dyes—quite unsubstantial; the danger to the export trade—proved by experience to be non-existent.

Sir Herbert Samuel—on behalf of a section of Liberals—admitted the success of an Act which Liberals had originally sponsored. But the Development Committee appointed

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind east or south-east or variable, light; fair, but some mist or fog; rather cold.

Week-end Forecast.—Mainly cloudy; perhaps local fog; rather cold. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Prince of Wales addressed a drawing-room meeting at 10, Downing-street yesterday in support of the Industrial Health Education Society. (p. 11)

By a narrow majority the national conference of the Miners' Federation decided yesterday against a sympathetic strike in support of the Scottish miners; and it was resolved that the districts should consider individually the question of working the seven-and-a-half hour day on a spread-over plan. (pp. 9 & 14)

Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the Graf Zeppelin, and Squadron Leader Booth, commander of R 100, gave their theories as to the cause of the R 101 disaster at the inquiry yesterday. (pp. 14 and 21)

Mr. Arthur W. Brackett (Tunbridge Wells), a past president of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, read a paper before that body yesterday on the training and ideals of auctioneers and estate agents. (p. 4)

The Archbishop of York addressed the York Diocesan Conference yesterday on the subject of the contribution of the Anglican Communion to the whole life of the Church of God. (p. 17)

The Bursar of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been elected to an Official Fellowship at the College. (p. 16)

Clause 3 of the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill empowering the Minister of Agriculture to acquire land for purposes of reconditioning was yesterday approved in Committee. (p. 9)

At yesterday's sitting of the Royal Commission on Licensing complaint was made that certain firms contravene the law by selling unordered beer and spirits. (p. 11)

An organization, known as the Rural Surrey Defence Association, has been formed with a view to securing modifications of the proposals to revise the Surrey boundaries. (p. 21)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday, at question time, the Prime Minister stated that the Government Bill dealing with electoral reform would be introduced before the Christmas recess. The Unionist motion challenging the Government's decision to discontinue the operation of the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act was rejected by 255 votes to 225—a Government majority of 30. (pp. 8 and 9)

The Joint Committee on closer Union in East Africa held its first meeting at the House of Lords yesterday, when Lord Stanley of Alderley was chosen to preside over the committee. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Federal Structure and Provincial Constitution sub-committees of the Round-Table Conference continued their work yesterday. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has decided to discontinue his hitherto close relations with the Hindu Liberal group. His decision has been influenced by the course of the Hindu-Moslem negotiations, which recently broke down. (p. 14)

The Governor-General of South Africa, the Earl of Athlone, Princess Alice Countess of Athlone, and Lady May Cambridge, were given a farewell banquet by the Union Government at Pretoria last evening. (p. 13)

Soon after leaving Rome on Wednesday night, in continuation of their projected flight to the Cape, Miss Spooner and Flying Officer Edwards were forced to alight in the sea off the Italian coast. Miss Spooner swam ashore and obtained help, as a result of which both flyers and their machine are safe. (p. 14)

Afridis attacked troops on the North-West Frontier on Wednesday, a British officer being killed. In the course of the fighting the 2nd Battalion, The Seaforth Highlanders repelled the Afridis at the point of the bayonet. (p. 14)

M. Tardieu's Government was defeated in the Senate last night on a vote of confidence, being in a minority of eight. The resignation of the Cabinet was later tendered to the President of the Republic. (p. 14)

The Soviet Government has instructed the State film organization to make an "anti-intervention" film, including scenes from the present trial in Moscow and depicting the share of foreign statesmen in anti-Soviet "plots." (p. 14)

An earthquake caused much destruction at various points along the Mandalay Railway in Burma early yesterday. Thirty-six persons were killed. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Gatwick race meeting under National Hunt Rules was concluded yesterday. (p. 6)

Wing-Commander F. L. Robinson won the Royal Air Force Squash Rackets Championship at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 6)

Shade and Hood fought a drawn match at the Royal Albert Hall yesterday. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—New Loan for Kenya; Cunard House Debenture Issue; Greek Bank Bonds; Trade Depression and Credit; Peruvian Corporation Outlook; the Fall in Sugar; Mexican Mining Results; Insurance Against "Racketeering"; Decrease in Borrowers' Credit. (p. 22)

In Lombard-street yesterday money was plentiful. There was little change in either loan or discount rates. The Bank sold £561,000 in bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges the New York rate was slightly higher, but the Belgian, Swiss, Italian, and French rates all moved against sterling. Spanish currency depreciated. Silver declined 3-16d. to 16d. per oz. (p. 23)

The Stock Markets after early weakness showed a recovering tendency. Home Rails rallied on the vote recorded against a national coal strike, and a sharp recovery took place in Gilt-edged stocks. South American Rails were again weak. United Molasses fluctuated wildly, the shares being offered at 14s. South African Mining shares were firm. (p. 22)

SAVED BY THE SPREAD-OVER

One certain result of the delegate conference of the Miners' Federation which met yesterday in London is that there will not be a general strike, or any attempt to get the miners to agree to a general strike, in support of men in any district who resist a spread-over of working hours. The first consequence of this decision will be the termination of the strike in Scotland. Spread-over terms of employment for a temporary period will be arranged, and the miners there, as in South Wales, will be saved from the reduction of wages that would otherwise have been inevitable. The conference did not, however, accept the principle of the spread-over arrangement of working time, or give its approval to such arrangements where they are being worked. What it did was to refer this question back to the districts for reconsideration. It is held apparently by those who claim to interpret the constitution of the Miners' Federation that the absence yesterday of a prohibition permits the South Wales miners to continue, without too flagrant disloyalty, to work according to the spread-over scheme which they have accepted; and of course Scotland, and every other district for that matter, will enjoy the same negative kind of freedom. In the meantime the Law Officers of the Crown will have to continue to turn a blind eye to a technical breach of the law. A prosecution of mine managers for working the mines on a plan which the Coal Mines Act makes permissive and which is acceptable to the union of the South Wales miners because it removes the occasion of a threatened strike would be a legal absurdity.

Two things contributed to yesterday's decisions. One was the firmness of the officials of the Federation and the other was the advice of the PRIME MINISTER. In fact there was a third contributory factor which probably was out of mind when the delegates were hotly debating the principles and the expediencies put before them. It should not be forgotten that it was those who are usually reckoned the political opponents of the Government, aided by those whom the miners continually describe as their industrial enemies, who supplied the means of saving the industry, the Miners' Federation, and the Government from a most awkward predicament. But for the critics of the hours clause of the Coal Mines Act, and—what is of additional interest—but for the action of those critics in the House of Lords, there would have been no possibility of a spread-over of working hours, and the miners of South Wales, Scotland, and elsewhere would have been confronted with the necessity of accepting large reductions of wages. There would not have been the alternative resource which has been so freely welcomed, not only by the miners in some of the affected districts, but also by the PRIME MINISTER. Indeed, MR. MACDONALD'S advice, which the officials of the Federation transmitted to the delegate conference, was only made possible by the action of political opponents which was stigmatized by the Government's supporters at the time as the obstructive tactics of an obsolete Chamber. More far-sighted than the Government and better informed than the miners' leaders whose advice the Government took, or to whose dictates they yielded, the Unionist members of the House of Lords inserted a safeguard which has at least permitted arrangements which prevent serious loss of earnings to hundreds of thousands of miners and may have saved the country from a grave and embittered industrial dispute. MR. MACDONALD turned this safeguard to account in his counsel to the miners to agree, where necessary, to a spread-over of the hours of work for a period that will allow the results of the marketing schemes to be seen. In other words, he recommended a temporary eight-hour day up to a limit of eleven days a fortnight as better than the reductions of wages which a strict conformity to a seven-and-a-half-hour day would require in many coalfields or, alternatively, a strike, which would make matters still worse. The spread-over is saving the miners and the industry from the consequences of a premature introduction of the shorter working day. Seeing that the spread-over will be required in almost every coalfield that has been working an eight-hour day MR. MACDONALD advises, in effect, a voluntary postponement of the hours clause of the Act for a period of three months, but this will, as our Labour Correspondent explains, necessarily become four months. By then the industry will be within sight of the time when the suspension of the Seven Hours Act ceases. That is a disconcerting prospect.

If the future has anxieties in store the present certainly is not free from them. The Miners' Federation has not yet decided to approve of spread-over arrangements. It must, however, be clear to the most dissatisfied of the miners' delegates that although the Federation may bark it can no longer bite. If the Federation should maintain its veto no one would pay attention to it. From the PRIME MINISTER downwards every one in the ranks of Labour who is capable of a dispassionate estimate of the circumstances will say that the coalfields which cannot maintain the present wage rates with the output of a seven-and-a-half-hour day should be allowed to make a better use of the ninety hours' work a fortnight which the Act permits; and that if the Federation's veto stands in the way of this sensible course, then the veto should go. The PRIME MINISTER can no longer attempt to justify the veto in its present form. The officials of the Miners' Federation are all for sanctioning the spread-over and they courageously maintained their conviction yesterday in a generally hostile assembly of delegates whom they compelled, by force of argument, to take back their mandates to prohibit the spread-over and to reconsider the whole matter. No doubt the delegates will have to meet many disappointed and perhaps disillusioned miners. Politicians and trade union leaders had led the miners to believe that an Act of Parliament by itself could win for them a shorter working day without loss of wages. Now they see that they were misled. The blow of the disappointment cannot be softened either by the politicians or by the trade union leaders. It will, however, although a rude shock, have some compensating value if it causes the miners to reflect for themselves as to what is likely to happen in seven months' time when the reversion to the seven-hour day is due. If they are wise they will occupy the period of the spread-over arrangements with negotiations for a settlement of the question of hours of work that will be not temporary, but lasting.

M. Tardieu's Resignation

On an issue not primarily political, M. TARDIEU was defeated last night in the French Senate, and immediately handed to the PRESIDENT of the REPUBLIC the resignation of himself and his colleagues. It is an unusual event for a French Government to be turned out of office by the Senate; but M. TARDIEU had never enjoyed popularity there, and his political and personal opponents have exploited the financial scandal of the Oustric Bank's collapse to pass a hostile vote upon him. M. TARDIEU had, indeed, not shown quite his wonted décision in dealing with this affair. When first it was brought to the notice of the Chamber it was clear at once that it might have political repercussions, for M. RAOUL PÉRET, M. TARDIEU'S Minister of Justice, was also the counsel retained by the Oustric Bank. M. TARDIEU began by denying that his colleague's position involved any sort of obligation to resign, but shortly afterwards he accepted his resignation. A little later two of his Under-Secretaries also resigned; and it became clear that in one way or another many Deputies had had dealings with M. OUSTRIC, who meanwhile had been arrested. A vote of confidence in the Chamber gave the PRIME MINISTER a majority of only fourteen instead of his customary sixty or seventy. There were even then cries of "Clear out!" "Resign!" from the Radicals and the Socialists, and M. TARDIEU ironically congratulated them on having so cleverly mingled political morality and party rivalry. The attack has now been successfully repeated in the Senate by M. HÉRY, who made some effective criticisms of the general policy of the French Government. The Senate is, of course, particularly sensitive on the subject of democratic and Parliamentary methods of government, and M. HÉRY seems to have persuaded it that these methods had been violated by M. TARDIEU. He also connected the Oustric affair with other financial scandals, and made out that the speculation of recent months was attributable to governmental laxity.

It is, of course, too early to attempt to estimate the full consequences of M. TARDIEU'S defeat; but, since in France General Elections occur at fixed intervals and not at the instance of an outgoing or incoming Prime Minister, his successor, whoever he may be, must form his Ministry from the same Parliamentary material as was available to M. TARDIEU. Since the present Chamber was elected in 1928 there have been several attempts by members of the Socialist-Radical Party to form Ministries more to the Left than that which has just fallen, but they have all failed. M. TARDIEU himself when he first assumed office was anxious to draw support from members of the more progressive parties; and only when his offers to them had been refused did he choose his colleagues entirely from the Right. M. POINCARÉ, who enjoys a greater prestige than any other French statesman, was a brilliantly successful head a few years ago of a broad-based Ministry, but it only lasted a few months after the General Election which produced the present Chamber; and he has already let it be known that on grounds of health he is unwilling to resume the responsibilities of office. In accordance with custom the PRESIDENT of the REPUBLIC will have his first consultations to-day with the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber. There have lately been signs that the Socialists and Socialist-Radicals are prepared for a greater measure of collaboration than in the past; but it remains to be seen whether even their participation in the next Government would bring any serious deviation from the line of policy which France has steadily pursued for the last few years. Foreign countries will in any case be particularly interested to know whether M. BRIAND is to continue his long and successful spell of duty at the Quai d'Orsay.

Middlesex Hospital

The story of the rebuilding of the Middlesex Hospital, which is told to-day by LORD MILDMAY of FLETE in another column, is perhaps the most signal vindication of the voluntary system which the present century has afforded. Five years ago, in 1925, the Court of Governors of the Hospital, having been informed that their eighteenth-century building was in a dangerous condition, resolved to appeal to the public for half a million pounds to replace it by a new building. Since that first appeal was launched the public has subscribed nearly one million pounds. Thanks to this generosity it has been possible to enlarge, again and again, the original plan of reconstruction. The plan of to-day includes extensive out-patient departments, a new Residents' College, clinical laboratories, and the finest nurses' home in the world. This home is a separate gift; so also is the Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry. The need for expansion is shown by the fact that whereas in 1925, the year of the first appeal, the number of out-patients was 196,848, in 1929 the number had increased to 227,902. It is still increasing.

The work of rebuilding has been carried out with remarkable efficiency and with very little disturbance of the work of the institution. The evacuation of the West Wing was actually accomplished in a single morning without the interruption of a meal or a dressing, thanks in large measure to the help of the British Red Cross Society. Again, reconstruction has given opportunity to physicians and others possessed of imagination as well as of special knowledge. The new hospital contains a neurological unit of twenty beds to extend the scope of the work on border-line cases which has been undertaken during the past seven years in association with St. Luke's Hospital. How important this work is may be understood from the fact that, while the majority of the patients dealt with during these seven years were certifiable, only five per cent. of them have actually been certified. The new hospital will contain 690 beds; and it will, thanks to the generosity of LORD WOOLAVINGTON, have sixty single rooms for paying patients. The total cost is now estimated at £1,223,000. Of this sum £975,000 has been subscribed; and a final appeal is made for the balance of £249,000. That it will be successful cannot be doubted, for, as LORD MILDMAY points out, the gifts to the hospital have come from all manner of men and women, from the very poor as well as from the rich. These gifts express the faith of the people in the greatest of all its charities and are the final answer to those who believe that hospital work would possess a more enduring foundation were free-will offerings replaced as sources of revenue, by rates or taxes.

The Decay of Cursing

On hearing that LORD DAVID CECIL was to lecture on "The Art of Cursing," it was natural to turn to a famous example of comminations in order to get into tune with the subject. "Until "the said discipline"—the discipline of open penance—"may be restored again, which is "much to be wished," we must be content on one day of the year with the nine brief, dreadful curses which sum up not only all iniquity but all methods of cursing it. And that proved to be the spirit of the lecture, though the Church (or at any rate its ministers) fell, with soldiers, sailors, bargees, and authors, under the lecturer's accusation of lukewarmness. But the cursing out of which (with LORD DAVID CECIL'S help) the innocent babes of the Kentish Town Day Nursery were to benefit was not in the main ecclesiastical objurgation. It was not the cursing of BISHOP ERNULPHUS; although, if Mr. Shandy was right about that curse when he "defied a man to swear out of it," every one of the great men named by the lecturer must have owed something to the Bishop. It was not the cursing of the Cardinal Lord Archbishop of Rheims, nor of Lars Porsena, nor of Sir Ralph the Rover, nor of any other of the famous cursers in poetry and fiction. Still less was it the sort of cursing formerly beloved of American humorists, who would make a man curse for twenty minutes without repeating himself, or would "hire an artist by the week to sit up "nights and curse." And it will be observed from the report of the lecture which appears elsewhere in this issue that the babes of Kentish Town were to owe no benefit whatever to such curses as those of which one was reported in these columns the other day to have been found in the Roman cemetery at Baldock—the leaden tablet pierced with holes and bearing an inscription written backward, which was the Roman forerunner of Sister Helen's waxen man and of a myriad other such medieval spells.

Nothing quite so dreadful or so foolish as any of these—no awful doom under which a stricken deer should labour into madness, no village wizardry nor luxuriance in bad language—occupied the chief place in the lecturer's mind and the entertainment of his hearers. His subject was rather what is commonly called invective—the invective of writers especially; and the gist of his lucid and soft-voiced criticism was that our moderns had lost that art, or that temper, as well as those of ERNULPHUS and the "artist." His two good haters will be admitted by all to deserve his honourable mention—in prose MR. HOUSMAN for the *putide Smelfungus* effect, and MR. BELLOC in poetry (but has not MR. CHESTERTON said some rather rude things in verse, about cocoa, for example, and those who sell it?). To cast the eye back a generation is to observe an eminent curser or two whom LORD DAVID passed over. SWINBURNE was a bad hand at it (DR. FURNIVALL could hit him back, though); and ARTHUR CLUTTON BROCK used to point with glee to a passage in which he vowed that SWINBURNE in perfectly polite language had called MARSTON a perfectly unprintable name. HENLEY, too, suggested boiling pitch sometimes rather than sweet cider. His friend CHARLES WHIBLEY was known to curse with all the whole-heartedness and some of the precision demanded by the lecturer; and haply there may still be found—among the bibliographers, shall we say?—one just man who will strike a blow for the truth. But LORD DAVID CECIL is right in the main. Our critics do not use the bludgeon, the fist, the rapier. It may be that the suitable instruments for this age are the syringe and the scalpel used with so stern a scientific probity by MR. T. S. ELIOT, the vivisector of literature. It may be that criticism of all sorts remembers the existence and reverences the cloud-wrapped vagueness of the law of libel. Cursing, in any case, has decayed. Until it may be restored again we must be content without it. But no one seems much the happier for the loss.

THE MYSTERIOUS UNIVERSE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The illuminating discussion on "The Mysterious Universe" recalls Voltaire's penetrating satire: "If God made man after his own image, man has pretty well repaid the compliment." The mathematician sees God in mathematics, the physiologist in physiology, and so forth. But all these revelations—or reflections—are subject to the illogicality of attempts by finite minds to define the infinite in finite terms, or to explain :—

> The desire of the moth for the star,
> Of the night for the morrow,
> The devotion to something afar
> From the sphere of our sorrow.

At bottom man is not what he sees, but what he feels; the beatitude of perfect sight depends upon the heart.

Yours faithfully,
December 3. A. F. POLLARD.

MOSCOW AND LA FONTAINE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The substitution of Vladimir Ryabushinsky for his brother Pavel by the Ogpu Court recalls La Fontaine's fable of the Wolf and the Lamb. The Wolf says :—

> Et je sais que de moi tu médis l'an passé.
> Comment l'aurais-je fait si je n'étais pas né?
> Reprit l'Agneau; je tette encor ma mère.
> Si ce n'est toi, c'est donc ton frère.

I am, &c.,
M. M. REYNOLDS

22, Kensington-gate, W.8.

GOVERNMENT IN THE COUNTIES

NEW BOUNDARIES

SAFEGUARDS FOR RURAL AREAS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am not inclined to share the fear that the inclusion of a rural area in an urban district will necessarily tend to "urbanization" in the sense of spoiling the countryside. The actual form of district government would not affect this,—indeed, a large housing scheme might well be undertaken in a sparsely inhabited area where land can be obtained cheaply. Moreover, judicious town planning would obviate the danger of the destruction of the countryside.

The question of rates is, however, different. An area quite apart from a neighbouring town may be absorbed in an urban district and find its rates increased, not for its own benefit, but for that of the town to which it has unwillingly been linked. Clearly a grievance would arise here, although, of course, means of adjustment exist.

Cases of this kind, it would seem, should be governed so far as possible by the principles laid down by the Royal Commission on Local Government regarding county borough extensions. Here the wishes of the inhabitants were prescribed as being of such importance that the weight to be attached to them should be so great as not to be overruled unless it could be shown that there were considerations of public importance more weighty than the decisive wishes of the inhabitants.

When this principle is applied to the reorganization of county districts it may be slightly more difficult to carry out. One of the main reasons for the reorganization as stated by the Royal Commission is to secure that each unit of local government should exercise functions of such variety and importance as will ensure local interest, and should also be financially strong enough to periorm its services efficiently.

Now it may happen that an urban area situated in a rural district desires to leave the rural district and join the adjacent town. In a case of this nature there may be such a serious subtraction from the resources of the district that the remainder may be so weakened as to make it impossible for it to carry on as a separate local government unit. So the proposal is put forward that the rural district should be abolished and divided up among the urban areas. But there may be parishes in the district who have no community of interest with the adjacent towns, no desire to lose their parish councils and be merged in the urban district council—still less a desire to see a rise in their rates which they think may result from the change.

It must be remembered that the first proposals of the county councils are in the nature of suggestions. The Commission insisted that the areas affected should be consulted and that the consultation should be real and effective. It was necessary that the county councils should make the first move, not because they were anything in the nature of a "super-authority," but because they alone were in a position to frame a comprehensive proposal for the whole county, and the machinery for consultation, appeal, inquiry, and eventual arbitration by the Ministry failing agreement is clearly laid down.

It seems, therefore, that parishes which are dissatisfied with the proposals of county councils should consult together and put forward alternative suggestions. It would appear probable that by joining with neighbouring rural parishes schemes could be evolved to retain for those parishes that desire it inclusion in a rural district, perhaps formed by the junction of two or more of the old units.

It does not seem to be a matter of very great importance to secure that rural districts should be compact and comparatively small, as perhaps urban districts should be. In many places rural districts must be large and straggling or the necessary financial and other strength cannot be obtained. Therefore, it appears that in the great majority of cases it should prove possible for parishes desirous of remaining in a rural district to do so.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ONSLOW.

107, St. George's-square, S.W.

A NATIONAL POLICY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with interest General Seely's and Mr. D. Knight's letters in your issue of to-day with your leading article on the subject matter. May I say how thoroughly I agree with the article? It is a national policy that is wanted rather than a National Government. Those of us who were able to pay attention to political affairs when the Coalition was in office must feel resentment even to this day at many things which were done in the name of that Government from which the country is still suffering. At the time there developed a strong feeling that the Coalition Government was taking on party hues, and many wondered how it would be possible to get back once again to what was thought to be a more healthy state. The difficulty is that there are certain men (I presume in all parties) who are extreme party men but who could not be left out of a National Government under any consideration, and this makes it difficult for National Government to function. The strongest hope seems to be in the prominent men of all parties agreeing to take some matters out of the power of Parliament and the vote-catching machine—such as employment, and its menace the dole, Imperial migration and tariffs. Bills or measures might receive the "fiat" of a special committee of the Privy Council as "not being contrary to the national interest" before being introduced into Parliament.

It is for these reasons that I for one subscribe to the terms of your leading article rather than support the formation of a National Government.

I am yours, &c.,
H. R. FAIRFAX-LUCY.

Charlecote Park, Warwick, Dec. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I see that the idea of a National Government has been put forward in certain quarters. It is interesting to note that almost every unsuccessful politician of the last 20 years finds some place in the prospectuses of this proposal.

I need only consider the matter of leadership, and here Mr. Churchill's name is prominent. I appreciate his great ability and his genuine desire to serve his country, but he is a political trailer and has not the motive power of a political force.

I am certain that the real solution of our national troubles will be found by a strong and enthusiastic Conservative Party believing in its soul that a complete reconstruction of our fiscal system will rebuild our home trade and develop our Empire and Dominion markets. This to me, as it was with the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, is a cause and not an expedient. We have tried expedients ever since the War. They have failed.

I believe the country desires to give our cause a chance, and I for one prefer to work for my beliefs rather than expedients, under whatever name they may be disguised.

Yours truly,
CHARLES WILLIAMS (M.P. Torquay).

59, Tufton-street, Westminster, S.W.1, Dec. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have just read General Seely's letter in your issue of to-day, and felt as if I had suddenly been transferred from a coal mine to the top of Helvellyn. Then came into my mind the words of the great Advent prophet, "One calleth unto me out of Seir, Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night?' The watchman said, The morning cometh, and also the night: if ye will inquire, inquire ye: turn ye, come ye again."

My only reason for venturing to write to you is that as I traverse the by-ways and backwaters of rural parochial life I find nearly everybody saying the things which General Seely has so well said. Even Hodge says in his own vernacular, "Lord, what fools these mortals be!"

Next I read your most statesmanlike leading article, and I began to realize that second thoughts are perhaps best, and that you had pointed out the better way. Cannot public opinion compel Parliament to think of itself as a Council of State and so recover its lost prestige? Though one cannot help thinking that as in the emergency of the War so now in our present desperate straits a Coalition Government would bring the sinking ship into port, yet in your own words, "Consistent government not by coalition but by consent" seems the higher wisdom, and all the more so because, as Isaiah reminds us, the night must follow the morning.

Eritus in dubio est: audebimus ultima, dixit. Will no one say this? Where is the rock-man, Saint Andrew's brother?

Yours obediently,
MARCHANT PEARSON.

Alfriston Vicarage, St. Andrew's Day.

AUNT CHRISTINA

AN ELUSIVE POET MYSTIC

THE ROSSETTI FAMILY CIRCLE

To-day is the centenary of the birth of Christina Rossetti, whose niece, Mrs. Rossetti Angeli, throws, in the following article, a little more light upon an isolated character and the Rossetti family relations.

By Helen Rossetti Angeli

Several brief memoirs of Christina Rossetti have been written, and two recent books have dealt with her, but the real Christina, the austere yet intensely feeling woman—"grim as a fakir," as her brother Gabriel jestingly described her, but whose poetry can hardly be read without tears by the grimmest and primmest—eludes our grasp and defies our estimates. "Christina—the isolation of a bird, remote, minute and distinct; shy like a bird," Gabriel wrote of her in one of his casual jottings so full of insight and suggestion. So she was as a girl, and so she remained to the end, even to her own family whom she loved with such unswerving constancy and warmth. The family circle—all affection and understanding (how uncommonly fortunate Christina was in this regard!)—respected distances and never sought to trespass on the privacies of personality or penetrate the fastness in which the soul dwells apart and alone.

Perhaps only a Catholic and a poet could approach Christina Rossetti with comprehension and complete sympathy. Much of her thought and feeling must be a sealed book to all but those of fervent Christian faith, while the depths of her nature, it appears to me, must remain for ever unplumbed by the strictly Protestant mind. And yet so true a poet and so good a Catholic as Alice Meynell does not appear to have grasped the full measure of her sister poet, whose poetry she describes as "much thinner and more slender" than her brother's.

THE LONELY WOMAN

What remains to us of the woman? What will be left of her beyond her poetry—her chastened and spontaneous verse, glowing with passion, pure with the purity of fire? Assuredly, for her own part, Christina Rossetti would have been well pleased for all the rest to be silence, and silence it is likely to remain.

Her letters reveal little or nothing. They reflect her deep family affection, so Italian in its warmth and exclusiveness; a whimsical turn of thought and phrase, an unerring choice of words; a restrained but ready wit that might have been pungent enough had pungency not been uncharitable. Here and there an illuminating word escapes her, but Christina never "let herself go" except in her poetry. In that desk so sacred to the lonely and still loving woman—the coffin-like desk with its brass plates, bequeathed to her by Charles Bagott Cayley, the remote and unworldly lover, whose love she foreswore on earth, even while "heaven was out of view"—there lies the only letter to him that remains. But this letter, though eloquent of her feeling, does not reveal her heart. It was dictated from a sense of worldly duty—shall we say?—and remains rather as a "business document"; a testament mindful of his needs and bequeathing to him the nothing she possessed. Like so much of her poetry, its burden is impending death. "Nor will I care what are the steps so long as the goal is good," she writes. And these steps were turned away from love and earthly happiness towards a goal that her reason and belief could not allow her to hope to share with him. "Nor will I despair of the good goal for either of us," she bravely adds. Whatever, indeed, her fears or misgivings for her beloved friend and others dear to her may have been, Christina was never confident of this good goal for herself. She was not self-righteous. Those who judged her otherwise were mistaken.

Her letters to her Mother and family, full of the tenderest love, but worded demurely, dispassionately, discreetly, throw but little light on her innermost feelings. The devotional writings, mainly in prose, in which she set down the thoughts that occurred to her mind and occupied her conscience—such notes as we find in "Time Flies" and "Seek and Find"—deserve careful reading and yield many beautiful things (how fine the brief chapter on the stars in "Seek and Find"!)—but they are as reticent as the rest of Christina's prose, and impersonal.

None, or few, outside her family knew her at all. Some of Gabriel's stray words are penetrating and revealing, but they are few and far between. Swinburne wrote some winged words of fervent appreciation. He gauged the depth and splendour of Christina's poetic gift. Her brother William—that incomparable brother, a man so close to herself in purity of spirit and unworldliness—has written all that could be written by one who never intruded on her privacy, who respected without sharing her religion, and grasped the true measure of her genius. But William Rossetti was no more inclined to "give her away" than she was to give herself away, and he was, moreover, little concerned with the subtleties of psychological penetration. Yet what we know of Christina Rossetti—of the woman and her life—we owe to him.

STRANGERS AND "MAX"

Some sort of record, not very illuminating, has been left by more than one of the strangers who came into contact with her. The more worldly, the more mundane perhaps, were rather repelled than attracted by her. The genial, more transparent sister, Maria, evoked readier sympathy and understanding. So I have been assured by one who met them both and did not "take to Christina." He regarded her as cold, formal, and rigid. I have no doubt that, in her heart, she regarded him as repulsive; Curiously enough, of all the casual descriptions of her by an outsider that I know, none, perhaps, has so closely "hit it off" as a caricature—if *caricatura* it can be called—by Mr. Max Beerbohm. The little drawing in "Rossetti and his Circle," depicting Christina, demure and drably garbed, graciously refusing her brother's offer of "stunning" fabrics wherewith to bedeck herself, is, in fact, a most convincing and true miniature portrait of my Aunt as I remember her. And the simple words put into her mouth are precisely those she would have uttered had the occasion arisen—as, indeed, it may have done for all I know to the contrary.

Of her own family and generation all are gone. We of a younger generation who knew her remember her vividly enough, but what we saw of her was never very intimate. Children take everything, and especially their near relations, for granted. Aunt Christina was an accepted fact—not a subject for comment or speculation. She was a generous and hospitable aunt, always ready to extend a kind welcome to her nephew and nieces, and one who never forgot a birthday or anniversary. She was also looked up to among us as a great poet—the poet of "Goblin Market" and "Sing-Song." When we called in the morning with our governess to inquire after her own or Grandmamma's health or with a message from our mother, there was always a welcoming kiss, affectionate words, and a view of our Aunt's treasures, the seamouse given her by Cayley or midget lemon tree of her own growing, and a decanter of sherry and biscuits to hand.

Indeed, my Aunt Christina is no dim memory to me, though I was little more than a child when she died. Her aspect

and her voice have faded not at all, and the intonations of her finely modulated voice are almost physically present to my hearing, as some recollection evoked the oft-repeated words, "Poor Gabriel!" with a slight emphasis on the first syllable of the name, or, as she mildly rebuked me for some youthful impropriety. I recall that, in my joy at discovering the American Captain in "Martin Chuzzlewit," I proclaimed *urbi et orbi*, "'You said a spanker, Captain?'—'Yes, Gineril, a most *eternal* spanker!'" and was firmly requested to desist from repeating the solemn word "eternal" in so flippant a connexion. Or, again, the "freedom and easiness" with which we all treated our father—surely the most respected of fathers, however unawesome to his children—was a little disconcerting to his sister.

But Aunt Christina, though somewhat aloof and not courting familiarity, was no dragon; she was a very kind and uncensorious aunt. I see her still in my mind's eye, dressed in black with her uncompromising cap (she appears in a "black cap" in Rossetti's very fine portraits of 1877, but the caps I remember were white), surrounded by the few beautiful objects provided by her brothers, by the little southern twigs and sprigs of her own husbandry, and those horse-hair chairs and sofas on which children slid and fidgeted—a legacy, no doubt, from the Polidori aunts or Uncle Henry "Polydore." She stands there, in the little drawing-room of 30, Torrington-square, vivid yet remote, the incarnation of a contrast.

Like the lady in her prose work, "Commonplace," she took at a comparatively early age to appearing on all occasions in "some sort of cap." As far as I can recollect, apart from flowers and the phenomena of nature, the beautiful made no great appeal to Christina. There was no trace of the "aesthete" in her composition. She was content to accept the outer world as it was, however drab and unattractive it might be. Sometimes a pretty name would appeal to her, as once, when enticed by the pleasing sound of "Seven Sisters' Road" she took us on a walk to that suburban part, only to be repaid by drabness and slumminess. Her brother William was of the opinion that she would have been a happier woman had she been able to live in Italy, amid sunnier and more genial surroundings.

HEREDITY

No doubt heredity, Italian and Catholic, played a big part in her composition, and was at war with other elements and with environment. And ill-health and early disappointment must not be left out of count. There was a puritanical element at war with the warmer and happier aspects of faith.

As a child, Christina was of an enthusiastic, passionate, and somewhat wayward nature. One little incident between my aunt and myself has always remained with me. I must have been barely ten years old at the time, perhaps younger. Family outbreaks of scarlet fever, or house-moving, resulted in our being occasionally quartered on Aunt Christina and the Great Aunts in Torrington-square for a time. There were two Great Aunts that I remember—Aunt Charlotte, the sweet and generous early patron of the child Gabriel, and Aunt Eliza. Aunt Charlotte is all love and kindness in my memory; Aunt Eliza, who had something of the grim aspect of a Red Indian Chief, "only partially amiable" according to her nephew William, was a little formidable, though far from unkind. My greatest grievance against her was that she made me eat tapioca pudding. But this is a digression. . . . It was during one of these family visitations that I was naughty in some way and gave vent to an outburst of unseemly temper. Aunt Christina remonstrated with me in her urbane manner. I was calmed and subdued, and tears of rage had given way to tears of contrition, when my Aunt, exhorting me to self-control, said to me:—

> You must not imagine, my dear girl, that your Aunt was always the calm and sedate person you now behold. I, too, had a very passionate temper; but I learnt to control it. On one occasion, being rebuked by my dear Mother for some fault, I seized upon a pair of scissors and ripped up my arm to vent my wrath. I have learnt to control my feelings since then—and no doubt you will!

We cannot consider Christina Rossetti apart from her family environment and her descent. The Italian blood on her mother's side was Tuscan. The Polidoris were an austere, uncompromising stock, with a certain religious bent and a contempt for worldly vanities. They were distinguished by a love of letters, though their zeal for the Muses not infrequently outran their discretion. Gaetano Polidori was virile, tenacious, and warm in his affections, a lover of order and propriety and a hater of shams. Christina was his favourite grandchild, and her verses saw the dawn of publicity from his little press. He was greatly respected in this country by all with whom he came in contact. On his side, he loved and respected the land that gave him unstinted hospitality.

THE LINK WITH ITALY

Christina had no conscious longing for the land of her forefathers, and, though never wholly English in temperament, she was content with her northern home and English surroundings. But when, at a mature age, she beheld for the first time the southern land native to her stock, some intimate chord was stirred and her heart overflowed in some of her most poignantly lovely verse. "Wherefore art thou strange and not my Mother?" she asks of Italy, and on leaving it says:—

> Farewell, land of love, Italy,
> Sisterland of Paradise;
> With mine own feet I have trodden thee,
> Have seen with mine own eyes—
> I remember, thou forgettest me,
> I remember thee.

And her deepest feeling, her deepest love, that intense and dear love that she carried with her, subdued but unconquered, to the grave, finds its most intimate expression in Italian; almost as though she shrank from expressing it in the colder accents of her native tongue. In 1875 she wrote:—

> Still sometimes in my secret heart of hearts
> I say "Cor mio" when I remember you—

just as, many years earlier, when she had sacrificed her love and her hopes of earthly happiness to her relentless faith, it was in Italian that she cried:—

> Accettalo, Signor Gesù mio Dio;
> Il sol mio dolce amor, anzi il cor mio,
> Accettalo per Te, siati prezioso!

Christina never visited Italy again after that memorable visit, and her beloved friend preceded her to the grave by a decade and more. All the landmarks of her closing years were tombstones fixing the partings with those dearest to her, with the exception of her brother William, her faithful friend and comforter to the end. The "dark hair changed to grey" was in truth only touched with grey to the last. Whether the "laurel or bay" that the world confers is denied it the future will decide.

THE EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

A private meeting of the Study Committees of the Empire Parliamentary Association was held in the rooms of the association, Westminster Hall, yesterday, when Sir Thomas Sidey (Attorney-General, New Zealand) delivered an address upon "Some Aspects of the Recent Imperial Conference." SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, M.P., was in the chair, and members of all parties were present. After the address several questions were put to and answered by SIR THOMAS SIDEY. A vote of thanks was proposed by the CHAIRMAN, and carried with acclamation.

LIBERALS AND LABOUR

QUESTION OF PACT

THREE PARTY SCHEME SUGGESTED

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The Prime Minister's statements on successive days in the House of Commons concerning Parliamentary business have caused a revival of the rumours that an agreement between the Government and the Liberal Party by which the latter promises to keep the former in office for a term of years is now an accomplished fact. That there have been informal conversations on the subject between representatives of the Labour and the Liberal Parties is not denied, but there seems to be no reason for thinking that any definite pact has been arrived at. If by any chance an arrangement has been reached between the Cabinet on the one side and by Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Herbert Samuel on the other, this much can be said, that the proposal has not been considered, let alone endorsed, by three of the bodies most vitally concerned, the Parliamentary Labour Party, the Liberal "Shadow Cabinet," and the Liberal Parliamentary Party.

It is presumed that Mr. Lloyd George will have a good deal more to say on the subject when he meets the Candidates' Association at the National Liberal Club this morning. It was a matter of general regret yesterday that his indisposition prevented him from keeping his promise to attend the meeting of candidates and members of Parliament yesterday afternoon or a meeting of the Shadow Cabinet in the evening. The former meeting was held as arranged and a report of the proceedings was conveyed to Mr. Lloyd George. The meeting of the Shadow Cabinet, however, was cancelled and whatever Mr. Lloyd George may say at the meeting this morning—if he is well enough to attend—will be on his own responsibility and without reference to his colleagues in the Shadow Cabinet.

It is known that many of the members of the Liberal Shadow Cabinet are opposed to any formal arrangement which would pledge the party to support the Government for a long epough period to ensure the passage of an Electoral Reform Bill through Parliament in the teeth of opposition from the House of Lords. This would take two-and-a-half years roughly from the time of the first second reading of the Bill and it is felt that no promise could possibly be given to retain any party in office for so long a term. This feeling was clearly shared by the members of the Candidates' Association when they discussed the matter in the absence of Mr. Lloyd George yesterday afternoon. The general feeling was that in recent months the Labour Party had lost ground in the country, and that if free trade was kept in the foreground the Liberals had a great opportunity if they would only take it. One of the problems before the Liberals, however, is that of finance, and it was frankly faced. It was recognized that the recent appeal for funds had not been a success and that a good deal more would have to be raised before a strong Liberal army could be put into the field at the next election. Sir John Simon's point of view was discussed, but it was felt that there might be a danger of going to the country on what might appear to be a technical issue. The feeling of the majority appeared to be that while there was no desire for a binding agreement with the Government they would be quite willing to enter into day-to-day arrangements. If the Government were to be defeated it must be on a serious issue of principle, chosen apparently by the Liberals, which would give them the chance of going to the country on a broad issue. To go to the country at once might put the Liberals in a bad light, but on the other hand it was felt that the chances of supporting the Government for more than two years from the date of the last General Election were not bright. Reference was made to the fact that the prospects of the Liberals in the agricultural constituencies were regarded as good, and it was clear that the Liberals would pay special attention to those areas at the next election.

ELECTORAL REFORM

While the meeting was in progress the news was brought that the Prime Minister had promised to introduce an Electoral Reform Bill before Christmas, but it was felt that the promise was too vague to affect the general position. There was no special enthusiasm for the alternative vote and many of the candidates had grave doubts whether the reform would improve the position of the party in the House of Commons. It was suggested that the House of Lords would certainly reject the measure at the first time of asking and it was agreed that it would be absolutely impossible to keep the Government in office merely to pass the alternative vote over the House of Lords. Proportional Representation would clearly be a different matter, but there seemed to be no thought that the Government could be induced to swallow such a pill. Candidates came away from the meeting with certain general impressions—that it was inadvisable to turn the Government out while the Indian Conference was sitting; that it would be difficult to support the Government beyond the end of the present Session next summer; that free trade would restore the fortunes of the Liberal Party, and that the alternative vote must be regarded as a very doubtful expedient.

The suggestion that the Electoral Reform Bill is to be regarded as a *quid pro quo* for Liberal support for the Trade Disputes Bill is vigorously denied in Liberal quarters. It is stated definitely that there is no compact and that the attitude of the party on the Trade Disputes Bill remains unchanged. If it proposes the repeal of the present Act it will be opposed by the whole party. If it proposes to amend it most of the Liberals will be prepared to give it a second reading in order that the whole matter may be investigated in committee.

The Government now realizes that any chance of a definite Coalition or formal understanding for a prolonged period is out of the question, and Ministers are turning their thoughts in another direction. They say that it is almost impossible to carry on the machinery of government when they are uncertain how soon the next election will come. Would it be possible, they say, to consider the possibility of an agreement between the three parties that for a definite period, say three years, there should be no further appeal to the country? Under such a plan the Government of the day, if it suffered defeat in the House of Commons, would not ask for a Dissolution. Instead it would hand over the reins to the leader of another party who in his turn would carry on until he was defeated, when he would make way for somebody else. There is no indication that the Conservatives would agree to such a proposal even for a limited period, but it is certainly being canvassed with a good deal of vigour in Ministerial circles.

In the meantime Sir Oswald Mosley is preparing a new manifesto setting out

(Continued at foot of next column)

WASTE PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY

EXPERTS ON UTILIZATION

The need of a central clearing house for the disposal of the waste by-products of various industries was emphasized during a discussion of papers at the opening session yesterday of a two-days' conference on the utilization of trade wastes, convened by the Institution of Chemical Engineers, at the rooms of the Chemical Society, Burlington House. Mr. J. Arthur Reavell presided.

MR. JOHN B. C. KERSHAW, in the opening paper on "Industrial Wastes," said there could be no doubt that the institution, in organizing that conference, was contributing to the more efficient operation of our manufacturing industries. Hitherto there had been too little attention paid to the subject in Britain, but he hoped that manufacturers would come to realize the paramount importance of eliminating all waste from their operations.

In dealing with various forms of industrial and municipal waste, Mr. Kershaw alluded to the plans for the proposed treatment of waste gases at the Battersea power station. It seemed to him a mistake, when such large sums would have been spent upon the erection and operation of the washing apparatus, not to attempt to recover the sulphur in some more useful form than calcium sulphate, which was a salt of no value. The new power station had been designed to consume 2,000 tons of coal a day, or 700,000 tons per annum. Assuming that only 1 per cent. of this total escaped into the atmosphere in the form of SO_2 gas, no less than 7,000 tons of sulphur, the equivalent of 27,500 tons of sodium sulphite, would be produced annually.

MR. FREEMAN HORN, British Aluminium Company, Limited, in arguing the need for a central organization for the disposal of trade waste by-products, said it would be of great assistance to many industries. He read many technical reports in the hope of finding means to dispose of various waste products, and on two or three occasions had been successful in finding just what he wanted. A central clearing house for waste products disposal would be much more successful.

In a paper on "The Treatment and Disposal of Wool Washing Effluent," MR. BASIL A. SMITH described the four processes of treatment for grease recovery by acid cracking, solvent extraction, aeration, and centrifugal methods. The efficiency of the acid-cracking process, the commonest in use in Britain, was in the region of 50 per cent., 18 per cent. being lost in the mother liquor run to the sewers, and a further 12 per cent. in the sludge from the primary settling tanks. Were it possible to reduce the costs of acids, labour, and "tipping" of the sudcake appreciably, not only would the efficiency of the method of recovery be increased, but the sudcake after being ground to a powder would make an excellent manure, as the percentage of nitrogen in it was considerable. As it was there were certain manufacturers of artificial manures who would take over woolcombers' sudcakes, extract the 15 per cent. of grease by solvents, and then sell the powdered cake to Kentish hop farmers.

MR. RICHARD J. SMITH, of Gomersall Mills, near Leeds, said his firm was treating the problem of trade effluent by a new process. An interesting by-product of their process for the recovery of grease from wool scouring effluent was the fine Australian sand they extracted from the wool, which amounted to some tons every month. It was really a bit of Australia that they recovered every month, and for which they could find no market. Local horticulturists said it was too fine for the treatment of their soils, but it might suit the requirements of other districts.

A member of the audience suggested that it might make good face powder, but the speaker said it was too gritty. MR. SMITH added that his firm dealt with the by-products of other firms, and in doing so had its own by-products to handle, as in the case of the sand.

MR. J. W. ADAMS, of Bradford, said the problem of wool effluent treatment was a serious and very acute one from the point of view of satisfying the requirements of local authorities. Constant efforts had been made by the industrialists of Bradford, where there was an old saying that more hearts and bank balances had been broken in trying to solve the problem of grease recovery than in the whole of the rest of the industry.

BUILDING TRADE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FORMED

The movement for the revision of the building regulations and the co-ordination of the aims of all sections of the building industry was carried a step farther at a conference of representatives of all interests, which was held at the Royal Institute of British Architects last night. The object was the formation of a Technical and Economic Advisory Council for the building industry, and the resolution approving of this proposal was carried without dissent.

SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, who presided, expressed the opinion at the close of the conference that the members had inaugurated what he believed to be an important era in the building industry.

MR. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, who received a deputation on the subject last July, and who has shown a close personal interest in the movement, opened the conference with a speech in which he unreservedly welcomed the proposal to form the advisory council. He thought it a very good thing that an industry should take steps to rationalize itself and to make itself articulate. All kinds of professional and industrial organizations were represented on the one platform, which, he hoped, would not be made unduly restrictive. One of the most important problems was that of the building regulations, in which connexion they would find the position in London of primary interest.

NATIONAL INTERESTS

It was clear that in the national interests they must take every possible advantage of new knowledge and research, and that they should not cripple themselves by clinging to an old order of things when that order had changed. It was desirable that the nation should have the advantage of the use of new materials and new methods of construction. So far as the Ministry of Health was concerned, he welcomed the formation of the council, because it would provide one large body to whom the Department could look for advice, and which could approach the Ministry in a representative capacity. He hoped it would also be able to influence the views of local authorities. He trusted the council would not confine their efforts to badgering local authorities, but that they would by co-ordination and organization bring to the assistance of both local authorities and the central authority all the knowledge necessary to guide them in framing new by-laws.

The conference formally endorsed the action of the provisional committee in arranging the deputation to the London County Council on Monday next. Subsequently, on the motion of LORD EBURY, seconded by MR. SYDNEY TATCHELL, the conference carried the resolution to form the Technical and Economic Advisory Council. The provisional committee was appointed the organizing committee with the following terms of reference:—(*a*) To make recommendations as to the representation to be given to each organization and interest; (*b*) to make recommendations as to finance; (*c*) to draft the constitution and rules of the council and to take such other steps as may be necessary to carry through the preliminary organization and work of the council.

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee on Wednesday, with Lord St. Davids in the chair, a number of schemes of works submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government grant. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £942,000, to provide employment for approximately 2,230 men.

Schemes before the Committee for approval which are now the subject of inquiry number 1,340 and are estimated to cost £19,800,000.

both his long-term and short-term proposals, which will be launched in the Sunday newspapers. It is signed by Labour members and trade union leaders, but on this occasion the support of the Left Wing has not been enlisted. The manifesto will set out a new fiscal policy for Labour, and it will also propose the establishment of a Cabinet of five members only, which apparently would have supreme control. The functions of the House of Commons in such a case would merely be to register approval or disapproval of the acts of the Executive.

DYESTUFFS ACT—continued from page 14, column 7

then. Moreover, there was some prospect of an international agreement between producers being reached, whether the Act were continued or not. In that event there was no point in suggesting that its discontinuance would endanger national defence, or would prevent continuity in research. He hinted that the Government, through the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, would in any case fully safeguard research. Meanwhile there was the undoubted desire of the great textile industries, infinitely more important numerically, that the Act should end next January, and the Government could not therefore break the original bargain.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S VIEW

SIR JOHN SIMON delicately revealed a division in the Liberal Party. Eloquent quotations from Mr. Shaw's prophecies of disaster when the Act was passed in 1920 served as a text for warning against present exuberance; and he (Sir John Simon) discounted the propaganda on both sides. He pointed out, on the authority of the late Lord Oxford, that the fiscal issue did not arise; and, on the purely practical view, he contended that the favour shown even by prominent users of dyes towards the continuance of the Act established a case for continuance pending inquiry. Such a policy was at least more justifiable than in the case of the continuance of the dole system pending inquiry.

MR. WISE expressed the agreement of a Socialist with the view that it was ludicrous to abolish a system which in principle combined the advantages of both Protection and Free Trade. He agreed also with the Unionists that there was a very real danger of a German attempt to recapture the dyestuffs market. The Government ought to have bargained for more control in return for continued assistance to the industry. Mr. Wise's final criticisms of certain details of the Act made it doubtful which way he would vote; but his speech spoiled the effect of the subsequent robust insistence of MR. SHAW on the triumph for Lancashire implicit in the Government's action. The Act was, however, finally condemned by 255 votes to 225.

SOVIET WIRELESS TALKS

A chance was then given to MR. LEES-SMITH to explain the progress made in wireless communications, and to deal with physical or intellectual nuisances caused by broadcasting from other countries. He declared that months ago he had appointed officials to listen to messages from Moscow transmitted on one of the wave-lengths which the Soviet Government had insisted on reserving at the Prague Radio Conference. The messages had been so dull and innocuous that the officials had been called off, but now that the character of the messages had changed, the officials would be put on again.

He further reported that the Transatlantic service was now the greatest commercial success, and carried between 500 and 600 messages a week. A service to Australia, which would shortly be continued by relay to New Zealand, had been started and had proved most useful to Mr. Scullin. Within two or three months a direct service to Canada would be opened.

In answer to COMMANDER SOUTHBY, he added that he would introduce a Bill late in 1932 to carry out the international agreements, more permanent than those in the Act of 1904, which the next Radio Conference at Madrid might decide.

The House dealt with minor points before the adjournment.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OFFICIAL FELLOWSHIP FOR BURSAR OF BRASENOSE

OXFORD, DEC. 4

BRASENOSE COLLEGE.—Mr. Andrew Duncan Grant, M.A., Bursar of the College, has been elected to an Official Fellowship.

CHRIST CHURCH.—The following elections have been made:—To the Gladstone Memorial Exhibition.—Mr. D. G. White, B.A. To the Boulter Exhibition in Law.—Mr. W. R. B. Hazell. To the Dukes Prize (in French).—Mr. J. C. Stevenson. To the Holford Exhibition.—Mr. J. K. Rideout, of Charterhouse School.

LONDON, DEC. 3

A meeting of the University Court was held to-day, the chairman, Lord Macmillan, being in the chair.

It was reported that the late Professor William Wyse, Professor of Greek in the University from 1892-94 and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who died on November 29, 1929, had bequeathed £1,000 to University College for general purposes, subject to the life interest of his sister, Miss Anne Elizabeth Wyse, and that Miss Wyse had decided to release her interest. The Court accepted the legacy on behalf of the college and resolved that their cordial thanks be conveyed to Miss Wyse for her generous action.

The Court also accepted on behalf of University College a sum of £250, bequeathed by the late Mr. G. H. J. Hurst, University Reader in English Law since 1913. The legacy, which is to be called the "Hurst Bequest," is for the promotion of the study of English law.

The Court had before them a proposal for the establishment of a Chair of Belgian Studies and Institutions. The foundation of this Chair has been made possible by the efforts of the Anglo-Belgian Union in raising the necessary endowment funds. The aim of the union in raising this fund has been to encourage in this country the study of Belgium and the Belgians, and it is hoped that it may become financially possible in the future to further the project by the establishment of lectureships, scholarships, and prizes. The Court have expressed to the Anglo-Belgian Union the university's great appreciation of the efforts made by the union in connexion with the founding of the Chair.

Mr. W. C. R. Hicks, B.A. (London), Lecturer and Examiner in English at the University of Erlangen, has been appointed Assistant in Modern Languages at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

In the General Examination for the degree of B.Sc. (for External Students) the following obtained Honours:—

FIRST CLASS.—Perrett, E. D. Y. (Central Commercial Coll. and Tech. Sch., Sheffield).

SECOND CLASS.—Clarke, E. A. (University of Reading); Dixon, V. A. (Halifax Municipal Technical College); Kissock, R. (Chelsea Polytechnic); Sims, Evelyn M. (University College, Southampton, and private study); Smith, C. S. (private study); Stewart, J. A. (private study); Wagstaff, W. J. (Goldsmiths' College and private study); West, E. R. (private study).

THE FIRST SEA LORD

INSPECTIONS AT DEVONPORT AND DARTMOUTH

Admiral Sir Frederick Field, the First Sea Lord, is to make his first inspection of establishments in the Plymouth Command since his appointment on July 30.

He will leave London on the night of Thursday, December 11, for Devonport, where on Friday and Saturday he will inspect the dockyards and other naval establishments. On the Sunday he will proceed to Dartmouth, where on Monday, December 15, he will inspect the Royal Naval College and distribute the prizes to the cadets before they break up for the Christmas vacation. Sir Frederick will return to London the same night.

RAID ON A CLUB

DALTON MURRAY, 42, was charged at Bow-street Police Court yesterday with selling intoxicating liquor by retail without an Excise licence at the Little Club, Great Windmill-street, W., of which he was described as the manager. It was stated that summonses were to be served on others who were found on the premises at the time of the police raid, and on the application of the police the case was adjourned. Murray was allowed bail.

The death is announced in a Reuter telegram from Stockholm, at the age of 83, of Professor Salomon Henschen, who was known for his researches in anatomy and the pathology of the brain and the nervous system.

MEN OF KENT AND KENTISH MEN

MR. CHURCHILL'S TRIBUTE

Mr. Churchill attended the thirty-third annual dinner of the Association of Men of Kent and Kentish men, which was held last night at the Criterion Restaurant.

An apology for absence was received from Major Astor, M.P., and Lady Violet Astor.

Responding to the toast of "The Guests," proposed by CAPTAIN W. S. CORNWALLIS, the president of the association, who was in the chair, MR. CHURCHILL said that the county associations were of great importance. In a well constituted society every step should be taken, one after the other. As they went about the world they would no doubt have noticed that there were many people who missed out the essential steps. There were those people who were so enthusiastic about all the nations of the world being woven together in some vast, splendid texture, that in the meanwhile they neglected their own ordinary duties to their wives and families, and they did not trouble about their own country. There was no reason why a man should not have an enthusiasm for his home and a strong feeling for his county and after that for the country that was made up of all the counties, and the Empire, and then after that consider his duties to mankind and humanity. There was not the slightest reason why local enthusiasm should not strengthen national patriotism. The counties must maintain their historic identities.

In his childhood, Mr. Churchill said, his ideals and sentiments and sympathies were turned towards Kent by his old nurse, but he had had other connexions with Kent. It was in Kent that Lord Randolph Churchill made his famous Dartford speech. When he (Mr. Churchill) was a young officer in the Indian Frontier War he had the honour on several occasions of being under fire with The Buffs, and he had also served by the side of The Royal West Kents. But what a man cared for most was where he lived. Though born in Oxford and representing an Essex division in Parliament, he would admit that he had a deeper affection for Kent. He thought the Kent landscape was far more delectable and attractive than any he had seen in this country or in any other country in the world. He loved Kent; there was something about it that gave one a buoyant feeling when looking at the hills and dales, at the orchards, and the streams rushing down into the valleys. He backed it against all other equally sized area in the whole world, and he was very glad to live there.

SIR PAGE CROFT, president of the Men of Sussex Association, also responded.

Replying to the toast of "The Ladies," proposed by SIR CHARLES IGGLESDEN, Miss DIANA FETHERICK, the holder of the Ladies' Open Golf Championship, said that she was proud to belong to a county which had always been so good in sport. She hoped it would not be long before their ladies' golf team made Kent the champion county in golf. One of the most sporting things Kent had done had been the recent provision of more than 50 new playing fields for children. The competition for the Prince of Wales's Cup at Sandwich also received entries from a very wide area, resulting in a sum of £100, which went towards providing those playing fields. She hoped their reputation as a county of sportsmen and sportswomen would be sustained by their golfing members in working for this fund.

The toast of "The President, Council, and the Association" was submitted by Mr. F. WALTER PAYNE (chairman of the Kent County Council), and responses were made by the PRESIDENT (Mr. Dudley G. Le May) (chairman of the council), Mr. W. W. GRANTHAM, K.C. (Recorder of Deal), and Mr. GEORGE RUSSELL (of the New Zealand branch of the association).

OBITUARY

COLONEL STEVENSON

Colonel Robert Stevenson, C.M.G., late the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), who died at Guildford yesterday at the age of 85, was a kinsman of Robert Louis Stevenson.

He was the fourth son of Nathaniel Stevenson, of Braidwood, Lanarkshire, who was descended from Janet, sister of Allan Stevenson, ancestor of the lighthouse builders, from whom R. L. S. descended. Colonel Stevenson was brother of the late General Nathaniel Stevenson and Major-General T. R. Stevenson, and uncle of Lieutenant-Colonel James Stevenson-Hamilton, late Warden of the National Park, Transvaal, secretary of the Society for the Protection of the Fauna of the Empire. From Marlborough he passed into Sandhurst, and joined the 18th Hussars in 1864, and afterwards successively the 3rd and 5th Dragoon Guards, the 13th Hussars, and the 6th Dragoon Guards. From 1878 to 1882 he was an adjutant of Yeomanry, was then on the staff of the Duke of Connaught, and from 1892 to 1897 recruiting staff officer, N.E.D.

In 1899 he was appointed Assistant Inspector of Remounts, War Office, and was engaged in remount work in South Africa in July and August, 1899, receiving the thanks of the High Commissioner for having fully horsed Baden-Powell's Protectorate Force at short notice in difficult circumstances. He served with the Natal Field Force under Sir Redvers Buller from its formation until it was broken up, and was mentioned in dispatches several times, received six clasps to his medals, and was made C.M.G. He retired in 1902. In the Great War he returned to duty and was placed in charge of a recruiting district. Colonel Stevenson was fond of all sport, especially hunting, shooting, and steeplechasing. He married in 1880 Claire, daughter of Mr. John Aitken; she died in 1929, leaving two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Brigadier-Gen. C. Ross, D.S.O.

The funeral will be at Brookwood at noon to-morrow.

CAPTAIN E. M. TUKE

The death of Captain Francis Melville Tuke deprives a large circle of friends of one who had been intimately associated with the old windjammers, and was also a pioneer in several of those developments which have helped to change the status and outlook of officers of the mercantile marine. He received his training in the Worcester in 1871 and 1872, and he was subsequently one of the first three officers of the mercantile marine to be commissioned as midshipmen R.N.R. His first sea service was in the Tyfarma, a famous China clipper, and afterwards he served in the Renown, Highflyer, and Windsor Castle, three ships of Messrs. Green's Blackwall fleet, which have an honourable place in the records of the period when the sailing ship was fighting her heroic battle against steam.

In the early eighties, Captain Tuke became convinced that the future lay with steam and transferred to the Orient Line, becoming an officer of the old Chimborazo and subsequently of the Orient. In 1890 he was given the command of the Garonne, and in that ship he made the first pleasure cruise of an ocean liner to the Norwegian fjords. The Orient Line were the pioneers of using big ships for pleasure cruises, and so laid the foundations of a world-wide business which has more than once brought financial salvation to the passenger lines. Afterwards Captain Tuke commanded the Austral and the Ormuz, to be followed in 1897 by the appointment of marine superintendent to the Orient Company. His services in this capacity covered the whole of the War years, and after his retirement in 1920 he devoted himself to the welfare of sailors and the advancement of their interests. He was an honorary visitor for King George's Fund for Sailors, and showed characteristic devotion and thoroughness in his inspections of the Warspite and Arethusa. Much of his leisure was spent in wholehearted service of the Church of England, for which he held a deep and abiding affection.

A man of unusual simplicity of character, always ready to let his heart have full play, and with the same frank manner for every one whatever his rank or means, it is no wonder that he was one of the most popular commanders on the Australian service and that he is mourned by all who had the privilege to know him.

MR. A. C. HARPER

Mr. Alfred Cotton Harper, F.C.A., who died recently at the age of 80, was on the council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants since its inception and was the last survivor of the original council formed in 1880. His first post was with Messrs. William Edwards and Co., of King-street, Cheapside, and then he went to Messrs. Simpson and Bright, who took a prominent part in the formation of the Society of Accountants in England, of which he was appointed secretary. By that time he was in practice on his own account, and his offices were used as the headquarters of the society. He remained secretary until the incorporation of the institute in 1880, when he was at once elected to the council. He was vice-president for the year 1921-22. Mr. Harper had been for many years head of the firm of Harper Feather and Paterson, of Great Tower-street, E.C. He was closely associated with the early days of the *Accountant* and was an old friend of the late Mr. Alfred Gee, the founder of the paper.

THE WEATHER

FAIR: RATHER COLD

Meteorological Office, Dec. 4

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—An anticyclone extends from Central Europe to our western districts. Weather will be dry and quiet, with some mist or fog, in most districts. Less settled conditions are probable in the extreme North-West and North.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Wind east or south-east or variable, light; fair, but some mist or fog; rather cold.

ENGLAND, S.W.—Wind easterly or variable, light or moderate; fair, but some mist or fog; normal temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Somewhat unsettled in the North-West and North. Mainly fair and rather cold, and perhaps local fog elsewhere.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR E. AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Mainly cloudy; perhaps local fog; rather cold.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Light or moderate easterly wind; fair, but some mist or fog; sea slight.

SOUTHERN NORTH SEA (crossings from Harwich and Thames Estuary).—Light easterly or variable wind; fair, but some mist or fog; sea slight or smooth.

IRISH SEA.—Light or moderate south-easterly or variable wind; fair, but some mist or fog; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Easterly or variable winds, 5-10 m.p.h. at the surface, and 10-15 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Widespread fog at first, clearing slowly only locally. Visibility less than 500 yards in many places at first, improving locally to 1-3 miles.

Sun rises, 7.50 a.m.; sets, 3.51 p.m.
Moon sets, 7.23 a.m.; rises, 3.4 p.m.
Full moon, 12.39 a.m. to-morrow.
Lighting-up time, 4.21 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 1.8 a.m. and 1.19 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, DEC. 4, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1025.4mb. (30.28in.), falling slowly; temp., 38deg.; humidity, 100 per cent.; wind, N.E., light; weather, foggy.

Wednesday, 6 p.m., to Thursday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 40deg.; rainfall, nil.

Thursday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 41deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, nil.

SECOND IRISH SWEEPSTAKE

TICKETS ON SALE IN DUBLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, DEC. 4

Tickets for the second sweepstake in connexion with the Irish Free State hospitals were on sale in Dublin to-day. This sweepstake will be decided on the result of the Grand National Steeplechase, and thousands of applications for tickets already have been received by the Hospitals Trust.

The policy of the Hospitals Trust in regard to the Manchester November Handicap Sweepstake has been criticized widely, and is defended in a letter by the Trust to Lord Herbert Scott in reply to a communication received by Lord Powerscourt, chairman of the Sweepstakes Committee. In this letter the Trust declares that "The expenses are certified to a halfpenny." . . . In regard to the scheme of prize distribution for the Grand National, this provides for a much larger number of prize-winners, and it is expected that in connexion with the sweep to follow a scheme will be sanctioned that will enable the distribution to be made on a very much wider basis."

No claim has yet been made by Mr. A. P. Dawe, of Vancouver, the winner of the second prize of £81,905 in the last sweepstake. The money has been lodged in a Dublin bank pending instructions from Mr. Dawe.

The Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital and College has received £1,000 "In memory of E. D. Farmer."

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
EAST	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
B'wick-on-T.	—	—	32	39	Dull.
Scarborough	—	—	37	41	Dull, mist.
Bridlington	—	—	37	41	Dull, mist.
Cleethorpes	1·0	—	38	44	Cloudy, mist.
Mablethorpe	1·8	—	39	45	Cloudy, fog later.
Skegness	0·3	—	40	44	Dull, fog later.
Cromer	4·2	—	40	49	Fair.
Yarmouth	6·9	—	37	49	Fine.
Lowestoft	7·1	—	35	48	Bright.
Felixstowe	6·9	—	32	48	Fine.
Dovercourt	6·5	—	33	49	Fine.
Wlton-on-N.	5·6	—	30	47	Fine.
Clacton	6·9	—	35	49	Fine.
Maldon	4·7	—	34	47	Fair, fog early.
Southend	4·4	—	34	45	Fair, some fog.
Margate	6·9	—	43	48	Fine.
Ramsgate	6·1	—	43	47	Fine.
Deal	6·0	—	42	44	Fine.
Dover	5·9	—	37	47	Fine.
SOUTH					
Folkestone	5·1	—	38	46	Fine.
Hastings	6·0	—	36	45	Fine.
Bexhill	5·5	—	37	46	Fine, mist later.
Eastbourne	4·7	—	38	46	Fair, mist later.
Seaford	4·6	—	38	45	Fair.
Brighton	4·8	—	40	45	Fair.
Worthing	4·0	—	39	45	Fair.
Littlehmpton	4·4	—	39	45	Fair.
Bognor Regis	4·1	—	38	45	Fair.
Southsea	2·3	—	36	45	Cloudy, mist later.
Sandown	0·8	—	38	45	Cloudy.
Ventnor	1·8	—	39	46	Cloudy.
Bournemth.	0·8	—	38	42	Cloudy, mist later.
Weymouth	—	—	38	44	Dull, slight mist.
Seaton	—	—	36	44	Dull.
Sidmouth	—	—	36	44	Dull, mist.
Exmouth	—	—	38	43	Dull.
Teignmouth	—	—	39	46	Dull, mist.
Torquay	—	—	40	46	Dull.
Paignton	—	—	40	46	Dull.
Jersey	5·7	—	42	47	Fine.
Guernsey	6·4	—	37	50	Fine.
Plymouth	2·1	—	36	45	Cloudy, fog early.
Falmouth	—	—	46	48	Dull, slight mist.
Penzance	—	—

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Court Circular

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, DEC. 4

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major J. R. Aird, was present at a meeting of the Industrial Health Education Society, which was held at 10, Downing Street this afternoon.

145, PICCADILLY, DEC. 4

The Duchess of York, attended by the Lady Helen Graham, visited the British Red Cross Society's Clinic for Rheumatism in Peto Place, N.W., this morning.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, DEC. 4

The Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, presided at the Foundation Dinner of The King George's Hospital, Ilford, which was held at the Carpenters' Hall this evening.

The Turkish Ambassador is leaving London to-morrow to spend the Christmas holiday on the Riviera.

The Finnish Minister will be at home to the Finnish Colony in London on the occasion of the Independence Day of Finland to-morrow from 4 until 6 p.m.

The Latvian Minister and Mme. Vesmans have returned to London from Latvia and have taken up their residence again at 87, Eaton-place, S.W.1.

The Marchioness of Carisbrooke has left Paris for Madrid, where she is staying with the Queen of Spain. The Marquess of Carisbrooke will join her there in about a fortnight for Christmas.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Blandford left London yesterday for Kenya Colony. They are sailing in the s.s. Giuseppe Mazzani.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne left 20, Mansfield-street on Wednesday for Bowood Park.

Viscountess Elibank has left St. James's Court for the Hôtel du Rhin, Paris, and will not be back till December 11.

The Earl of Lovelace left London this week for South Africa.

The Earl of Birkenhead and Lady Eleanor Smith will embark in the Rajputana to-day for Gibraltar.

Baroness Palmstierna has returned to London from the Continent, and has resumed her Wednesday afternoon at homes.

Commander the Hon. Archibald Cochrane returned to 24, Onslow-square on Wednesday from Crawford Priory, Springfield, Fife. The Hon. Mrs. Archibald Cochrane will join him to-day.

Brigadier-General Sir David Kinloch left 20, Eaton-place yesterday for Scotland.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald and Lady Weigall have returned to 39, Hill-street from Petwood, Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire.

Dr. Eckener, after having given evidence at the R 101 inquiry, left London last night on his return to Friedrichshafen.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Michael Mason have returned from America and will spend the winter at Eynsham Hall, Witney, Oxon.

Mrs. John Robert Cooper desires to thank all friends for the very kind letters, messages, and beautiful flowers sent to her on her recent bereavement. She hopes they will accept this acknowledgment, as it would be impossible to reply to each one personally.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Kellett left London yesterday for Kenya Colony. They are sailing in the Giuseppe Mazzini.

Mrs. Patrick Anderson is returning to London from South America by the m.v. Alcantara, arriving at Southampton to-day.

The Duchess of Hamilton will open a private exhibition of paintings by Fred Stratton and sculpture by Hilary Stratton at 11 o'clock on Tuesday at 11, Downing-street, by invitation of Mrs. Philip Snowden.

Queen Mary's London Needlework Guild have sent a consignment of 50 garments to the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, of which institution her Majesty is patron.

A bridge tournament in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind will be held at the May Fair Hotel on Wednesday, December 10. M. Maurice Chevalier has promised to go to the tournament.

We have to announce the death of Maud Lady Orr-Ewing, which took place at Dryburgh Abbey, St. Boswells, yesterday.

RECEPTIONS

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

Lady (Robert) Holland, Lady Wheeler, and Lady Seton were the hostesses at a reception given yesterday afternoon to meet members of the Indian Round-Table Conference held at the club house provided for the delegates, 8, Chesterfield-gardens, Mayfair, formerly the Ladies' Carlton Club. There were more than 200 guests. Among those who accepted invitations were:—

The Aga Khan and The Begum Aga Khan, the Secretary of State for India and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Sir Denys and Lady Bray, the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Corbett, Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock, Sir Louis and Lady Dane, the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga, Sir Stephen and Lady Demetriadi, the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, Viscount and Viscountess Erleigh, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Colonel Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Sir Charles and Lady Innes, Field-Marshal Sir Claud and Lady Jacob, the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar, Sir Louis and Lady Kershaw, Dame Adelaide Livingstone, Sir Basanta and Lady Mullick, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Raiah Narendra Nath, Begum Shah Nawaz, Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer, Dr. Paranjpye, the Raiah of Parlakimedi, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Lady Pentland, the Marquess of Reading, Sir Benjamin and Lady Robertson, Earl Russell, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi, Sir Findlater Stewart, Mrs. Subbarayan, Sir William Vincent, Earl Winterton, M.P.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

Viscountess Bryce received the guests at a reception which the English-Speaking Union gave at Dartmouth House yesterday in honour of Mr. Willard Connely, the Director of the American University Union of American professors engaged in their sabbatical year in this country and of American students in London. Among the American professors present were:—

Mr. R. A. Cordell (Professor of English at Purdue University) and Mrs. Cordell, Mr. H. D Jordan (Assistant Professor of History at Dartmouth House) and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. R. A. Newhall (Professor of European History at Williams College) and Mrs. Newhall, Mr. P. Clegg Haigh (Instructor in English at Purdue University), Miss J. Jovah (Professor of English at Southern Illinois Teachers' College), Miss J. M. McCorkle (Assistant Professor of English at University of Southern California), Miss E. V. Moffett (Professor of History at Wellesley College), Miss Frances Relf (Professor of History at Wells College), Mr. Frank W. Pitman (Professor of History at Pomona College, California), Mr. Kenneth Eves (Instructor in English at Columbia University), Miss M. J. Lanier (Professor of Geology and Geography at Wellesley College), Miss M. M. Shafer (Teacher of English at State Teachers' College, Milwaukee), Mr. S. J. Navin (Instructor in Economics at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire), Mr. E. L. Sabine (Teacher of English in Ball State Teachers' College, Indiana).

DINNER

LADY ZETLAND

The Marquess and Marchioness of Zetland entertained the following guests at dinner at Claridge's last night:—

The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquess of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess of Cromer, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Earl and Countess Winterton, Viscount Chelmsford, Julia Countess of Dartrey, Lord and Lady Stanley, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi, Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir Samuel and Lady Maud Hoare, Sir Ian and Lady Malcolm, Colonel the Hon. Walter and Lady Evelyn Guinness, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, and Mrs. Shah Nawaz.

DENVILLE HALL

A box and a few stalls only are still available for the gala *matinée* of which the Countess of Cromer is chairman, and which is to be held at the London Hippodrome, lent by Mr. R. H. Gillespie, on Monday, December 8, in aid of Denville Hall, a home of rest for aged members of the theatrical profession. Among the artists who are giving their services are Sir Gerald du Maurier, Mr. Noel Coward, Mr. Leslie Henson, Miss Evelyn Laye, and M. Maurice Chevalier.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN R. S. PARKES AND MISS B. CAREW

The marriage of Captain R. S. Parkes, R.A., and Miss Barbara Carew, Dean House, Lee-on-the-Solent, will take place at Stubbington Church on December 20.

SQUADRON LEADER C. R. CARR AND MISS P. ELKINGTON

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Squadron Leader Charles Roderick Carr, D.F.C., A.F.C., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carr, of Rotorua, New Zealand, and Phyllis, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Elkington, of Red Lodge, Amersham.

MR. S. C. BARON AND MISS GOULSTON

The engagement is announced between Stanley Clifford Baron, LL.B., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Baron, of 94, Holden-road, N.12, and Sophie Goulston, B.A., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Goulston, of 362, Finchley-road, N.W.3.

MR. J. W. WATERS AND MISS F. E. M. BAYFIELD

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between John William Waters, of Upton, Norfolk, and Elsie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bayfield, Northrepps Cottage, Norwich.

MR. F. F. BOYER AND MISS H. A. NESBIT

A marriage will take place quietly towards the end of the year between Mr. Francis Frederic Boyer, of Oatlands, Harrogate, and Miss Helen Agatha Nesbit, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Nesbit, of Ludborough Rectory, Lincolnshire.

MR. J. R. A. YOUNG AND MISS COTTON

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between J. R. A. Young, second son of the late James Alan Young and Mrs. Young, of Huish, Basingstoke, and Miss Vera F. C. Cotton, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Cotton, of 9, Wetherby-gardens.

MARRIAGE

LORD CHARLES MONTAGU AND THE HON. LADY MEUX

The marriage took place, very quietly, at Kimbolton Church, Huntingdonshire, yesterday morning of Lord Charles Montagu, son of the seventh Duke of Manchester, and the Hon. Lady Meux, widow of Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux. Canon P. L. P. Maurice officiated. The bride, who was attended by her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Gilmour, wore a dress of blue velvet with a coat and hat to match. Sir Humphrey de Trafford was best man, and among others present were:—

The Earl and Countess of Derby, the Countess of Gosford, and Captain Ford.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of Captain Harold and Lady Dorothy Macmillan took place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday. Canon Carnegie officiated, and the child was named Sarah Joanna Evelyn Helen. The godparents were Mr. Daniel Macmillan, the Countess of Minto, Miss Katharine Tennant, and Miss Saunders.

LORD MAYOR'S ENTERTAINMENTS

As the Mansion House is closed to purposes of hospitality and entertainment, the customary festivities at this season will be held at the halls of some of the leading City Guilds by the courtesy of their Masters and Wardens.

On Saturday afternoon, January 10, from 3.30 to 7, there will be the Lady Mayoress's Juvenile Fancy Dress Ball at Merchant Taylors' Hall in Threadneedle-street, to which members of the Corporation and their children between the ages of seven and 12 will be asked. On Plow Monday (January 12) the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress will hold the customary dinner at Leathersellers' Hall. On Monday, January 19, the usual dinner to the Court of Aldermen will take place at Goldsmiths' Hall. On Thursday, January 22, the members of the Court of Common Council will be entertained by the Lord Mayor at Grocers' Hall.

FUNERAL SERVICES

LADY CLARA PRATT

The funeral took place at Seal, near Sevenoaks, Kent, yesterday of Lady Clara Isabella Pratt, daughter of the second Marquess Camden. The Rev. H. J. Davies officiated. The chief mourners were:—Marquess Camden (nephew) and Marchioness Camden, the Earl of Brecknock, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kitchin, and the Rev. and Mrs. Cecil Stewart. Among those also present were:—

The Hon. Mrs. Grenfell, the Hon. Violet Mills, Miss Athill, Mrs. Herries, Mrs. John Poland, Mrs. Raymond Poland, Miss Miles, Miss Castle, the Rev. G. Fancourt Bell, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Jones Davies, Mrs. Wilkinson, and Miss O. Blackhall.

MRS. GEOFFREY MARKS

A funeral service for Mrs. Geoffrey Marks was held yesterday morning at St. Jude's, Courtfield-gardens, South Kensington. The Rev. Hugh Marks (brother-in-law) officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Matthews. The chief mourners were:—Mr. Geoffrey Marks (widower), Mr. G. N. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Marks (brother-in-law and sister-in-law), Miss M. S. Marks, and Mr. H. J. Marks. Others present included:—

Catherine Countess of Westmorland, Sir Robert Fox-Symons, Lady Alexander, Miss Marie Lohr, Miss Mieville, the Rev. M. H. H. Mason, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Sheeben, Dr. and Mrs. Destrere, Mrs. William Frith, Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Broman, Captain and Mrs. K. B. Stanley, Mr. Edwyn Piatt, Mrs. Hannaford, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stanley, Mr. H. C. Bridges, Mrs. Herbert Baily, Mr. and Mrs. H. Trae Harris, Sister Cann, Miss Owen, Mrs. Wharry, Mrs. Cuthbertson, Colonel Cuthbertson, Mr. Gordon Leith, Dr. and Mrs. Bridges, Mrs. Lewis Pawle, Mrs. W. H. Carew, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. B. Watkins, Mrs. Percy Croft, Mrs. Harold King, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hacking, Mrs. Alexander McLean, Mrs. Loudon McLean, Mrs. Hamilton Kyle, Mrs. H. S. Church, Mr. G. H. Recknell, Miss Baker Fletcher, Mrs. Colbran, Mr. Charles Burchell, and Mrs. L. Brown.

Cremation took place afterwards at Golders Green Crematorium, where the Rev. Hugh Marks conducted the service.

MISS L. K. DARLEY

The funeral service for Miss Lucy Katherine Darley was held at St. Michael's, Chester-square, yesterday morning. The Rev. W. H. Elliott officiated, and the chief mourners were the Hon. Mrs. Hanbury-Tracy (sister), Miss Darley (sister), Miss Ursula Hanbury-Tracy, and Mr. Richard Hanbury-Tracy. Among others present were:—

Lady Chesterfield, Sir Walter Allen, the Hon. Dame Eva Anstruther, Mrs. Darley Miller, Alice Lady Hayes, the Hon. Mrs. Frank Whitbread, Lord and Lady Inverclyde, the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, Lady (Henry) Pelly, Mrs. Hussey Scott-Macarthy, Mrs. Henry Liddell, Mrs. Collingwood Carter, Mrs. Sylvester Browne, Miss Diana Browne, Mr. R. Toogood, Mrs. F. M. Reid, Major and Mrs. Cuthbert Fielding, Miss Bowles, Mrs. Harry Adams-Connor, Miss E. Connor, Miss Mabel Butler, Mrs. Philip Scratch'ey, Miss Fielding, Miss Hilda Brisco, Mr. and Mrs. Charworth Nolan, Mr. F. J. Beaton, K.C., Miss Rideout, Mrs. Ronald Malcolm, Miss Heron Maxwell, Miss Ruth Broadwood, Miss Phyllis Egerton, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. E. C. Massy, Mr. Ivo Ferguson, Miss Greaves, Mrs. Manners Smith, Mrs. Bengough, Mrs. Kinnear, Mrs. Ernest Waggett, and Mrs. Horsbrugh.

The burial took place afterwards at Hatfield Peverel, Essex.

MR. B. D. POOLE

The funeral of Mr. Bryan Davies Poole took place yesterday at Marbury, near Whitchurch. The Rev. J. L. Vincent, Canon Gorst, and the Rev. L. Armistead officiated. Others present included:—

Mr. Richard Poole (son), Mrs. Bache Hay (daughter), Mr. W. H. Cooke (brother), Mrs. Phillips and Miss Davies-Cooke (sisters), Mr. Fenwick (brother-in-law), Lord and Lady Tollemache, Lady Kenyon, Lady Crossley, Sir Edward Hanmer, Colonel Rivers Bulkeley, General Peel, General Lloyd, General Cholmondeley, Colonel Malcolm, Colonel Wilson, Major Lambert, Major Roger Kynaston, Major Harrison, the Hon. Mrs. William Duberly, Colonel Dixon, and the Dowager Marchioness of Cholmondeley.

UNITED GRAND LODGE

LARGE ATTENDANCE OF FREEMASONS

Lord Ampthill, Pro Grand Master, on Wednesday evening presided over the largest attended meeting of the United Grand Lodge yet held at the Kingsway Hall, mainly owing, as Lord Ampthill said, to an invasion from the north. It was not until that morning that the Grand Secretary received a hint that so large a number of brethren would travel from the North of England. Had sufficient notice been given the Royal Albert Hall would have been engaged, as even the Central Hall could not have held the numbers seeking admission.

The Duke of Connaught was nominated Grand Master for the ensuing year. Mr. Charles J. R. Tijou, P.G.D., and Mr. John Wilkins, P.A.G.D.C., were elected as Vice-Presidents of the Board of Benevolence.

Lord Ampthill distributed Hall Stone Lodge medals to the representatives of 23 lodges, 13 of which meet in London, four in Middlesex, and one each in Surrey, Kent Worcestershire, Derbyshire, and Buckinghamshire.

It was announced that warrants had been granted during the last quarter to 11 new lodges, three of which will meet in London, and one each in Northumberland, Essex, East Lancashire, West Lancashire, Middlesex, Sussex, West Yorkshire, and Nigeria. A lengthy discussion took place on the financial propositions suggested by the Board of General Purposes, but eventually the meeting was adjourned either to the next Quarterly Communication or to a special meeting of Grand Lodge, either of which to be held in the Royal Albert Hall.

THE GRAFTON GALLERIES

A CLOSED CHAPTER

After what may be described as an artistic life of 37 years—with periods of success and times of spacious emptiness—the Grafton Galleries now enter into a new phase. Mr. Hurcomb, of Piccadilly, has bought the lease of the premises, which have been converted into auction rooms for the sale of silver, jewels, pictures, furniture, and the like.

There was a private view yesterday, and the sales start on Monday next. The rooms are extensive and lofty, and should serve their new purpose well. They were built in 1893 from designs by Messrs. Wimperis and Arber. Under the management of V. Benoist, a one-time well-known caterer of Piccadilly, they were let out for wedding receptions, luncheons, dinners, suppers, and dances. The banqueting hall downstairs was hung with the famous groups of the Dilettanti Society, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds (himself a member); it formed one of the most beautiful dining rooms in London.

The artistic associations of the place are, however, more interesting than its social history. They began in 1894 with a loan exhibition of pictures of "Fair Women," which had a great vogue, and was followed in 1895 with an equally successful one of "Fair Children." The two exhibitions brought into public notice scores of fine English portraits, many of which are now in the United States. In June, 1898, the late Lord Crawford, as President of the Bibliographical Society, gave a reception at the Grafton Galleries to the members of that Society, and exhibited 265 illuminated and other fine manuscripts from his famous library.

In the spring and autumn of 1900 there were two special exhibitions of the works of George Romney, when there were brought to light a large number of untraced portraits by that artist, and a considerable number of "Romneys" which Romney never saw. In 1905 the Galleries were hung with a large selection of Barbizon and modern Dutch pictures from the enormous collection of James Staats Forbes, the railway magnate. Three years later the one-man show of Sorolla, the Spanish painter, was the event of the season. During 1910-1912 exhibitions of the post-impressionists and one or two others of the same type added to the gaiety of London.

For a good many years the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Engravers and the National Portrait Painters held their exhibitions in the Galleries; while the National Loan Exhibitions, 1909-1911, of which elaborate and scholarly catalogues were issued, will rank among the most important events in the history of the Galleries. From October, 1913, to June, 1914, there was held there a fine exhibition of old Spanish masters, in support of the National Gallery and for the Sociedad de Amigos del Arte Española, and from October to December, 1914, there was an exhibition of modern Spanish art in aid of the Prince of Wales's Relief Fund. To give, however, a complete list of the art exhibitions which have been held at the Galleries during the past 36 years would be as difficult as to enumerate all the many social functions which have taken place in them.

THE SALE ROOM

DECORATIVE FURNITURE

Decorative furniture, the property of Lady Norton-Griffiths, Charles II. walnut furniture, the property of Mr. F. E. Sidney, of Holly-place, Hampstead, porcelain, Eastern rugs, and carpets from various sources, brought £3,107 at Christie's yesterday. A Derby dinner service, painted with panels of flowers on dark-blue ground, fetched 130 guineas (Gooden and Fox); and a Queen Anne walnut cabinet, the sloping centre forming secretary, 170 guineas (T. Cannon).

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's sale at Brisley Rise, Willesborough, near Ashford (by direction of the executors of the late Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Castle), included a William and Mary oak chest of four drawers, with inlaid fronts, 40in., which brought 34 guineas; a William and Mary oak dresser, 7ft—£45; an old Ghiordes prayer rug in light colours, 88in. by 57in.—£65; a Jacobean oak court cupboard, with carved and panelled doors, 54in.—£45.

The same firm (in conjunction with Messrs. Chancellor and Sons) are selling on December 15 and 16, by direction of the executors of the late Mr. John Gallatly, the pictures, furnishings, books, and so forth, of Lavender Farm, Ascot, among which are Georgian, Chippendale, and Sheraton furniture, an old English tall case clock, by George White, Bristol, and Persian and other carpets.

RARE BOOKS

Fine and rare books, both old and modern, brought £3,510 at Hoddgson's, 115, Chancery-lane, yesterday. A set of the *Sporting Magazine*, 1793-1870, an unusually good set, sold for £200 (Frazer); a complete set of the first editions of Sir Walter Scott's Waverley novels, 1814-32, uniformly bound in green morocco—£100 (Stephenson); Sir J. M. Barrie. "The Little Minister," 1891, first edition—£32 (Davis and Orioli); G. B. Shaw. "An Unsocial Socialist," 1887—£28 (Scheuer); original MS. of an article by R. Kipling entitled "The Inauthorated Corpses," originally entitled "The Authormatic Adjustment," an amusing satire on the subject of International Copyright, published in the *Author*, July 15, 1890, 96 lines—£52 (Maggs); H. M. Tomlinson. "The Sea and the Jungle," 1912, presentation copy—£64 (Roberts); a complete set of the Kelmscott Press publications, £625, to which the Chaucer volume contributed £225; T. E. Lawrence, "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," 1926—£160 (B. Rota); C. Dickens, "Sketches by Boz," 1837, first octavo edition in the original parts—£290; J. Gould, "The Birds of Australia," 1848-69—£175 (Adams); and T. Chippendale, "The Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Director," 1754—£82 (Butsford).

THE NEW AUCTION ROOMS

Even that great conglomeration of auction sales, the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, can only occasionally contain such a vast quantity of furniture, silver, porcelain, pictures, and nearly every other conceivable object of collectable interest as may be viewed to-day and to-morrow at the Grafton Galleries, Grafton-street, Bond-street. Mr. Hurcomb starts his season here on Monday at 11 a.m., when five or six sales will run concurrently—an event which has certainly never happened before in England under one roof. There are nearly 3,000 lots to be sold during the same day.

To-day and to-morrow also are the public view days at 32, Grosvenor-gardens of the library of the late Lord Birkenhead, which Messrs. Hampton are selling on the premises from Monday to Friday next.

SUNSHINE GUILD FESTIVAL

Messages from the Duchess of York, the Princess Royal, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, Princess Marie Louise, and Sir Kynaston Studd (vice-president of the guild) were read last evening at the twenty-seventh Christmas festival of the Sunshine Guild. A company of 800 poor children from the St. Pancras district assembled in the Prince of Wales Baths, Kentish Town, to receive gifts of two garments each, made by members of the guild, and a toy each; to partake of tea, and to listen to a concert. Among those present were the Mayor and Mayoress of St. Pancras (Councillor C. Harvey and Mrs. Harvey) and the foundress and conductor of the guild, Mrs. Marian Findlay. During the evening the Bishop of London paid a brief visit. A friend of his, hearing of his many engagements, said to him, "You must lead a dog's life, Bishop." His reply was, "Well, a very happy dog."

At the invitation of Sir Arthur Wheeler, the chairman, and the directors of the company publishing the *Leicester Mail*, a luncheon was given at Leicester yesterday to prominent representatives of businesses and professions who had attained the age of 80 years.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO SERVANTS

COLONEL the RIGHT HON. ROBERT HUGH WALLACE, P.C., C.B., C.B.E., M.A., D.L., of Myra Castle, Downpatrick, Co. Down, solicitor, of Messrs. Hugh Wallace and Co., of Belfast and Downpatrick, who died on December 23, aged 69, left personal estate in England and Northern Ireland valued for probate at £72,430, of which the personal estate in Northern Ireland amounts to £62,470. He left:—

£100 to the Cathedral of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Down, Downpatrick, upon trust to apply the income towards the maintenance and upkeep of the said Cathedral; £50 each to Joseph Mitchell, of Ardeevin, Downpatrick, and James Gracey, of Victoria street, Belfast, "as a mark of recognition of their services to me"; three months wages to each domestic servant in his service at his decease and not under notice, who shall have been in such service for the three years preceding, and £25 to his coachman, Joseph Gray, senior, if still in his service.

MISS MABEL LOUISE EDWARDS, of Southborough-road, Surbiton, who died on October 25, left estate of the gross value of £28,985, with net personalty £28,878. She left:—

£50 to Nancy Plowman if still in her employ.

Subject to a life interest her stock and shares in the Anglo-American Telegraph Company to the Missions to Seamen; and £50 each to the Surbiton Hospital, the General Funds of St. Matthew's Church, Surbiton, the General Funds of St. Mary's Church, Long Ditton, and the General Funds of St. Stephen's, Walworth.

MRS. CLAIRE MARY STONE, of Abercorn-place, St. John's Wood, N.W., who died on November 3, left estate of the gross value of £34,209, with net personalty £12,055. She left:—

£150 and one year's wages to her maid, Eva Prosser, if still in her service.

MR. ARTHUR SHERWOOD THEW, J.P., of Westcliffe-road, Birkdale, Southport, for many years associated with the business of Messrs. Nixon and Thew, limited, grocers, Castle-street, Liverpool, who died on October 8, aged 92, left £20,580, with net personalty £19,782. He left:—

£100 to the Unitarian Chapel, Portland-street, Southport.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BRUNTON, Mr. Walter, Exeter, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., D.P.H. (63), of Collingwood-terrace, Westgate-on-Sea (net personalty £163)	£1,875
FRANKLYN, Lieutenant-Colonel Claude de Montmorency, late R.E., of Regent's court, N.W. (net personalty £8,185)	8,727
GLANVILLE, Mr. Harold James, J.P. (79), of Westwood, West hill, Sydenham, S.E., a former Liberal M.P. for Bermondsey, for over 30 years associated with the firm of James White, Abbott and Co., mill furnishers, of Bermondsey (net personalty £7,805)	10,737
HENDERSON, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Leith, of Bonnington House, Kirkliewton, Mid Lothian, widow of G. Henderson (personal estate)	15,513
HINDE, Major Sidney Langford, R.A.M.C. (retd.) (67), of Torcross Hotel, Torcross, near Kingsbridge, Devon, late Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate (net personalty £6,868)	6,910
LUCKE, Mr. William Halswell, J.P. (73), of Leinster-road, Kilburn, N.W., retired Civil servant (net personalty £755)	8,280
MACFARLANE, the Rev. Alexander Browning, M.A., of The Rectory, Tilston, near Malpas, Cheshire (net personalty £1,957)	2,052
MACHELL, Mr. Charles Dey (62), of Parkside, Woodland-grove, Chapeltown, Leeds, a director of Machell Bros., mungo and shoddy manufacturers, Cloth Hall Mills, Dewsbury (net personalty nil)	17,078
MARRIOTT, Major Reginald Adams, D.S.O. (73), Late Royal Marine Artillery, of Kingstonridge, Lewes, a former Governor of Lincoln, Chelmsford, and Lewes Prisons (net personalty £217)	1,685
MARSDEN, Mr. Harry Alexander, of Balby-road, Doncaster, retired commercial traveller (net personalty £27,310)	34,336
MARSHALL, Dr. Frederick William (64), of St. John's Lodge, Pocklington, Yorks, and formerly of Leo Ling, Shaotung, China, medical missionary (net personalty £3,900)	5,066
MARSTON, Mrs. Clara (87), of Bournemouth, widow of J. T. Marston (net personalty £18,472)	18,610
MILLARD, Mr. Philip Sydney, of Vardre House, Cydach, near Swansea, engineer (net personalty £1,012)	11,390
PRESTON, Mr. Walter, of The Grange, Preston, Leeds, chairman of Walker Preston, Limited, manufacturing chemists, Sydenham-street, Leeds (net personalty £574)	37,423
PUGH, Mr. James (85), of Silverdale, Wellington-road, Newport, Salop, and of Manchester, warehouseman, a director of Messrs. Pugh, Davies and Co., Limited, of Manchester (net personalty £57,757)	59,439
SMITH, Mr. Frederick Seth (76), of Upton Grey Lodge, near Winchfield, Hants, and of the Pantechnicon, Motcomb-street, W. (net personalty £55,940)	69,389
STEWART, Mrs. Margaret Katharine (79), of Jessop House, Tewkesbury, widow of the Rev. C. E. Stewart (net personalty £10,860)	10,913
TOMLIN, Mrs. Alice, of The Precincts, Canterbury, widow of T. Tomlin and mother of Lord Tomlin (Lord of Appeal) (unsettled property in her own disposition) (net personalty £523)	2,156
TOOTH, Mr. Louis Frederick (49), of Redbridge-lane, Wanstead, chief of the gas sales department, Commercial Gas Company (net personalty £8,961)	11,585
WARD, Mr. Septimus Gladstone, of Osborne-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, solicitor (net personalty £8,688)	29,081
WENT, Mr. Richard Douglas, M.A. (54), of The Hostel, Taunton School (net personalty £6,642)	6,808
WILSON, Mr. Francis Cecil (49), of Princes-square, Harrogate, dentist (net personalty £10,036)	12,160

THE NORWEGIAN CLUB

ANNUAL WINTER DINNER

SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT was in the chair at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, on Wednesday night at the annual winter dinner of the Norwegian Club, of which he is vice-president.

Following the customary English loyal toasts, the toast of "Their Majesties King Haakon and Queen Maud" was enthusiastically honoured. Proposing the toast of "The Norwegian Club," the Chairman said that the real charm and interest of Norway lay in its peace, remoteness, isolation, and a kind of paradise of the soul which was alien to all the activities of mankind. The NORWEGIAN MINISTER (M. B. Gogt) responded to the toast, and Mrs. FORT-SMITH also replied with compliments to M. Vogt for his deep interest in the Norwegian Club. She felt that they could not fully repay what Norway had done for some of them, but they could try to befriend Norwegian girls who came to England and show them that the English people who loved Norway were as anxious to be as kind to Norwegians as the Norwegians had always been to English visitors to their country.

SIR KARL KNUDSEN, proposing the toast of "The Guests," said that all who had visited Norway retained happy memories of the beauties of nature in that country and the exhilaration they derived from climbing, fishing, and tramping. Sir OSWALD STIMPKIN, the Public Trustee, in reply, said it was 30 years since he visited Norway, but he retained many pleasant recollections of that country. One memory he cherished was a midnight talk, overlooking a valley, with Mark Twain, and, remarked Sir Oswald jocularly, he thought that event gave truth to Mark Twain's famous statement that it was very clever of the astronomers to have found out the names of the stars. (Laughter.) Sir Oswald confessed to an intense love of the music of Grieg, and a less intense love of the plays of Ibsen. Mr. R. F. BUXTON also responded. "The Chairman," proposed by Mr. H. M. PRATT, completed the toast list. Among the guests were:—

Mrs. Bayford, Mrs. H. K. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon Scott, Lady Knudsen, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Miss Carina Smith, Consul-General Conrad Major and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Schelling, Mr. Algernon Bathurst, Lady Kydd, and Sir Robert Dibdin.

SHEFFIELD FLYING CLUB DISBANDED

Sheffield Flying Club sent a letter to the Town Clerk on Wednesday notifying him that the club had closed down and that subscriptions had been refunded. The letter says that this is a great disappointment to the Committee, but it points out that if a municipal aerodrome had been established by the Corporation there would to-day have been commercial interest in it. The Committee appreciated the difficulties of the Corporation to a certain extent, but could not help thinking they had made a profound mistake in letting the opportunity of acquiring an aerodrome pass. If there was any possibility of the Corporation coming to a favourable decision before the end of the year they thought the Flying Club could be brought together again.

WITHDRAWAL OF PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICES

Owing to road competition and the continued falling off in passenger traffic, the London and North Eastern Railway have decided to close, for passenger traffic only, eight more stations in the North Eastern area—namely, Amotherby, Barton-le-Street, Hovingham Spa, and Slingsby, on the Malton and Gilling Branch; Tanfield and Masham on the Melmerby and Masham Branch, and Sherburn House and Durham Elvet on the Durham Elvet Branch. The decision will take effect from January 1, 1931.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK ON CHURCH UNITY

The Archbishop of York (Dr. Temple) devoted his presidential address to the York Diocesan Conference yesterday to a review of his impressions of the Lambeth Conference and a consideration of the heritage of the Church of England.

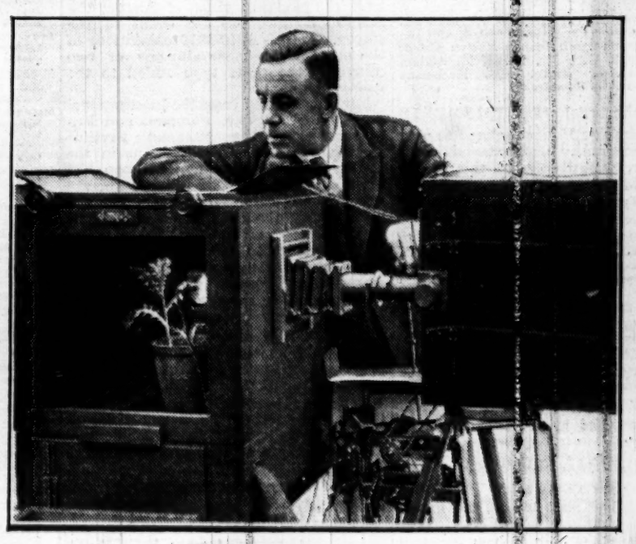
He said that Churchmen had got to recover the sense of the Church of God and their part of it as a great spiritual movement that expressed itself by building up and acting through a noble fellowship of devoted Christian people. That was what the Church existed to be, and what, far more than most of them appreciatively realized, it actually was. Their own communion had a part to play in the life of the whole Church of God of very peculiar significance, which the Lambeth Conference tried to express as it was learning in those weeks of deliberation to realize it.

The Anglican Communion had as its special characteristic and contribution to the whole life of the Church not any one element, not any specially conspicuous development, but they had to hold together those three elements—the Catholic, the Evangelical, and what was commonly called the Liberal, in the Anglican Communion constitution. It was in the combination of individual liberty with the maintenance of Cathol

EDUCATIONAL FILMS IN THE MAKING

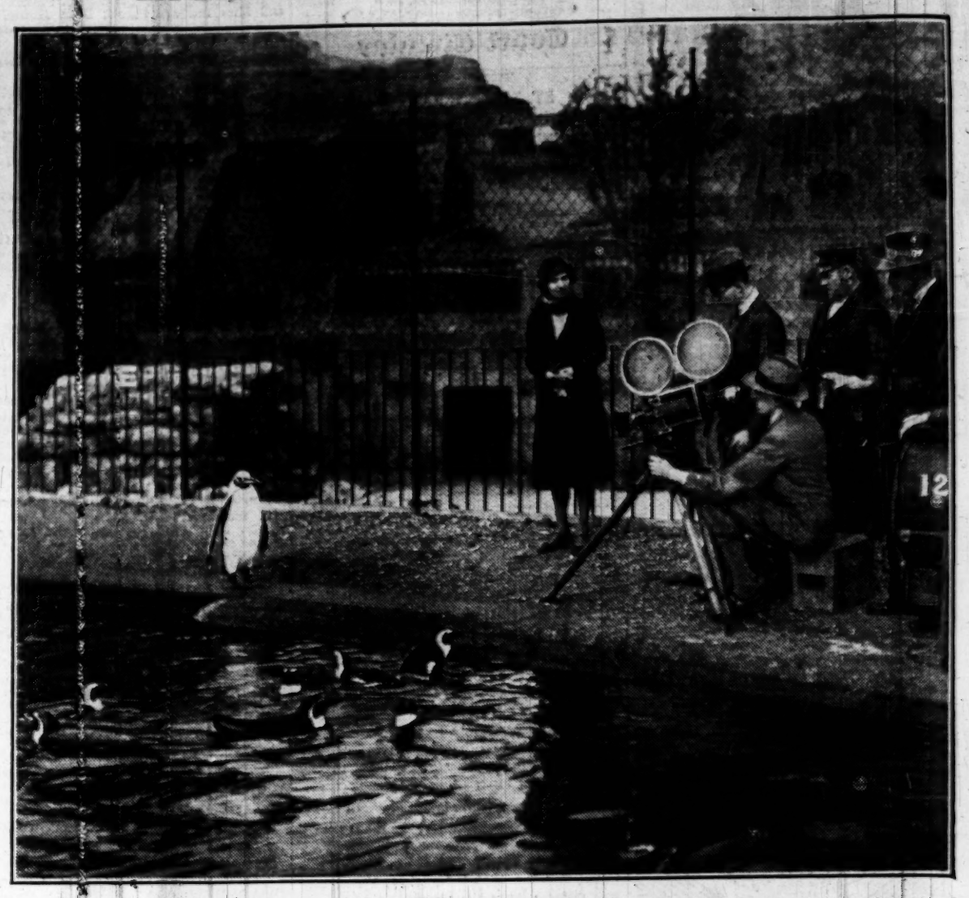
"SECRETS OF NATURE."—To-day we give three pictures showing stages in the making of Nature films. This photograph shows the recording of speech and music accompanying one of the films. The man seated before the microphone is giving a running commentary as he watches the silent version of the film unreeling. His speech, together with the musical "background," is then fitted to the film by grafting on the "sound track." The producers are British Instructional Films, Ltd.

PRIZE-WINNING DOGS.—Three of the prize-winning dogs at the Ladies' Kennel Association Show held at the Crystal Palace yesterday. Lady Portman's Border Terriers, Staple Martin and Greatmore Leo, winners of first prizes, are shown on the left. On the right is Lady Faudel-Phillip's Chow Chow, Ch. Chang Fu of Amwell, the winner of five first prizes and three special prizes.



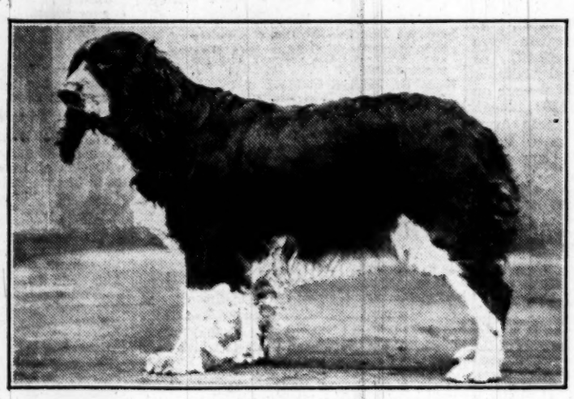
THE GROWTH OF A PLANT.—The apparatus with which the plant-life subjects in the "Secrets of Nature" series are produced. In this picture the mechanical camera is photographing the growth of a cactus plant—a continuous process of photography which often lasts for six months or more.

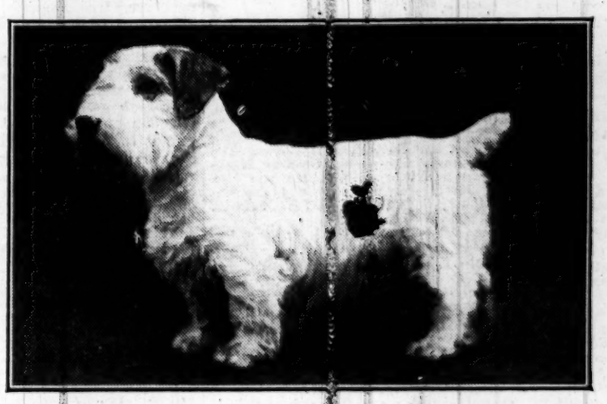
LADIES' KENNEL SHOW



AT THE ZOO.—Making a film at the Zoo for inclusion in one of the "Secrets of Nature" series. Miss Mary Field, who directs the production of the zoological subjects and edits the entire series, is seen in the picture.

THE WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER, Huckleberry Humoresque, owned by Mrs. Banes Condy, winner of two first prizes. Right: One of Mrs. Murray Wilson's three prize-winning poodles





AT CRYSTAL PALACE.—More prize-winning dogs at the Ladies' Kennel Show. Left to right: Miss J. Lane's poodle, Nunsoe Nickolas' Christopher Robbin; Mrs. E. A. Lawrenson's English springer spaniel, Rangers Ruby; Miss A. Huntingdon's sealyham, Balloon Binks; and Miss Florence Amherst's three Salukis, Amherstia Rais, Amherstia Dikhan, and Amherstia Shahm.

TO AMERICANS:

If returning home for Christmastide . . get the Christmas spirit on the way

This is neither an incitation to break the laws on Prohibition nor counsel subversive to the interests of a far-flung but little advertised catering industry.

The spirit to which we allude is of course the appropriate frame of mind for the family re-union.

That is where the French Line comes in, for its ships provide the very life conducive to the festive spirit—characteristic French *bonhomie* and gaiety of heart.

For on board a French Line ship is something found on no other, a something known as "Atmosphere," a thing upon which one cannot set a finger yet nevertheless very real and powerfully impelling—a thing Paris has and no other City.

And then there is the influence of matter over mind, for good food and good wines are as sure a safeguard against sea sickness as has yet been discovered. The French know the human stomach, from which this dreaded illness comes, and the art of catering to its finest susceptibilities is one which only a French *Chef* and an atmosphere of France can attain.

Book by the Christmas Ship **S.S. PARIS**

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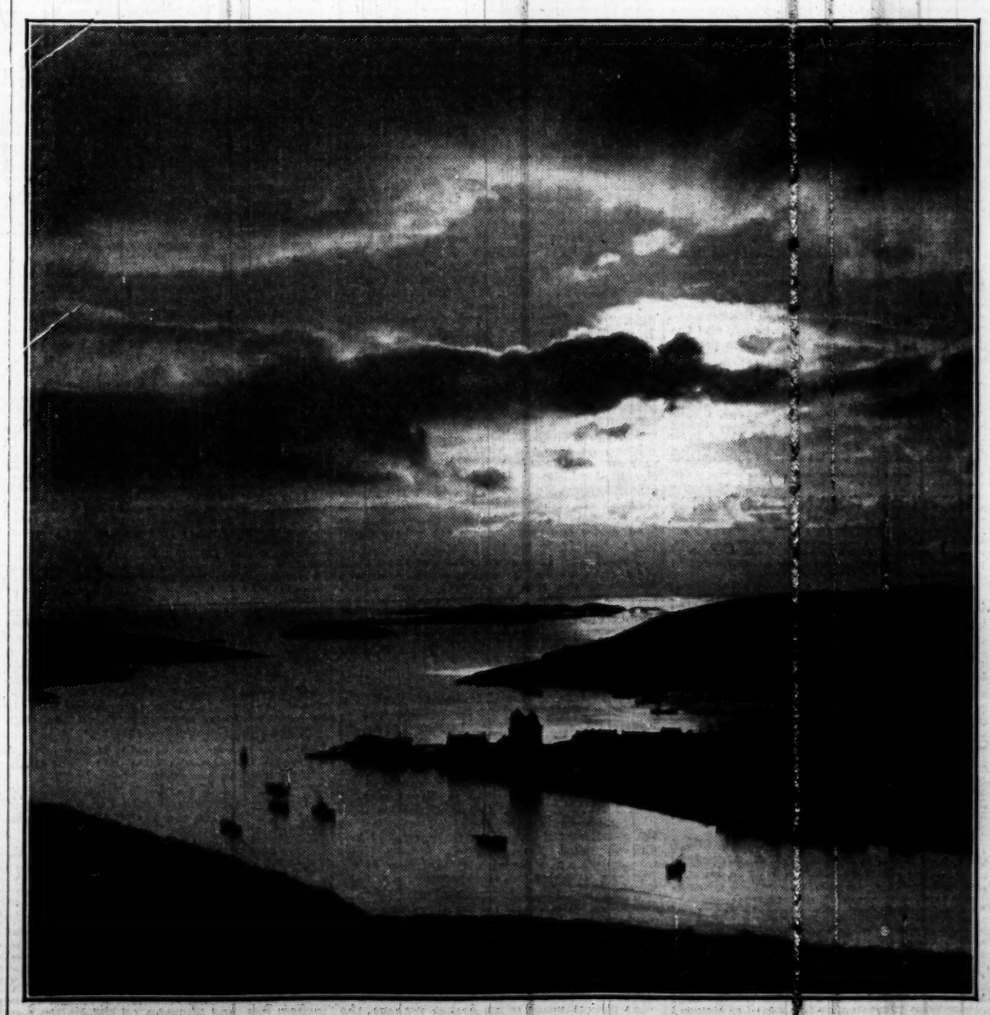

IN THE SHETLANDS.—A sunset study in the Shetlands, showing in the foreground the ruins of Scalloway Castle, at one time the home of the notorious Earl Patrick Stuart, who was executed in 1615.

SUN-RAY CRUISE to the Colourful ISLES OF THE BLEST

Long leisured days of brilliant sunshine, cruising in luxurious comfort to lands of adventure, mystery and romance, where every golden hour unfolds some fresh and novel interest that will live among your happiest memories! Come out for a glorious six weeks' Cruise in the magnificent "Duchess of Atholl" (20,000 tons oil-burner) sailing from Liverpool on 27th January, (Bristol 28th). Visiting Madeira, Freetown (Sierra Leone), Dakar (Senegal), Teneriffe, Casablanca (Morocco), Grand Canary, Tangier, Monte Carlo, Palma (Majorca), Algiers, Cadiz and Lisbon. Cruise duration 42 days. First Class throughout. Fare from £95. Reserve now. For special Booklet apply to—

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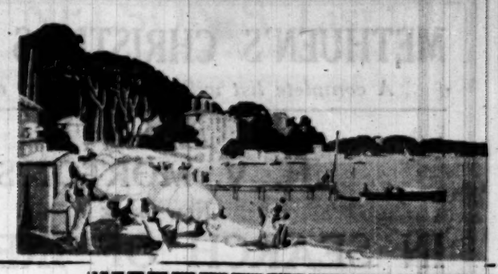

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Books of the Week

THE FIRST BRITISH EMPIRE

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

A CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE FIRST BRITISH EMPIRE. By A. BERRIEDALE KEITH. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. London: Milford. 21s. net.)

The need of a textbook on Imperial constitutional history has long been apparent to teachers and students alike. Dr. Keith explains in his preface that he has been made aware of that need in the course of his own lectures at Edinburgh University. He has filled the gap in the most competent manner by this compressed but masterly survey, in which he traces the constitutional history of the British Empire from its origin to the loss of the American Colonies. A consideration of Imperial constitutional law necessarily involves an exposition of the evolution of Imperial control and of the relations between the executive and the legislature under the old colonial system. What was that system, and how did it come to be; what were its objects and what were its failings? What rights and privileges were claimed by the colonists as Englishmen, and how far were they justified in claiming them? When did the right of the Crown to impose taxation upon a Colony without the consent of Parliament cease? Did it retain such right in the case of a conquered Colony until representative government had been granted, or lose it as soon as the promise of representative government had been made?

The constitutional struggles in Jamaica and afterwards in Grenada provide the answer to the latter questions. The answers to the former, and to many similar conundrums which must arise in the course of any intelligent study of Imperial history, are to be found only through an intimate acquaintance with the origin and growth of the Colonies themselves. Dr. Keith has not shrunk from the task which that consideration implies. He sketches the intricate history of the West Indian Islands and North American Colonies with a sure hand, explaining the constitutional problems which arose in the course of their chequered careers. He shows the effects which the fluctuating fortunes of England under the Commonwealth, the Restoration, and "the Glorious Revolution" had upon political developments in the Colonies, and how the settlements begun from various motives, political, religious, and economic, and under different auspices, were slowly but surely gathered into the fold of the old colonial system. A large part of the book is necessarily concerned with the constitution of that system, its forms of administration and its outlook and practice, as well as its theory.

Notable instances of the thoroughness with which Dr. Keith deals with his subject are provided by the sections in which he analyses the procedure connected with the exercise of the prerogative in the matter of appeals and of the confirmation or annulling of Colonial Acts. The principles upon which the review of colonial legislation was conducted, the reasons given for repeal, where repeal was exercised, and the effects of disallowance form one of the best bases for estimating the justice or otherwise of the accusations levelled in the Declaration of Independence against the exercise of the Royal prerogative. An intimate knowledge of them tends to show that it was, on the whole, far from being either arbitrary or deleterious to the Colonies, and was often exceedingly beneficial to the subject. Dr. Keith's summary is indeed too short, but it is eminently sound. Many and nice are the constitutional questions which arise as the story is unfolded. They are not questions merely of academic interest. For upon them were destined to turn the fortunes of a large part of the human race. The authorization by the Crown, by virtue of the Royal prerogative, of settlements by Englishmen oversea involved the principle that English settlers carried with them the right to English law. But if so, they were subject to the Royal prerogative and the King's Government. But how far did that prerogative extend? The first constitutional struggle fought in the Colonies centred round the right of colonists to representative government and a legislative system based on the English model. Under the Stuarts, attempts were made to prevent the establishment of Assemblies in New York and New England, or, as in Virginia and Jamaica, to deprive the Assemblies of the right of initiating legislation.

But by the beginning of the eighteenth century the representative system had been everywhere confirmed. In almost all the Colonies Governments were established consisting of an elected Assembly and a Governor and Council appointed by the Crown. The long struggle then began between the Assemblies and the prerogative of the Crown, which was essentially similar in principle to that which was waged at home between Parliament and the King and Council. The Assemblies won, thanks to their control of the money-bags and the refusal of Whig Ministers to face the issue. But in the moment of victory the Assemblies were brought face to face with the Parliament in England, which had likewise made encroachments upon the Royal powers, and which now claimed to exercise supremacy over the Colonies. The questions of the potency of Imperial Acts and the right of the Imperial Parliament to tax colonists, who were not represented in it, were raised in the acute form familiar to all, and provided one of the many vital problems of Imperial constitutional law to which the student may be sure of finding an answer in this admirable survey.

SOME NEW BOOKS

LOYALTIES: MESOPOTAMIA, 1914-1917. By Lt.-Col. Sir Arnold T. Wilson. (Milford. 25s. n.)

A SOLDIER'S NOTE-BOOK, 1914-1918. By General A. A. Brussilov. (Macmillan. 18s. n.)

PERSIAN PAINTING. By Basil Gray. (Ernest Benn. 6s. 6d. n.)

THE QUESTION OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE, 1821-1833. By C. W. Crawley. (Cambridge University Press. 15s. n.)

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IN SEARCH OF IRELAND. By H. V. Morton. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. n.)

CIVIC TRAINING IN SWITZERLAND. By Robert Clarkson Brooks. (Cambridge University Press. 13s. 6d. n.)

THE THEORY OF MODERN RUGBY FOOTBALL. By I. M. B. Stuart. (Macmillan. 6s. n.)

THE FOX HUNTER'S YEAR BOOK, 1930-1931. (Mayfair Press. 15s. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

TURKEY

AN EYE-WITNESS'S STORY

TURKEY YESTERDAY, TO-DAY, AND TO-MORROW. By SIR TELFORD WAUGH, K.C.M.G. (Chapman and Hall. 18s. net.)

Sir Telford Waugh, who writes out of a long consular and diplomatic experience, begins his account of Turkey with a chapter called "The Days before Yesterday," and refrains from dealing with To-morrow, although in his last chapter he states the facts as they are in the Turkish To-day and leaves it to the reader to make any predictions he may choose to base on these. For himself he adopts the advice given (about India) to the late Sir Valentine Chirol, "Study the past, observe the present, and never prophesy."

But, after all, it would be difficult to prophesy for Turkey anything stranger than her immediate past. The two rival Grand Old Men of the régime which was so authoritatively in being when the author began his work in Constantinople, Küchük Said Pasha and Kiamil Pasha, who took it in turn to rule from the Sublime Porte as Grand Vizier of Sultan Abdul Hamid II., also took it in turn to take sanctuary respectively in the British Embassy in Pera and the British Consulate-General at Smyrna when the inconstant light of the Imperial countenance was too suddenly withdrawn from them for a moment. The very men who had been brought up to regard the person of their Padishah as doubly sacrosanct as Emperor of the Ottomans and as Commander of the Faithful, and saw the interpretation of the Sheriat, or Canon Law, over-ride the Kanun, or Statute Law, and knew that a fetva, or religious ruling, might be stronger than an iradeh, or Imperial Decree, saw that Prince and his brother in turn deposed, the one to be a prisoner for life, the other an exile until death. They saw Canon Law swept away overnight, the dominant religion disestablished, largely disendowed, and still more largely ignored and forgotten; they saw an impolite, almost an indelicate, word promoted to the highest patriotic honours and the once venerated name of Ottoman degraded and despised as having been associated with a humiliating period which people are now being encouraged, almost compelled, to forget. It is as if in this country the word British were to become taboo as the result of a political convulsion and the word Boor adopted as the national appellation.

All this Sir Telford watched in the happening, and tells, as an instance of the completeness of the downfall of the past, how the palatial premises once occupied by the harem of one of the most powerful favourites of the last absolute Sultan is now a coal-dump. Nor were the Dynasty and the Ottoman Empire the only institutions to crumble under the author's eyes. He saw the collapse of the Capitulations—which, as he carefully explains, had nothing to do with surrender—and was actually serving in Constantinople when the Turkish police entered the consular buildings, which had been extra-territorial under the old régime, in order to arrest his servant, who in the days of the Sultans would, as being under British protection, have been immune from Ottoman interference and even able to wear a hat amid a compulsorily befezzed Ottoman public. Nowadays, with the exception perhaps of Egyptian diplomatists on official occasions, no man in Turkey may dare to appear in public wearing the once imperative fez.

The author writes interestingly about all these changes, cataclysmic to anyone who used to know the Ottoman Empire as it was, and about many of the men who made them, or tried to stop them from being made. He describes how the Ottoman Empire slipped and finally was pushed into the War, from which it was to emerge only as Turkey; and the Armistice period in Constantinople, when politicians and soldiers alike seem to have blundered in turn and produced that situation of which Mustafa Kemal Pasha was able to take advantage to an extent almost unbelievable at the time. From the difficulties in which the mistakes of the Allies and the unexpected triumphs of the Turks had plunged the Armies of Occupation in Constantinople, General Sir Charles Harington was able to rescue them, partially at least, at Mudania by a skill and patience to which Sir Telford pays a well-deserved tribute, while he comments on the behaviour of one Allied officer at least who had helped to make the Nationalists more formidable than they might otherwise have been by allowing them to take the arms for which he was supposed to be responsible. For an account of the remarkable rise of the power of the Nationalist Turks which enabled the improvised administration of a defeated country to upset the ambitions and dignity alike of the victorious Allies, the author provides a summary of the Ghazi Pasha's six-day speech, made three years ago in Angora—and very interesting reading it makes. But, while gravely recording serious events which have changed maps and affected the fate of nations, Sir Telford finds room to chronicle lighter and more intimate memories, and the reader will find that his book is very pleasantly flavoured with minor episodes and anecdotes which equally serve to illustrate the changing conditions which surrounded his long and distinguished service in the old Ottoman Empire and the new Turkey.

NEW NOVEL

THE SQUARE CIRCLE. By DENIS MACKAIL. (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d. net.)

The fashion of the day is for the long novel; and in conforming to it, Mr. Denis Mackail has been fortunate in having found in "The Square Circle" a subject which lends itself to indefinite expansion in treatment without deflecting him from the line of comment which is as natural to himself as it is acceptable to his large public. His sympathies are with the sons and daughters of near-rich but honest parents; and his gift is for describing their idiosyncrasies and their environment—their coats, their hosen and their hats; their cats, their dogs and their cars. The Square Circle is a London square—the kind with a garden committee; and there is reason to think that Mr. Mackail could have written a pretty long and eminently readable novel with no more material than that afforded by its members, its meetings, its debates, and the decisions come to at the dictation of Colonel Parkinthorpe, its chairman.

But Mr. Mackail has space but for two of its meetings, for he has set himself to report on the doings in the square and in the households with access to it during each of the four seasons of a year. A complete "Who's Who" of this densely populated square is beyond the scope of this notice. Mention has been made of the garden committee, and ranking even above them is Lady Poley, so august a person that she pays her doctors in pounds when they suggest guineas. At the other end of the scale are the children—complete with games, nannies, conjurers and Christmas parties. There is a Judge, and a solicitor, and a Civil servant, and any number of boys and girls. For the resulting affairs of the heart the reader is referred to Mr. Mackail.

SHORTER NOTICES

BIOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, THE CHURCH

A new life of D. L. MOODY (New York: The Macmillan Company, 15s. net), by Mr. William R. Moody, one of his sons, describes from intimate knowledge the personality and work of an evangelist whose influence, 30 years after his death, is still felt throughout the English-speaking world. The late Professor J. H. Moulton is quoted as authority for the statement that the Student Christian Movement owes its origin to a mission conducted by Moody at Cambridge in 1882. Many individual careers were also profoundly affected by him. There would have been no Grenfell of Labrador, for instance, but for the Cambervell mission of 1883. No evangelist of the tub-thumping, sensational type could have enlisted as Moody did, the cooperation of such men as R. W. Dale, Henry Drummond, and Quintin Hogg. Many readers, already familiar with the story of Moody's missions, will be surprised to learn from this book of the wide range of his interests and of his many activities outside the sphere in which he was most conspicuous. His biographer believes that, while in his own generation he was pre-eminently known as an evangelist, he will be known more and more in the future as an educator. Over 20,000 boys and girls have passed through the schools he founded 50 years ago in his native village of Northfield.

Lord Birkenhead has been fortunate in his first biographer. Mr. Ivor Thomas would surely have won his subject's heart by his title, OUR LORD BIRKENHEAD: AN OXFORD APPRECIATION. (Putnam. 5s. net), and still more perhaps by his dedication "To my Creditors." But the book is more than a brilliant improvisation in Lord Birkenhead's own manner. It contains biographical material of some importance, since Mr. Thomas has had access to the records of the Wadham Literary Society in the days when F. E. Smith and John Simon were its leading members. For the rest, Mr. Thomas gives a discriminating sketch of his subject's career, noting the importance in his development of his four quiet years as a Fellow of Merton, and a searching analysis of his character. Politically, Lord Birkenhead remains a paradox to his biographer, but his quality as a jurist is realized and his philosophy of life is appreciated. Mr. Thomas lays stress on Lord Birkenhead's sympathy with Oxford athletics and, as he is something of an athlete himself, is able to put a number of personal touches into his picture of one of the less familiar activities of a many-sided man. He may be congratulated on a book whose attractiveness is not really marred by its occasional extravagance and immaturity.

THE HANDBOOK OF TANGANYIKA (Macmillans, 10s. net) is a useful compendium of information embracing all those subjects, such as geography, history, peoples, natural resources, and administration, knowledge of which is necessary for a proper understanding of the present condition and future prospects of that large part of East Africa which is under British Mandate. The book is issued from the office of the Chief Secretary of the Tanganyika Government, and the general editor is Mr. Gerald F. Sayers, of that office. Maps form a valuable feature of the handbook. They illustrate physical features, geology, rainfall, communications (including aerodromes), game reserves, and shooting grounds. The native races and native policy receive much attention, and here the reader can learn exactly what is meant by "indirect rule" and how the system is working. There is much of interest too about the white settlers. It appears that last year there were 3,047 British in Tanganyika, 1,333 Germans, and 633 Greeks, while smaller numbers of many other nationalities brought the total European population to 5,778. The Germans had all come since 1925, when the bar on ex-enemy aliens was removed. At the end of last year the British settlers held 745,000 acres of agricultural and pastoral land, and South African Dutch (given separately in the handbook) 66,000 acres. Germans held 361,000 acres (these were largely estates rebought by former settlers in the days of German rule). Indians held 310,000 acres, and Greeks 229,000 acres. It should be remembered that under the terms of the Mandate all nationals of States members of the League of Nations enjoy equal rights in the acquisition of property and economic, commercial, and industrial equality. Nevertheless, the bulk of the trade (valued last year at nearly £11,000,000) is in British hands.

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY AND THE CHURCH (Board of the Church Assembly, 5s. net) is a volume containing 15 essays with a foreword by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which the writers set out the place of the Church Assembly in the life of the Church, and describe its work during the 10 years which have elapsed since its first meeting after the passing of the Enabling Act in 1919. The contributors are the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Oxford, Sir Lewis Dibdin, Sir Philip Baker-Wilbraham, Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Grey, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of St. Albans, the Bishop of Croydon, Lord Wolmer, the late Bishop of Worcester, and Canon Partridge. The authors show how the establishment of the Church Assembly has affected the relations between Church and State, and describe the constitution of the Assembly and the processes by which it proceeds to the final approval of its measures. The Bishop of Carlisle's essay on "The Assembly and Religious Education" has a special importance at the present juncture. The wide-reaching influence of the Assembly is shown in its effect on the work of the Church overseas, as well as on other Churches at home. The essays provide an admirable handbook for those who wish to know what has been effected by the Church Assembly to secure many long-deferred measures of Church reform and a more efficient organization of the Church's varied activities.

Mr. J. Cuming Walters has a good subject in ROMANTIC CHESHIRE (Hodder and Stoughton, 10s. 6d. net), and he has dealt with it excellently. After describing the general scene and its historical associations, separate chapters are given to Chester, Delamere Forest, the battles of the Plain, old families (Cheshire was called by John Speed "the seed-plot of gentilitie"), the "riches" of Cheshire—Northwich, Nantwich, and Middlewich—old churches, castles, and houses, the county's rusticity, its literary men, and other good matters. The appeal is to all lovers of the countryside as well as to those for whom Cheshire has a special meaning. Delightful sketches by Mr. Frank Greenwood illustrate the book.

A book in the same topographical category but with a different object is MANSIONS OF OLD ROMANCE, by Charles G. Harper (Cecil Palmer, 10s. 6d. net). The word romance is overworked (and often misused) in titles; but Mr. Harper is on sure ground. He writes learnedly and pleasingly of stately homes still standing in England and of glories that have vanished.

NANSEN, edited by J. Howard Whitehouse (Hodder and Stoughton, price 8s. 6d. net), is a book of homage. Before Dr. Nansen died a movement was started in this country to raise funds to preserve the famous ship Fram. Last June a meeting was held at the Royal Society of Arts for the purpose, and this book contains the tributes then made, besides a number of articles. The contributors include the editor, Lord Cecil, Dr. Hugh Robert Mill, Mr. P. J. Noel Baker, Professor Gilbert Murray, and Mr. Emil Ludwig.

Mr. James Blaine Hedges, who is Professor of American History in Clark University, U.S.A., is the author of HENRY VILLARD AND THE RAILWAYS OF THE NORTH-WEST (London: Milford, 13s. 6d. net). It is neither a biography nor a railway history in the strict sense, but a picture of Henry Villard as a vigorous organizer of railway projects, presented in a way to make clear the story of development in the Oregon country. In various capacities, says Mr. Hedges, Villard was a factor in transport affairs in the North-West for nearly two decades, a period that saw the decline of the river traffic, the beginning of local railway building, and the completion of three northern transcontinentals.

Another sign that local authorities and local associations are becoming increasingly aware of the need of preserving the ancient buildings which remain to them, and caring for them as a precious heritage, is furnished by a booklet prepared by the Amenities Sub-Committee of the Ruislip Association. This booklet, A SHORT HISTORY OF RUISLIP, is intended to stimulate an already strong local interest in Ruislip's historic buildings, to provide a pictorial record, and to secure the interest of public bodies in their preservation. There is an admirable short history by Mr. J. T. Cattle of the manor from the days of Domesday Book to its acquisition by King's College, Cambridge, in 1461, and something is said on Ruislip's fine buildings, which, besides the church, include the Manor Farm House, three inns, and a couple of old barns. These are delightfully illustrated by Mr. Maxwell Scott, and there is a map.

Harold Machin Smith, 34, a solicitor, of Derby, and a former Parliamentary candidate for the borough, was sentenced at the Birmingham Assizes on Tuesday to three years' penal servitude on pleading "Guilty" to the forgery of endorsements of cheques and to conversion to his own use of money received for clients.

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R 101 INQUIRY

THEORIES OF CAUSE OF DISASTER

DR. ECKENER'S STATEMENT

The inquiry into the loss of the airship R 101 was continued yesterday at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster, by Sir John Simon sitting with Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon and Professor C. E. Inglis as assessors.

Professor Bairstow was recalled, and SIR JOHN SIMON asked whether in the calculations he had put before the Court any allowance was made for the possible phenomenon that when the gas-bag deflated the hydrogen instead of escaping at once into the outer air remained to some extent inside the covering, and, perhaps, in consequence of the ship dipping, moved to the other end of the cover. Professor Bairstow said he had not taken that into account.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Is that a hypotheses which it is possible or reasonable to make?

Professor Bairstow.—It would depend entirely on the rapidity with which the gas escapes. If it escapes very quickly I should say it would be a reasonable hypothesis.

You mean if gas escaped from the bag quickly it would tend to travel up the outer envelope, and have a balloon effect at the other end, and, in so far as that sort of phenomenon might occur, it makes things worse?—Temporarily. If the ship is flying nose up it would make it better, but once the ship got below the horizontal it would begin to make things worse.

The Solicitor-General.—At the moment when the ship has got its nose up, assuming an escape of gas, if the gas gets into the nose from No. 4 bag, would not that tend to accentuate the upward tilt and therefore bring it nearer to the critical angle more quickly?—In the sense that it would help the ship to lose speed, yes.

Suppose R 101 had been travelling heavy and getting gradually heavier, with her nose pitched slightly up, and suppose there had been a gradual but rather rapid escape of gas from one of the forward bags, and the point had been reached at which the nose began to drop and the coxswain then put his elevator hard up to try to correct that drop, you would then for a short period have had a dive?—I think the ship would begin to fall bodily first.

If the coxswain then put his helm up and the escape of gas was not too rapid, he would be able to correct that in the initial stages?—Temporarily.

He would then at the bottom of the dive turn and start rising again?—Yes, if the period of the dive was not too long.

Immediately he started rising again the fact that he had the elevator up to the full extent would bring him more quickly to the critical angle?—Yes.

As soon as he reached that critical angle he would fall again and dive without possibility of recovery?—Yes, but partial recovery might, of course, be helped by the dropping of fuel.

That is subject to there not being a lull or gust or any disturbance in the atmosphere at the critical time?—Yes.

The Solicitor-General said, in reference to the loss of gas from R 100 before and after the Canadian flight, it had now been ascertained that, eliminating one bag, which lost 22,000 cubic feet a day, the loss before starting from Canada was 45,000 cubic feet. After the ship returned, eliminating another bag, which was then losing 21,000 cubic feet, the loss was 43,000 cubic feet.

TWO UNTRUE RUMOURS

SIR JOHN SIMON said that before proceeding with the evidence he would like to refer to the inquiries which he mentioned on Wednesday had been made regarding certain rumours. There was one rumour, prevalent, he thought, more particularly in France, that the number of people who perished turned out to be greater than the number of people supposed to be on board. It was suggested that there was an extra person on board. One form of the story was that the person was a lady, and even the name of the lady was given. Inquiries had been quite carefully made, and the fact was that one of those who was going on the journey was flown or motored to the place by a well-known flying woman, who paid a short visit to the ship before it left. It was clear that the lady left Cardington again. There would be no difficulty in showing that she continued in this country and was alive and well. Indeed, he read in the paper that morning that she had reached Rome on a flight she was now attempting.

Another rumour, much more local, but which probably reached a large number of people, was a very distressing suggestion that some of those going on board the airship for duty were not sober when the ship started, and that there were large quantities of intoxicating liquor taken on board. "The Court's attention," said Sir John, "was called to this by two communications we received. We thought there should be no hesitation in investigating, and that has been done. The persons who were responsible both for checking those on board and supervising have been most carefully interviewed, and I am in a position to state, and to call evidence to prove, what I am sure will be a great satisfaction to everybody, that there is not the slightest shadow of foundation for the rumour at all. I am quite certain that those who felt it their duty to call the attention of the Court to the fact that such a rumour existed—I am not at all saying that they were not doing what was right in calling our attention to it—will take great care with equal insistence to let it be known that there is no truth in the statement."

DR. ECKENER'S EVIDENCE
THE DISASTER RECONSTRUCTED

Dr. Hugo Eckener, president of the Zeppelin Company, was then called as a witness, and SIR JOHN SIMON said that not only the Court, but the country, was greatly obliged to him for his help.

Dr. Eckener said he had read the evidence given at the first 10 sittings of the Court and heard Professor Bairstow's evidence on Wednesday. He had also had an opportunity of examining Professor Bairstow's calculations. He had prepared a statement which his interpreter had translated into English and would read to the Court.

The statement began as follows:—

"The extremely interesting and clear statements given yesterday by Professor Bairstow based on the experiments made in the wind tunnel clearly show that by assuming certain losses by gas it would be impossible to prevent an airship of the R 101 type from stranding in a trim and loaded condition, as was the case with the R 101 immediately prior to stranding, unless there be for instance sufficient time to retrim the ballast.

"Professor Bairstow, in my opinion, has dealt in a most convincing manner with all the factors determining the pitch moment. I particularly agree with him that the elevator is rendered ineffective when the ship comes into certain out-of-horizontal position, and also that heaviness of 13 to 15 tons is the maximum which can be carried dynamically. Yet I was somewhat surprised by the factor of pitching moment which he used for the effectiveness of the elevator. It is about double that which we calculate for the Graf Zeppelin. For this ship the pitch moment is only about 2,000 foot tons in the event of the ship flying heavy in horizontal position: that is, this would apply only by assuming that it is at least 10 tons heavy."

Professor Bairstow, the statement continued, used a figure of more than 3,000 foot tons. The trim moment of the elevator alone in the Graf Zeppelin was only about 1,000 foot tons at an angle of 25deg. up or down. He admitted that he did not know exactly the moment of the R 101, but were the figures of the two ships similar it would be impossible to keep the ship in a horizontal position if she had a loss of gas of about 1,200 foot tons pitching moment, assuming the total heaviness to be six or seven tons. This position would be brought much nearer if the speed of the ship, as no doubt it was, had been reduced to two-thirds by then, thus reducing the effectiveness of the elevator to only one-half. This would seem to be of value only from a theoretical point of view, but taking into account that the ship was heavy as a whole and nose heavy and could not keep, or could only temporarily be brought back to, a horizontal position, one had to imagine a process of straining in which the pitching moment might become effectively a question.

SUDDEN STEEP DIVE

"In forming my opinion," the statement continued, "I commence with the fact that the ship made a sudden and very steep dive and that, in spite of the probable dropping of ballast, she could no longer be kept on a level keel, although she had been able up to that moment to hold her altitude. It lies very near at hand to connect sudden occurrence of head heaviness with the particularly steep dive, because the steep dive itself can hardly be explained by the sudden loss of gas, because the fact of a rent in one of the fore gas-bags would not show itself suddenly.

"The whole happening was no doubt as follows. At 2 o'clock the new watch came on to take over the control of the elevator. He (the coxswain) would have to feel his way into the static condition of the ship. This is an old experience. The weather was bumpy and the ship probably not only heavy—three or four tons—but a little heavy by the nose owing to the loss of gas in one of the forward gas-bags, in the same gas-bag which later sustained a large rent. It is very difficult at once to feel the head heaviness of the ship when the ship is heavy as a whole at the same time, because the static and dynamic factors would then compensate one another. It may now have happened that in a slight gust of wind the ship made a movement downwards which the new coxswain of the elevator did not immediately and correctly counteract because he could not be quite clear about the condition of the ship.

"The movement became steep because the ship now received a current of air from above on to her nose, thus accentuating the effect of the head heaviness. Gas between the gas-bags and the outer cover escaped to the tail part of the ship, thus increasing the pitch movement still further. Owing to this unusually violent movement of the ship the already damaged gas-bag received a large rent from which the gas now quickly escaped, going into the tail. Thus it took some time (perhaps fully 30 seconds) to bring the ship back to a level keel."

SIR JOHN SIMON asked whether that would be done by putting up the elevator.

Dr. Eckener.—By putting up the elevator or by dropping fuel.

DROPPING OIL

The interpreter continued the reading of the statement, in which Dr. Eckener said: "Probably—and on this point I agree with Professor Bairstow—this was possible only by dropping oil from the control car. This oil came to lie under the stranded ship owing to the fact that the vessel, through her reduced speed in the strong wind, was making very slight way over the ground, which I estimate at four to five miles an hour. The ship having righted herself through the throwing out of ballast was unable to maintain her horizontal position by reason of the fact that the gas continued to escape quickly."

SIR JOHN SIMON.—At the moment, as you reconstruct the position, do you consider that people in the control car would know that they would be going down?

Dr. Eckener.—Of course. Therefore they would stop the engines.

Replying to another question by SIR JOHN SIMON, Dr. Eckener said his reference to a pitching moment of 1,200 foot-tons and a heaviness of six or seven tons applied to the Graf Zeppelin, and he used it as an illustration. He thought the R 101 would be three to 3½ tons heavy because of rain and because of the loss of gas due to the ship going above pressure height at the start. He assumed that when the ship got back to horizontal by dropping ballast she lost speed, and also continued to lose gas. As a result the elevators could not do what they could have done before. The elevator moment, the pitching moment, was reduced to about half.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Do I understand your view to be that those in charge of the ship, after putting up the elevators and getting the ship horizontal, or perhaps even a little nose up, would at that moment begin to realize that they could not keep her horizontal?

COMMANDER'S DIFFICULT DECISION

Dr. Eckener.—Perhaps a little earlier. I realize that it must have been very difficult for the commander to decide to drop oil, because he needed it before he got to Egypt, and would try to save oil. It might happen that the ship was diving for 10 or 12 seconds, perhaps 15 seconds, not more. Of course, the commander would be hesitating to drop oil until this moment, because he hoped that it would be possible to get the nose up by the elevators, and when he saw it was not possible to do so, then, in my opinion, he would drop oil.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—That would be a difficult decision for a most experienced man to make in a quarter of a minute?

Dr. Eckener.—I would have myself waited at least 12 or 15 seconds.

Hoping to be able to put yourself right?—Yes.

Putting yourself in his position, because he was a very fine and experienced navigator, if at the end of that time you realized that the elevators alone could not do it, you would drop oil?—Exactly.

In the meantime the ship would have lost speed?—In 10 seconds a diving ship loses about one-third of its speed.

If the captain came to the conclusion that the ship must go to the earth, what do you think he would do as regards the engines?—He could only stop the engines.

In order to reduce the severity of the blow?—Yes.

CAUSE OF THE FIRE

What do you think would be the cause of the fire?—A broken electrical wire.

The Solicitor-General said it would be remembered that Mr. Leach, one of the survivors, said the first flame he saw was very white, like a calcium light.

SIR JOHN SIMON said it had to be considered whether calcium would produce flame so quickly.

Wing-Commander Cave-Browne-Cave said it would be difficult to get much flame from the calcium containers unless a large number were broken completely open and came in contact with water. That seemed an improbable combination of circumstances.

The position of the calcium boxes in the ship was explained to Dr. Eckener, and he said it would be possible if the calcium boxes burst and came in contact with water from the tanks for the ship to catch fire.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Do you find it difficult to conceive that a hydrogen-borne airship striking the ground violently will catch fire?

Dr. Eckener.—It happened several times without catching fire during the War.

PROFESSOR INGLIS.—Would a leaky gas-bag tend to increase the probability of fire?

Dr. Eckener.—I am not sure.

If the gas was escaping and mixing with the air you would have an inflammable mixture, and if you then had a short circuit all the possibilities of explosion would be present?—Yes.

HELIUM FOR AIRSHIPS

Dr. Eckener was asked by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MOORE-BRABAZON whether, if these balloons were to be used for commercial purposes, the use of helium did not become essential. Dr. Eckener replied that he expressed that opinion several years ago. Up to now helium had been available in great quantities only in the United States, and a law existed preventing producers from selling helium to consumers other than the United States Navy. That law had either been altered or was being altered. The next airship Germany built would use helium.

Dr. Eckener said, in reply to further questions, that he considered a leakage of 50,000 cubic feet of gas per day from the R 101 abnormal. The Graf Zeppelin would not lose more than 7,000 or 8,000 cubic feet when in the shed. They had never found holes in the gas-bags due to chafing. After the airship's trip round the world the leakage was about the same as when they started. Last winter the airship was in the shed about four months without being reinflated. The gas-bags were practically airtight.

SIR JOHN SIMON asked why it should be supposed that a sudden and violent movement of the ship would cause a large rent in a gas-bag that was already somewhat damaged.—Dr. Eckener (having ascertained that two adjacent gas-bags would touch) said if the ship was pitching the wiring of the two adjacent gas-bags would chafe, and this would lead to severe wear and tear the bag. When the ship was pitching the gas would be surging. There might have been several holes in one line which split.

A model of one of the gas-bags was placed before Dr. Eckener and the Solicitor-General suggested that if a man had been sent to the top of a gas-bag to inspect suspected leakage, a sudden pitch of the ship might have thrown him through the gas-bag and thus caused the rent?—Dr. Eckener agreed.

SQUADRON-LEADER BOOTH
"R 101 RUSHED AS REGARDS HER TRIALS"

Squadron-Leader Booth was recalled. At SIR JOHN SIMON'S request he detailed Flight-Lieutenant Irwin's Service career and experience. He added that he served under him for two years and had known him for 15 years. He always had a very high opinion of him as a particularly efficient and capable airship officer, who was exceptionally good at handling a ship in the air and also in the general organization and efficiency of the crew.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Was he distinguished by thoroughness and carefulness in carrying out all his work, or would you regard him as a person who would willingly take risks without due inquiry?—I think he took his duties as captain of R 101 very seriously and was very careful and thorough in the manner in which he flew the ship and in his suggestions for the trials of the ship. The witness added that he had a great opinion of Lieutenant-Commander Atherstone's efficiency. He was quite sure he inspected the ship to the best of his ability before the last flight. Flight-sergeant Hunt was one of the best airship coxswains in the Service.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—So we may take it that as far as the direction and competence of the crew are concerned, this vessel was well found?—Yes.

Squadron-Leader Booth was asked if any point arose in his mind with regard to the incident related by Disley when Commander Atherstone, when the ship was over the Channel, took the wheel from the flight-coxswain, brought the ship up to 1,000ft., and told the coxswain not to allow it to go below that height?—The witness replied that he thought it tended to show that the flight-coxswain was perhaps rather careless in maintaining the height at 1,000ft. over the Channel, and that he might have let the ship go below that height several times.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Might it not be that there was some difficulty in keeping that height?—There may have been, but there should not have been much difficulty over the sea.

ATTITUDE AT CARDINGTON

SIR JOHN SIMON asked Squadron-Leader Booth his opinion of other officers of the ship, and he replied: "I think the general attitude at Cardington was always towards a progressive development of airships. I have always felt that R 101 was rushed, as regards her trials, by the influence brought to bear. She was rushed out of the shed for the Hendon flights against, I think, Cardington's recommendation; and, as I said before, I am sure that she would not have been flown to India if the Imperial Conference had not been taking place."

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Would you regard Wing Commander Colmore as willing on his own motion to take risks?—Oh, no.

SIR JOHN SIMON then drew the witness's attention to the statement by Leach that he spoke to Squadron-Leader Rope about the pitching and rolling of the ship when about 20 miles from Cardington, and that Squadron-Leader Rope said that he had noticed that the pitching and rolling seemed more than usual, but did not seem to be worrying about the matter.

Squadron-Leader Booth replied that he thought if Squadron-Leader Rope considered the ship was rolling he would inspect the gas valves to see if they were functioning, and not opening at all. Squadron-Leader Rope knew that on a previous occasion a gas-bag had partly deflated owing to a leaky gas valve. He was sure he would have made a thorough inspection of the gas-bag system. It was one of his duties. With regard to the weather, he thought it was worse than was anticipated when the airship left Cardington. Actually at the time of the accident the weather, he thought, was extremely bad.

AGREEMENT WITH DR. ECKENER

Squadron-Leader Booth added that, generally speaking, he agreed with Dr. Eckener's views. He had always had the opinion that something definitely happened to the ship. The general conclusions that had been arrived at by Captain Meager and himself were as follows:—They considered that the ship was flying at 1,500ft. more or less normally just prior to the accident. At 2 o'clock everything was normal, otherwise the watch would not have been changed. She might have been four tons heavy. Before he heard Dr. Eckener's evidence he thought that something probably happened to the ship when flying at 1,500ft., but he was not sure that Dr. Eckener's suggestion of the steep dive she may have got into after changing the watch might not have been the cause of that something happening.

The ship was then, possibly by using full-up elevator, pulled out of her first dive, but the gas continued to escape, and the ship, getting heavier forward, might have been put into her second dive in spite of ballast being dropped, so that at the last moment the engines were slowed down to reduce the force of impact. He thought it would take some few seconds for the officer of the watch to realize that an emergency was happening. The ship had been used to flying pitched up and down from 3deg to possibly 10deg. For the first 10deg. the officer might have considered that it was merely a normal dive, possibly occasioned by the conditions he had been experiencing during the last three hours. This would be wasted time; the ship would be getting into an unmanageable condition before he realized that he had to take action. It could not be assumed that the moment the ship started putting her nose down in this first dive action was taken.

THE FIRST DIVE

SIR JOHN SIMON.—If Mr. Leach's revised estimate of time is about right, and he tells us it is something like 15sec., that would mean apparently that the greater part of the first dive might well take place before the most experienced navigator would do anything to meet an exceptional emergency. Then, as you say, the elevator was used to pull her out of that first dive. Is it your view that, when that had been done, the navigator might think for a few moments that the danger was over?

Squadron-Leader Booth replied in the negative. He said he thought at that time they must have known, when they flattened out, that the ship would probably hit the ground, or they might have known that it was impossible to save her. Normally speaking, coming out of a steep dive in which considerable height had been lost, the ship would be pulled up with a large angle of elevator; that angle would be kept so that she would come up with a steep climb in order to regain height. If it was seen that, in spite of this excessive use of elevator, the ship appeared to be only slightly coming out of the dive, and did not appear to be continuing her upward path, it would be known immediately that it was hopeless. All that the navigator could do was to report, although the officer of the watch had probably noticed it at the same time; and they must have realized then that, with the ballast gone, the elevator hard up, and the ship horizontal, there was nothing more to do except to send a man, as a last chance, to release ballast forward. After that, as he saw again the nose falling, he must slow down the engines to attempt to decrease the force of impact, and possibly turn the airship's head to the wind, if there was time, which there was not in this case.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Do you think the navigator would realize that there was a rapid loss of gas going on; and at what sort of point would he realize it?—I don't see why he should realize it before she got into the first long dive.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—You have, quite independently, reached the same general deduction as Dr. Eckener has suggested?—Yes.

Some discussion followed as to the possible cause of the fire breaking out; whether it was an explosion of a petrol mixture or of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen. Wing-Commander Cave-Browne-Cave said the circumstances described were much more consistent with the ignition of a very rich, or a very weak, mixture of hydrogen, than of a petrol mixture.

The Court adjourned until this morning at 10.30. SIR JOHN SIMON said the Court would require to-day to get together the remaining information about the broken control wire. He did not think there was any reason why they should not finish the inquiry to-day.

TREE PLANTING AT CAMBRIDGE

PRESERVATION SOCIETY'S SCHEME

The Trees Committee of the Cambridge Preservation Society has worked out a scheme of tree planting on its own land fronting Madingley-road and the Coton Footpath. On Madingley-road, near the orchards, the scheme includes roadside planting of beech and sweet smelling poplar, with some crataegus, and groups of Black Italian poplar behind, also alders and cricket bat willow. By the footpath is planned one large group of Black Italian poplar, *populus serotina*, one group of maple, and three groups of wild cherry, and other small flowering trees. It is hoped later to have a line of trees planted as individual memorials along one of the footpaths. The planting is planned to start early in December, and to be continued as funds come in.

Full particulars may be obtained from the hon. secretary, Trees Committee, W. Balfour Gourlay, 7, Millington-road, Cambridge. Subscriptions may be sent to him or to the hon. treasurer, Cambridge Preservation Society, Barclays Bank, Cambridge, marked "Trees Committee." It is suggested that 10s. would cover the cost of a good tree, with its planting, protection, and after care, but any sums will be gratefully received.

DIFFICULTIES OF AGRICULTURE

The DUKE of MONTROSE, addressing the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture in Edinburgh yesterday, said there never was a time when sober judgment and ripe experience were more urgently required to enable agriculture to surmount its difficulties. Worldwide depression made other countries seek to extend their markets, and this country, with its markets open and defenceless, was the object of the main attack. In enjoying cheap foreign goods British people put a premium on sweated labour and low wages in foreign countries. Employment in this country would never be satisfactory while they allowed the unrestricted importation of cheap foreign goods.

PROTECTION OF FIELD SPORTS

FIRST MEETING OF NEW SOCIETY

The first meeting of the British Field Sports Society, which has been formed under the presidency of the Duke of Beaufort, was held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, yesterday, when there was a large attendance of those interested in various forms of field sports.

The objects of the society are to promote any legislation considered necessary to further the interests of field sports; to oppose any Bill aimed at the suppression of, or injurious to, field sports; to take steps to ensure that the true facts as to field sports are known to the public through the Press or otherwise; to watch and foster veterinary research, game-rearing, and the preservation of fish; to provide legal advice and assistance to members; to found branches throughout the country, with a view to watching the interests of sportsmen locally; and, generally, to assist every type of field sports and the interests of sportsmen.

The minimum subscription has been fixed at 1s. a year. The low minimum is considered necessary to enable all who wish to do so to become members of the society, but it is suggested that if active sporting members voluntarily subscribe an amount annually equal to 1 per cent. on the money they spend on sport, the income necessary for carrying out the society's work will be secured.

The DUKE of BEAUFORT, who presided, said that the chief object of the society was to help sportsmen to help themselves. There were various societies already in existence whose aim was to gradually abolish all those forms of field sports now enjoyed. Those societies were ever active, both in the Press and in politics. Sportsmen, as a rule, were kindly unsuspicious people, but the time had come when, if they did not wake up, they would get left.

It was to prevent that that they were met that day. England had always been famed for its large number of sportsmen, and no doubt if they got together they could make their influence felt. What they wanted was a representative in every district who would see that when a letter contrary to sport, and very often untrue, appeared in the Press it would be ably answered. They wanted Parliamentary candidates to realize that by supporting anti-sport legislation they would lose votes, and they wanted sportsmen to realize that when they were in difficulties they would have a society to which they might turn for advice and assistance.

A resolution was unanimously passed welcoming the formation of the society, pledging the meeting to support it by all means in their power, and earnestly recommending all sportsmen to become members.

STAG-HUNTING

SIR FRANCIS ACLAND, who moved the resolution, said that recently he had had a little experience of the propaganda and methods against which they had to fight. A member of Parliament who was induced to introduce a Bill to render stag-hunting illegal, as a beginning of a campaign to make all hunting equally illegal. His speech obtained a wide publicity, and no means existed of encountering it effectively. He (Sir Francis Acland) tried to counter it to some extent by writing a public letter, in which he challenged certain statements made. No notice whatever was taken of the challenge, but the campaign, at any rate, had died down. The moral of that little experience was that there was no limit to the misrepresentation which responsible, or irresponsible, people would lend themselves to with regard to hunting, and if they were not promptly challenged they would extend their activities from one form of sport to all others. There really did exist a need for some active organization which would take up the defence of field sports when they were unfairly attacked.

LORD WINTERTON, M.P., pointed out that the society was in no sense a political body. It was formed with the sole and legitimate object of protecting the interests of field sports. They were grateful to Sir Francis Acland for the admirable defence which he put forward on behalf of stag hunting against those who had so unfairly attacked it. Referring to the attacks of a certain newspaper he suggested that they should refrain from "taking in" those newspapers which did not give a fair deal to field sports. They were living in an age when organization was all-important, and they ought not to be afraid to stand up for those sports which they supported.

THE ESSENCE OF SPORT

LORD BAYFORD, who expressed the thanks of the meeting to the chairman, said that he wished to make it clear that the society was not for hunting men only. They wanted to embrace shooting men, fishing men, and all field sportsmen. All must stand together, because the principle of all sport was the same. It affected the humble member of an angling club as much as the master of a six-day week pack. The difficulty was that their opponents did not understand the sportsmen's point of view. To the sportsman, the essence of sport was matching the skill and endurance of man, horse, and dog against the endurance and speed and cunning of a wild animal. They were told by their opponents that that was degrading. His answer to that was a simple negative. He did not believe any sportsman was degraded by the sport in which he took part. When the field sportsman returned home at the end of the day he was not only a stronger and healthier man, he was a better man. This feeling of sportsmanship which came from the practice of sport was a great asset to the country.

Mr. F. BUTTON said that sportsmen stood for some of the permanent things in our national life. Sport levelled all classes.

The vice-presidents of the society include the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Bathurst, Lord Fortescue, Lord Harewood, Lord Yarborough, Lord Winterton, Lord Sefton, Lord Leconfield, Lord Harlech, Lord Desborough, Lord Banbury, Colonel G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P., and Mr. E. E. Barclay.

Among those present at the meeting were:—Lord Bathurst, Lord Banbury, Lord Desborough, Lord Fortescue, Lord Ebrington, Lord Vivian, Lord Burghley, Sir Ian Malcolm, Mr. E. C. Lloyd, Mr. C. F. Hanwell, Major Pelham (secretary of the Masters of Foxhounds Association), Mr. R. V. Le Bas, Colonel Wiggin (Master of the Devon and Somerset Stag Hounds), Mr. M. di Pramey, Mr. F. Beadle, Mr. E. E. Barclay, Colonel G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P., Mr. R. S. Strachey, Mr. E. T. Maclermot, Captain Alexander, Mr. J. G. Crater, Mr. J. V. Fitzwilliam, and Sir Harold Nutting.

REVISION OF SURREY BOUNDARIES

RURAL DEFENCE ASSOCIATION FORMED

In view of the concern felt by a large number of local government electors at the proposals to amend the boundaries of rural districts within the area of the Surrey County Council and to a large extent to form urban districts, made by the committee appointed for the review of county districts by the county council, an organization, known as the Rural Surrey Defence Association, has been formed.

At a meeting held on November 29, consisting largely of members of various local authorities in Surrey, it was decided to inaugurate the association and to form a committee with a view to securing modifications of the present proposals, and to that end to make representations to the county council, and from time to time to take such other steps as may seem desirable.

The adherence of all in the county who are interested in the preservation of rural areas and parishes is invited, and it is particularly requested that any so interested will communicate as soon as possible with Mr. G. J. Cullum Welch, Welton Cottage, Chipstead, Surrey, the hon. secretary of the association, who will appreciate the benefit of their views and cooperation.

** A letter from Lord Cushendun on the reorganization of county boundaries will be found on page 15.

CHANUCAH MILITARY SERVICE

The twenty-seventh annual Naval, Military, and Air Force Chanucah service will be held at the Hampstead Synagogue, Dennington Park-road, West End-lane, N.W.6, on Sunday, December 14, at 5 p.m., by permission of the Admiralty, War Office, and Air Ministry. Admission to the service will be free by ticket only. It is hoped that all those entitled to wear uniform will appear in the uniform of their respective rank and unit. Medals and decorations should be worn. Among the guests who will be present are the Rev. J. G. Standing (Deputy Chaplain-General to the Forces), the Right Rev. J. M. Simms, M.P., Lieutenant-General Sir Travers Clarke, and Major-General H. Isacke. As accommodation is limited, early application for tickets is essential. Officers and other ranks serving in the R.N.V.R. Territorial Army, Special Reserve, Officers Training Corps, Cadet Corps, British Red Cross, St. John Ambulance Brigade, and the Nursing Services are invited, in addition to the Regular Forces.

At a meeting of the Manchester Watch Committee yesterday, the resignation of Chief Superintendent A. R. Corbett of the Manchester City Fire Brigade, to take effect on March 31 next, was received with regret. He became head of the fire brigade in 1916.

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IN THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER
Week-end Review
Out to-day:

J. B. Priestley
in 'A Christmas Encounter,' re-introduces Mr. Oakroyd, of The Good Companions, who discusses with his creator, over a glass of beer, his views on the present condition of the country.

John Galsworthy
contributes a new Poem, 'Amberley Wildbrooks.'

Harold J. Laski
praises and criticises the first volume, 'Forty Years of Change,' of the 'New Survey of London Life and Labour.'

Hugh Walpole
in 'Spotting One's Friends,' satirises the fashion among certain novelists of including recognisable portraits of real persons in works of Fiction.

Also this Week

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Owing to the reorganisation of the capital of the Company which, as already notified to shareholders, was sanctioned by the Canadian Courts on October 25th, the Directors have considered it desirable to alter the date of the Accounting period from July 31st to December 31st, so that the accounts may be based on the revised Capital position. Shareholders will be asked to approve this alteration at the Annual General Meeting and to adopt a new By-law providing that in future the Company's financial year shall end on the 31st December.

In consequence no Balance Sheet will be presented at the forthcoming General Meeting in Montreal. At this Meeting, however, a Speech prepared by the President of the Company, Sir Alexander Prince, will be read dealing with the affairs of the Company, and an adjournment of the meeting until 30th April, 1931, will be asked for.

At the Adjourned Meeting the Directors' Report and Accounts covering the period of seventeen months ending December 31st, 1930, will be presented and published.

The Directors are of the opinion that owing to this decision it is desirable that shareholders should be given the salient facts of the operations of the Company to 31st July, 1930, and they accordingly have pleasure in submitting the following information, of which further details will be laid before the Meeting in Montreal on December 31st.

Although the Accounts for the twelve months ending July 31st, 1930, have not been completed, the Directors can say that the total production from all sources for the year ending July 31st, 1930, was 2,714,985 barrels, as compared with 2,601,374 in the preceding year. The gross profit for the twelve months ending July 31st, 1930, amounted to £395,864 as compared with £440,171 in the previous year. This reduction in profits is mainly attributable to higher freight rates mentioned in Progress Report No. 5.

As the Accounts will not be completed until December 31st, the question of depreciation, etc., will not be considered until after that date, but if it is dealt with on the same basis as last year such depreciation for the twelve months ending July 31st, 1930, would amount to the sum of approximately £246,000. *[Advt.*

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CITY NOTES

NEW LOAN FOR KENYA

OTHER IMPORTANT ISSUES

A new loan for the Kenya Government will be underwritten to-day, the prospectus will be published to-morrow, and the lists will be opened for public subscriptions on Monday. The total amount of the loan is £3,400,000 in Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Inscribed stock, but as £900,000 has already been placed, only £2,500,000 will be available for the public. The price of issue will be 98½ per cent. Five per cent. is payable on application, 40 per cent. on December 18, and the balance of 53½ per cent. on February 17. A full six months' interest will be paid on July 1. The stock will be repayable at par not later than January 1, 1971, but the Government of Kenya retain the right to redeem it at par on or after January 1, 1961. A sinking fund will be formed in this country for the redemption of the issue. The flat yield is 4 9-16 per cent., and the redemption yield is virtually the same. Compared with other recent issues the price may seem rather high, but Crown Colony loans are more popular than Dominion issues, the Ceylon Four-and-a-Half per Cent. loan which was recently issued at 95 now commanding a price of 99½. The previous Kenya loan was issued in May, 1928, when £2,500,000 of 4½ per cent. stock was offered for public subscription at 95. This stock now stands at 99 net. Thus the new stock gives the same yield as the old stock, but the maturity is longer, the older issue falling due for repayment in 1950.

Cunard House Debenture Issue

Arrangements are being made to underwrite an issue of £750,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock of Cunard House, Limited, which will be offered to the public at 90. This company has just been formed with a nominal capital of £300,000 in £1 shares to enter into an agreement with the New Avenue Company, Limited, for the purchase of certain lands and buildings in the City of London. The proceeds of the issue will be used towards covering the cost of a building on a freehold site in Leadenhall-street which will provide offices for the Cunard Steamship Company and its associated companies. Payment of interest and sinking fund will be unconditionally guaranteed by the Cunard Steamship Company, whose earnings will cover the cost of the service many times over. The directors of Cunard House, Limited, are Mr. Herbert Corry, Sir Percy Bates, Sir Alfred Booth, Mr. Sydney J. Lister, and Mr. John R. Rooper, all of whom, except Mr. Rooper, are on the board of the Cunard Steamship Company. The stock, which will be offered for public subscription in the middle of next week, is a first-class investment.

Greek Bank Bonds

We learn that the balance of £1,000,000 of the authorized issue of £2,000,000 of Seven per Cent. Sterling bonds (Series "B") of the National Mortgage Bank of Greece has been issued, £500,000 being placed privately in this country at 96 per cent. and £500,000 abroad. The first half-yearly coupon of £3 10s. per cent. will be paid on June 1. The bonds will be redeemable by the operation of a sinking fund, the first repayment to be made on June 1, 1931, and the last on June 1, 1960. Permission to deal on the Stock Exchange in the £500,000 of bonds placed in this country has been obtained. The bonds are guaranteed unconditionally as to principal and interest by the National Bank of Greece. The National Mortgage Bank of Greece was formed by the Greek Government and the National Bank to take over the long-term mortgage business of the National Bank, which had become too great to be carried on as a department of that bank. Various issues of Seven per Cent. Sterling Mortgage bonds of the bank have been made since 1927.

Trade Depression and Credit

Expert discussions on monetary matters have led to the growth of a popular idea that trade depression can be cured by some simple device which would hurt no one, such as mobilizing the gold reserves of the world, or, if the supply of this metal is insufficient, by the creation of paper money or credit to take its place. No doubt it was this idea which led Mr. Morley to inquire of the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday what steps he was taking "towards promoting action to mobilize the gold reserves at present lying in the banks of the United States of America, the Argentine, and France." Mr. Snowden pointed out that he had no power to deal with the gold reserves of other people, and that any action in regard to them must necessarily rest with the owners. Trade depression is not due to any lack of credit; on the contrary the supply of credit is too great to suit the lenders of it. Obviously credit cannot be in short supply when a lender can earn in discounting a bill only a little over 2 per cent., and only 1 per cent. if he leaves it on deposit with his banker. Gilt-edged stocks have been driven up to their present high levels because they offer the more remunerative means for employing surplus funds. A glance at the rates of interest prevailing in the different financial centres of the world show that there is a plethora of credit everywhere. The cause of this is scarcity of good borrowers.

Decrease in Borrowers' Credit

There are a number of countries whose credit a few years ago was such that any lender would have been glad to lend money to them. But the confidence of lenders in these would-be borrowers has been rudely shaken by one thing or another. In an interesting article contributed to the monthly review of Lloyds Bank, Sir George Paish gives a pertinent reply to those who contend that the fall in prices of commodities is due to the failure of bankers and investors to continue to supply credit and capital on the same scale as they did from 1914 until last year. He explains that conditions did not warrant the continuous creation of credit on the same vast scale because borrowers found difficulty in honouring their obligations, and that to supply them with additional credit would merely have increased the difficulty of meeting their obligations when the time came for them to pay their way out of their own incomes. Recent defaults by both private and public borrowers give point to Sir George Paish's view that to give credit to undeserving borrowers would simply increase their embarrassment in the long run and inflict further loss upon the lenders.

Peruvian Corporation Outlook

In addressing the stockholders of the Peruvian Corporation at the annual meeting held yesterday, Mr. Oliver Bury (the chairman) had necessarily to speak very guardedly about prospects for the current year. The railways owned by the corporation—the past year was the first in which the lines became the company's absolute property—depend very largely for their traffic on the mining industry. Mr. Bury mentioned that, whereas during the period of high prices for the metals mined in Peru various mining companies had been encouraged to carry out a programme of active development, they now had to face a position where with low prices it did not in some cases pay to continue production. Hence the severe contraction in the company's receipts, which in the five months ended November 30 have declined by £192,000. The situation was recently made worse by the disturbances in the mining district of Cerro de Pasco, which led to a closing down of the mines. The chairman expressed the hope that work at these mines would shortly be resumed, stating that the workmen were willing and anxious to restart, but it is clear that an improvement in the position of the Peruvian Corporation turns largely upon a recovery in prices of metals and other of the country's principal exports. A reassuring allusion was made to the question of the company's provision for depreciation and renewals. Mr. Bury stated that the amount standing to the credit of the various renewal funds was larger than in any previous year, but that naturally as time went on the call on these funds would tend to increase.

The Fall in Sugar

At yesterday's meeting of Tate and Lyle pointed reference was necessarily made to the unprecedented fall that took place this year in sugar. Sir Ernest Tate mentioned that the price of raw sugar during the company's financial year fell from 9s. 9d. per cwt. to 4s. 9d., in other words by 50 per cent. The company has for some years pursued a consistent policy of setting aside large sums to reserve, thereby preparing itself for a possible loss on the large stock which it is compelled to carry. But so sudden and severe a fall as that which took place last summer was, the chairman stated, never contemplated by anyone connected with the sugar trade. He added that the price of 4s. 9d. was more than one shilling below any previously recorded price and a little more than half the cost of production. In attempting to explain the collapse in the sugar market Sir Ernest Tate expressed the opinion that it had been caused primarily by the accumulation in producers' hands of a large surplus of sugar as a result of the disinclination of sugar users generally to hold stock. He does not believe that the actual consumption of sugar has decreased much, if at all, and consequently he feels confident about the trading outlook for the current year. He made it clear that the fall in the company's profits in the past year was due wholly to lower prices, its output having been greater than ever before.

Mexican Mining Results

The Camp Bird-Santa Gertrudis group of Mexican gold and silver mines had a more favourable experience during the year to June 30 last than might have been expected in view of the heavy fall in silver. This was partly due to lower working costs. Camp Bird, Limited, controls Santa Gertrudis, which controls the actual working companies in Mexico. The principal of these again paid dividends of £300,000 to the holding company. Production amounted to 36,875oz. of gold (against 40,255oz.) and 8,958,126 fine oz. of silver (against 9,655,056 fine oz.). Ore reserves, which showed a reduction of 78,000 tons for the year to June 30, are stated to be sufficient to maintain the present rate of milling for about 18 months without further additions. In some directions, however, development work produced good results last year, about 506,000 tons having been added to the ore reserves, and it is anticipated that further substantial additions to the reserves will be made during the current year. The market price of silver on June 30 last showed a depreciation of 37 per cent. on the year, but owing to an improvement in the assay value of the reserves their valuation depreciated by only 18 per cent. While the dividends from this chief working subsidiary were the same, other interest and dividend receipts of the Santa Gertrudis Company for the year ended June 30 increased from £10,554 to £26,461, the gross revenue being £328,784, against £319,554. Outgoings were less, mainly owing to the absence of any charge for the service of the five-year notes, which have been redeemed, with the result that the net profit rose from £285,075 to £317,523. The dividend is again 15 per cent., the additional profit being absorbed by a larger allocation to income-tax reserve and an increase in the "carry-forward."

Insurance Against "Racketeering"

The further message from our New York Correspondent indicates that policies to cover the risks of depredations of "racketeers" are being granted in the United States on behalf of certain British institutions. Indeed, it is suggested that they are being issued by a broker "with a special licence to issue policies on behalf of companies not allowed to operate direct in the State of New York because they do not conform with the State regulations." Many large British insurance companies are licensed to work in the State, and it is by no means certain if all, or even any, of them would wish to be identified with this type of business. The policies, it is stated, are being granted against the risks of riot and malicious damage, and underwriters are usually cautious about the acceptance of the risk of malicious damage. The fact that there should have been any demand for such insurances throws light on a state of lawlessness in the United States which seems extraordinary to people in this country. It is to the credit of underwriters that they are ready to consider all proposals for insurance, provided the risk is one against which insurance protection can be legitimately sought. Insurance must not be against the public interest, and no responsible underwriter would ever grant cover if he thought that it was against the public interest to do so. In the present case it has been suggested that insurance against financial loss may encourage the victims of "racketeers" to give information as to their activities to the authorities. As against such a consideration there is the argument that insurance might induce complacency, or even encourage profitable understandings between "racketeers" and their prospective victims. Altogether, while legitimate enterprise is to be commended, there seem good reasons for particular caution on the part of underwriters in examining any proposals of the kind. They should not suffer at all in the public estimation by taking up a firm attitude on the matter.

Reports of the meetings of the following companies appear on page 24 of this issue:—
Forestal Land, Timber & Railways.
New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Agency.
Peruvian Corporation.
Scottish Tea & Lands.
Tate & Lyle.
Madame Tussaud's.

STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM AT THE CLOSE

FOREIGN RAILS WEAK

After being depressed for the greater part of the day, the stock markets yesterday closed in a comparatively cheerful mood. The news that the miners' delegates had, though by only a narrow majority, voted against a national coal strike led to a rally in the Home Railway and Gilt-edged markets. In the Foreign market an early fall in Brazilian bonds was neutralized, but fresh weakness developed in the South American railway group, where a further marking down of prices failed to attract buyers. In the Miscellaneous market great activity took place in United Molasses; these shares at one time were offered as low as 14s., but rallied in the late dealings to the previous night's price of 16s. 9d. Little change took place in Oil shares, but a number of small improvements were shown in South African mining shares.

The Gilt-edged market during the morning was affected by a preponderance of selling orders, but after 3 o'clock took a sharp turn for the better and closed strong. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, after falling to 81½, rose to 81¾, which left the stock ¼ higher on balance. Four per Cent. Consols touched 92 1-16, and rallied to 92⅝, which was ⅛ above Wednesday's closing price. Funding "Fours" closed ¼ higher on balance at 95, after being 94 11-16. Small gains were shown in Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cents (101) and the "Fives" (105⅞). The Five per Cent. War Loan was without net change at 102¼, the stock having been offered at that price during the morning. Treasury Bonds remained a dull market, several issues being quoted ⅛ lower. Central Electricity Board scrip was offered during the morning at 1-16 premium, but closed at ⅛ premium.

The Home Railway market derived a fillip from the vote against a national coal strike. Rises of about a point were established in Great Western (69) and London Midland and Scottish (33¼). Southern Deferred and Preferred each rose ½ to 23¾ and 67½ respectively. Metropolitan was a good feature and recovered nearly two points to 70. Metropolitan District hardened to 7.

In the Foreign market Brazilian bonds were weak in the early dealings, but rallied towards the close, and on balance showed very little change. Japanese bonds, after the fall of the previous day, showed a rising tendency, fractional gains being shown by the Five per Cents of 1907 and the Six per Cents of 1924. Chinese bonds remained in favour; the Five per Cents of 1913 (English issue) rose to 69, and the French issue was quoted at 68. Shanghai-Nanking "Fives" advanced 2 points to 62, and Tientsin-Pukow rose to 30. Rumanian Consolidated "Fours" fell a point to 40½, but the European group as a whole was steady. Peruvian stocks were weak, Peruvian Corporation Preference falling to 27. Another sharp fall took place in South American railway stocks. B.A. and Pacific were particularly weak, closing 3 points lower at 54, while B.A. Western fell 2½ to 55½, Central Argentine 14 to 57, and Central Uruguay 1 to 58. Among Brazilian rails Leopoldina gave way 2½ to 22½, and San Paulo was marked three points to 150½. It was reported that the fall in the South American group was out of all proportion to the amount of stock changing hands. A further rally took place in Antofagasta and Bolivia, the stock closing 1½ higher at 44.

The Oil market was quiet with prices steady, Royal Dutch, after touching 25¾, rose to 26½, and closed without net change at 26½. Shell gained 1-32 to 3 27-32, and Anglo-Egyptian "B" was also slightly higher at 1⅞. There was again an inquiry for British Controlled shares. One or two leading Rubber shares hardened, including Anglo-Dutch (25s. 6d.), Grand Central (11s. 10½d.), and Malacca (13-16).

FLUCTUATIONS IN MOLASSES

Attention in the Miscellaneous market was concentrated upon United Molasses. Varying views with regard to the prospect of a dividend payment on the Preference shares agitated the market, and a large turnover was reported, the country being a considerable seller. From an early price of 15s. 6d. the shares were offered at 14s.; in the afternoon support was forthcoming, and in the street the shares touched 17s. bid, closing at 16s. 9d., which left them unchanged on the day. New York did little to affect the international group, prices of which were fractionally lower. Columbia Graphophone fell to 2 9-32, Gramophone to 2 3-32, Brazilian Traction to 25¾, and Hydro Electric to 27¼. A further fall of 1s. 6d. to 47s. 3d. took place in Turner and Newall. Swedish Match "B" rallied to 14. There was renewed offering of Carreras "A," the shares closing 3-16 lower at 5¼. Imperial Continental Gas was marked down 3 points to 347. In the Motor group Dennis were quoted at 35s. 9d. ex dividend, which represented a net fall of about 9d., and Leyland were also easier at 54s. Cunard reacted to 16s.

In the Banking group the shares of the English institutions continued to rise in view of the coming dividends, while the Australian group remained heavy. There was some selling of J. and P. Coats shares, which closed slightly lower at 58s., ex dividend. Courtaulds went back to 41s., and Imperial Chemical was a little easier at 49s. 3d. Store shares remained weak; John Barker declined to 55s. 9d., and Army and Navy to 37s. 6d. Aerated Bread rallied to 18s.

South African mining shares were firm. Crown rose to 3 11-16, Daggafontein to 1 7-32, Springs to 3, and De Beers to 5 3-16. Other shares to show small gains were Durban Deep, Modder Deep, New Modder, Randfontein Estates, Rand Selection, and Van Ryn Deep. The Copper group was dull, but individual movements in prices were unimportant.

BRITISH CONTROLLED OILFIELDS' YEAR

GROSS PROFITS LOWER

Owing to the reorganization of the capital, which was sanctioned by the Canadian Courts on October 25, the directors of British Controlled Oilfields have decided to alter the date of the accounting period from July 31 to December 31, so that the accounts may be based on the revised capital position. Shareholders will be asked to approve this alteration at the annual general meeting in Montreal. In consequence no balance-sheet will be presented at that meeting, but a speech prepared by the president, Sir Alexander Prince, will be read, and an adjournment of the meeting until April 30, 1931, will be asked for. At the adjourned meeting the report and accounts covering the period of 17 months ending December 31, 1930, will be presented.

The directors, owing to this decision, consider it desirable to announce the salient facts of the operations of the company to July 31, 1930, further details of which will be laid before the meeting in Montreal on December 31. Although the accounts for the 12 months ended July 31 have not been completed, the directors can say that the total production from all sources for the year was 2,714,985 barrels, as compared with 2,601,374 barrels in the preceding year. The gross profit amounted to £395,864, as compared with £440,171 in the preceding year. This reduction in profits is mainly attributable to higher freight rates.

INSURANCE AGAINST "RACKETEERS"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)
NEW YORK, Dec. 3

Insurance policies against the risks of "racketeering" are being issued through Mr. Monroe Flengenheimer, a New York insurance broker, with a special licence to issue policies on behalf of companies not allowed to operate direct in the State of New York because they do not conform with the State regulations.

Mr. Flegenheimer states that racketeering policies are being issued by certain London institutions. They are issued as policies against the risks of riots and malicious damage.

BIG U.S. BOND ISSUE PROJECTED

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Mr. Mellon, the United States Secretary of State, has asked the Senate for authority to issue $8,000,000,000 additional bonds under the Second Liberty Bond Act, his purpose being to refund the older debts.

He also recommends a reduction in interest rates on railroad obligations held by the Government to compromise claims against railroad companies in receiverships.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER DECLINE

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The reactionary tendency noticeable yesterday continued during to-day's session, though the volume of trading was moderate, sales being returned at 1,586,000 shares.

Overnight prices were barely maintained at the opening owing to a renewal of professional selling pressure, which has recently been withheld pending the digestion of matters relating to the reopening of Congress, notably the President's message and the Budget, neither of which was calculated to exercise any immediate influence on the market. The absorption of the early offerings and the failure of selling orders to cause liquidation subsequently induced a temporary subsidence of the pressure. There were, however, several easy exceptions, notably Drug Incorporated, on reports that the company was experiencing difficulty with certain newly acquired units, and Auburn Motors, which was affected by realizing. General declines resulted later in the morning under more active trading, chiefly consisting of outbreaks of selling pressure against merchandising issues owing to the generally poor November earnings statements. "Bears" again exerted pressure against industrial stocks, the selling centring in Steel Common, American Can, Westinghouse Electric, and Radio Corporation.

A falling-off in offerings failed to check the persistent downward trend of values in the afternoon, and this subsequently encouraged fresh "bear" attacks upon standard issues, declines on which, notably in the case of American Telephone and Telegraph, were accelerated by the dislodging of stop-loss orders. The close was easy.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 4	Dec. 3
			$	$
Montreal—				
London cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85½	4.85 7/16
New York—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85½	4.85⅝
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅝	4.85 9/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83⅝	4.83¼
Grain bags, sight	£1	—	4.85 5/16	4.85¼
Seven days	£1	—	4.84¼	4.84⅜
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.93	3.93
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.24
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.22	40.22¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74	26.74
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.83⅝
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74	26.74¼
Prague, cables	100kr.	—	2.96⅜	2.96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85½	23.84¾
Brussels, cables	100fr.	13.90	13.95	13.94¼
Berne, cables	100l.	19.30	19.37½	19.37
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	11.14	11.22
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08⅛	14.08⅛
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.49⅛	17.49⅛
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¼	1.29¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.30	34.25
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.80	9.90

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Dec. 4	Dec. 3		Closing Prices Dec. 4	Dec. 3
Atchison	183⅞	187¼	Int. Amer.	10½	12
Atl. Coast L.	204½	120¼	Kansas City	39	40
B. & O.	73	73½	Louisville	98	100
Do., Pref.	77⅞	77⅞	Minn. St. P.	5	5
Brooklyn	—	—	Miss. Pac.	27½	28¼
M. T.	64	64⅜	Do., Pref.	100½	100½
Can. P. (New)	42⅝	42⅞	N. Mex. I. Pf.	¾	¾
Cent. N.J.	205	210	Do., 2 Pf.	⅝	⅝
Ches. & O.	141⅜	143⅞	N.Y. Cent.	126½	128½
Chi. G.W.	7	7	Norfolk	220	220
Do., Pref.	24	25½	N. Pacific	52⅜	53¼
Ch. N.W.	39⅝	40⅝	Pennsylv'a	59⅛	60
Ch. Mil. St. P.	6⅜	6⅞	Reading	89¼	92½
Ch. Rock Is.	60	60	S.L. & S.F.	57½	59⅜
Del. & Hud.	148	140¼	S.L. & S.F. Pf.	26	28
Del., Lack.	84⅛	86	So. Pacific	99	100
Erie	28¼	29⅝	Southern	63	63½
Do., 1 Pf.	38	41½	Do., Pref.	80	80
G.N., Pref.	63	63	Union	184½	184½
Illinois	180½	80	Do., Pref.	86	86
Indiana Harb.	—	—	Wabash	18	18
Rapid Tr.	27	28½	Do., Pf. A	44	44

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	102	104½	Int. Nickel	17⅞	18¼
Allied Chem.	200	204	Int. Paper	7⅛	7¼
Amer. Ag. Chem.	21⅜	21⅜	Int. Sil. T.	26⅝	27
Do., Pref.	111	12	Kennecott	28⅛	28½
Am. Br. Boy.	10⅛	10⅝	Kresge S.S.	27	27¾
Am. and F.	—	—	K'ger, S'p.	25¼	24
Power	37⅛	38½	Liggett & M.	82½	84
Am. Can.	115⅛	116⅞	Loew's Inc.	52⅜	52⅜
Am. Loco.	28¼	29½	Mack Tcks.	42⅝	45
Am. Rolling Mills	33¾	34⅛	Montg'y W.	21	21⅞
Am. Smelt.	51¼	52⅜	Nash Mtrs.	28	27¾
Am. Sug. R.	56	56¾	Nat. Biscuit	78¼	78¾
Am. Tob.	84⅜	188	Nat. Cash R.	30⅜	31
Am. Tob., B	104¾	106½	N.Y. Dairy	42	43*
Am. Wool'n	6½	7⅛	N. Amer.	70⅛	72
Anaconda	35⅝	36½	Packard	9⅛	9⅜
Armour Pf.	73¼	75	Pan. A. Pet.	43	43
As. Dry Gds.	26	27½	Pub. Ser. N.J.	73	75
Atl. Ref.	21	21⅝	Pullman	59⅞	61
Baldwin	25¾	26	Radio Corp.	15½	16¼
Barnsdall A	14⅜	14½	R'm'g'n Id	17⅜	18
Beth. Steel	61¼	62¾	Ryl. Dutch	41½	41
Celanese	15	15½	Sears R'b'k	52¼	54¼
Cde Pascoe	28	29⅛	Shell Trans.	32	32
Chile Copp.	30	30*	Shell Un.	8¾	8⅞
Chrysler	17⅜	18⅛	Sloss S. Sti.	15½	15½
Col. Fuel	25	25	Std. Brands	17⅛	18½
Colum. Gas	55⅝	56¾	Std. Gas	66¾	67¾
Col. Graph.	10⅛	10⅜	Std. Oil of Cal.	49	49⅛
Cons. Gas	86½	88	Do., N.J.	53	53¾
Cont. Can.	49	50	Do., N.Y.	25⅜	25⅝
Cont. Oil	11	11¼	Studebaker	22⅛	23¼
Corn Prod.	78	78½	Stu'sCorp.	37⅜	38¼
Crucible	56	57	Tex. G. Sul.	51¼	51½
Davison Ch.	16⅜	17¼	Trans. Inc.	8	8
Drug Inc.	65½	66½	U. Am. Cp.	15	15¼
Du Pont	88	88¾	Un. Carbide	62½*	62
Eastman K.	165	165⅛	Un. Corp.	18⅛	18¼
Elec. Pow. & Lt.	43½	44	Un. Carbide	62½*	62
Elec. Stor.	58	60	Un. Corp.	18⅛	18¼
Fox Films	30⅞	31⅝	Un. Fruit	66¼	66¼
Gen. Elect.	47¼	48½	United Gas	27¼	28
Gen. Foods	51½	51½	U.S. Ind. Alc.	51½	51¾
Gen. Motors	34¼	35⅛	U.S. Rbr.	14	15¼
Gillette	32⅜	32⅞	U.S. Steel	144⅛	145⅝
Goodrich	19⅛	19⅜	Do., Pref.	145½	145¼
Goodyear	45½	49⅞	W'n. Un. Tel.	135½	139
Hou. Oil Pf.	40	41½	Wisc. Mfg.	98¼	99⅜
Hud. Mtrs.	23⅛	24½	Woolworth	60½	61⅜
Ind. Rayon	50	55	Wor. Pump	77	78½
Int. Harv.	59¼	59¼	Youngst'n Sheet	76	76
Int. Match Pref.	5	62¾			

CURB EXCHANGE

Asso. Gas A	18¼	19¼	Mid. West Utilities	19⅞	19⅝
Br. Am. Tob. (Bearer)	25	25	Penn Road	6⅛	6⅛
Elec. Bond	46⅜	46⅞	Silica Gel.	7½	7½
Gulf Oil	74	75¼	Std. Oil Ind.	36⅜	36⅜
Hydro-Elec.	25⅜	26¼	Swift Int.	32	32⅛
Int. Petlm.	14¾	14⅜	Vacuum Oil	63½	65

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%, '47/'42	101⅛	101³⁄₃₂	Pan. 6%, 1946	86	86
Do., 4¼%, '47/'42	102⅜	102⅜	Fren. 7½%, 1941	125⅜	125⅜
Do. (4th), 4¼%	103⅛	103⅛	Fren. 7%, 1949	120	120
U.K. 5½% 1937	105⅜	105½	Ger. 7%, 1949	101⅞	101¾
Do. 4% 1960-90	91⅛	91⅜	Greek 7% 1964	101	101
Arg. 6%, 1959	94	94	Hamb'g S. 6%, '46	85¼	85½
Aust'l. 5% 1957	76	76¾	Hungary 7%, '44	100	99⅞
Aust. 7%, 1943	105	105¼	Ital. 7%, 1951	94⅜	94½
Belg. 6%, 1955	102¼	102⅛	Japan 6½%, 1954	103½	103½
Belg. 7%, 1955	111¾	111¾	Nord Rly. 5½%, '50	106¼	106¼
Bordeaux 6%, '34	104⅞	105	Norway 6%, 1952	103	103¼
Brazil 7½%, 1952	99¼	99¼	P.L.M. 6½%, 1958	104¾	104¾
Buig. 7%, 1967	67	67	Do. 7%, 1958	106¾	106¾
Canada 5%, 1931	100½	100½	Poland 7%, 1947	76	76¼
Chile, 7%, 1942	95	94½	Do. 8%, 1950	83¼	84
Chile 6%, 1960	80⅜	80¼	Rio do Sul, 8%, '46	81	80
Czech. 8%, 1951	104¼	104¼	San P. 8%, 1950	78½	78½
Denm'k 6%, 1942	105	105	Seine, 7%, 1942	107¼	107¾
Dutch E.I. 6%, '62	102⅞	102⅞	Swed. 5½%, 1954	105¼	105¼
Dutch E.I. 5½%, '53	102⅞	102⅞	Tokio City 5½%, '61	90	90
Est. Rly. 7%, '54	105	105			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Dec. 4	Dec. 3
Atchison, Pref.	106½	106½
Lehigh Valley	54	50
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	21¾	21½
New York, Ontario and Western	5½	5½
National Lead	118	118

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Asked. New stock.

Call money ruled easy at 2 per cent. throughout the day. Rates for commercial paper remained at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange improved to 4.85¾ for cable transfers.

Silver fell ¼c. to 34½c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $80,000 has arrived at San Francisco from China. Gold imports this week totalled $1,899,000. There were no exports and earmarked gold stocks are unchanged.

The sale of a Stock Exchange seat is announced at $246,000, compared with $250,000, the last sale reported on November 25.

The Northern Pacific Railroad has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1

MONEY MARKET

A LARGE GOLD EXPORT

FALL IN SILVER

The weekly Bank of England return issued yesterday gives some indication of the exceptionally high level at which money market balances stood following the disbursement of the Five per Cent. War Loan, and also shows that a big amount has yet to be absorbed by Ways and Means repayments. One of the large banks called in funds yesterday, and the short loan market did not have quite such large balances at its disposal, the charge for fresh advances for the night usually ranging from 1½ to 1¾ per cent. The demand for bills on the part of the home banks was again on a reduced scale, being mainly confined to purchases of January bills at 2½ per cent. There was again some Continental inquiry for full three months fine bank bills at 2 1-16 per cent., and the market also sold a few December maturities at 1¾ per cent. The markets' buying rate for three months fine bank bills was usually 2¼ per cent., though some houses were disposed to quote slightly higher rates. The sale of £361,000 of bar gold by the Bank included the usually daily quota for France and also a further amount which, in view of the level of the respective exchanges, may have been taken for Belgium or Germany. At one time the German exchange was 20.35[1]m., while the Brussels rate closed at the low level of 34.79[2]b. A feature of the weekly Bank of France return is an increase of £1,700,000 in the balances abroad; the stock of gold shows a further increase of £2,089,000, while the note circulation has expanded by £14,650,000.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to Day	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1—2	2	2⅛	2⅛–2¼	2¼–2⅜
Discount (Treasury Bills)		Fine Trade Bills		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
⅞	⅞	⅞–1	1–1⅛	1⅛–1¼

BANK OF FRANCE

(000's omitted)

	Nov. 28	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Reserve—		
Gold coin and bullion	51,966,915	+ 257,041
Silver and copper coin	543,573	+ 7,998
Current payments thereunder	450,724	+ 94,857
Available at sight abroad	6,760,385	+ 208,980
Commercial bills discounted	8,750,712	+ 1,355,350
Negotiable bills bought abroad	19,163,303	+ 3,632
Advances on securities	2,887,572	+ 19,779
Negotiable bonds of the sinking fund department	5,304,399	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Various assets	2,149,829	+ 75,678
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	75,950,678	+ 1,809,255
Treasury current accounts	6,058,250	– 365,983
Sinking fund current accounts	7,295,673	– 39,387
Current and deposits accounts	9,355,296	+ 314,260
Other sight liabilities	478,144	+ 151,554
Various liabilities	1,880,558	– 36,369
Total liabilities	90,118,041	+ 1,862,507

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 52.42 per cent. against 53.16 per cent.—*Reuter.*

BANK OF SPAIN

	Nov. 29	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,457,888,073	– 23,350,611
Silver in hand	706,924,912	+ 2,250,444
Foreign bills	110,184,192	– 5,890,671
Discount and short bills	2,053,676,725	+ 78,608,252
Treasury loan, &c.	688,073,119	– 694,050
Notes in circulation	4,942,042,180	– 5,733,700
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	848,630,410	– 14,949,442
Dividends, interest, &c.	82,587,845	+ 13,694,182
Government securities	181,992,971	+ 32,467,374

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

New York at first bid for sterling and the dollar-sterling exchange rose to $4.85 21-32; a reaction occurred in the final dealings, however, and the rate closed at $4.85 19-32, compared with $4.85 17-32 on Wednesday. The French exchange was finally more unfavourable to sterling, the closing quotation of 123.34[1]f. showing a decline of 1¼c. A feature was the demand for Belgian currency; the Brussels rate closed at 34.79[2]b., showing a sharp movement in favour of belgas. The German exchange declined to 20.35[1]m., but finished at 20.36m., a fall of ¼pf. on balance. Swiss and Italian currencies were slightly dearer. Spanish pesetas were weak, the Madrid rate being quoted at 43.65p., against 43.25p. Erratic movements occurred in forward rates for pesetas, the rate for one month ranging from 4c. premium to par, and that for three months from 7c. to 2c. premium. The Shanghai exchange declined 1-16d. to 1s. 6¼d. Among the South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate rose 1-16d. to 38 9-16d., the Rio exchange, on the other hand, declined to 4[3]d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Dec. 4	Dec. 3
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85[1]⅞–4[1]⅝	4.85[1]–85[3]⅛
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85[1]⅜–85[1]⅛	4.85[1]–85[3]⅛
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.54–123.59	123.54–123.58
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.79[2]–34.82	34.81[1]–82[1]⅛
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.63–92.68	92.61–92.67
Switzerl'd	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.06–25.06[1]⅛	25.06[1]–25.07
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374[3]⅛–375[1]⅛	374[3]–375[1]⅛
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192[3]⅛–193	192[3]⅛–193
Madrid	Pts. to £	35.2215	43.15–43.70	43.15–43.50
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108[1]⅛–108[3]⅛	108[1]⅛–108[3]⅛
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06[1]–06[1]⅛	12.06[1]–06[3]⅛
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.35[1]–36[1]⅛	20.35[1]–36[3]⅛
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58[1]⅛	34.47–34.52	34.47–34.52
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.76–27.79	27.75–27.80
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163[1]⅛–163[3]⅛	163[1]⅛–163[3]⅛
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43[1]⅝–43[3]⅛	43[1]⅝–43[3]⅛
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.25	25.20–25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Constople	Pst. to £	110	1.025[1]	1.025[1]
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274–275	274–274[1]⅛
Sofia	Lit. to £	48.66	48[1]⅛–48[1]⅝	48[1]⅛–48[1]⅝
Berlin	Lev. to £673,659		668–673	668–673
Reval	E. Kr. to £	18.159	18.20–18.30	18.20–18.30
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15[1]⅛–16[1]⅛	18.15[1]–16[1]⅛
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09[1]–18.10	18.09–18.09[1]⅛
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15[1]–18.16	18.15[1]–18.16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97[1]⅛	97[1]⅛–97[3]⅛	97[1]⅛–97[3]⅛
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1.53[1]–1.53[3]⅛	1.53[1]–1.53[3]⅛
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1.53[1]–1.53[3]⅛	1.53[1]–1.53[3]⅛
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1.53[1]–1.53[3]⅛	1.53[1]–1.53[3]⅛
Hong kong	Per dol.	—	1.23[1]⅛–1.23[3]⅛	1.23[1]⅛–1.23[3]⅛
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2.07[1]⅛–2.09[3]⅛	2.07[1]⅛–2.09[3]⅛
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1.61[3]⅛–1.63[1]⅛	1.61[3]⅛–1.63[1]⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2.31[1]⅛–31[3]⅛	2.31[1]⅛–31[3]⅛
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06[1]–12.07	12.06[1]–12.07
Manila	Per peso	24.666d.	2.09[1]⅛	2.09[1]⅛
E. de dan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	42[3]⅛–42[7]⅛	42[3]⅛–42[7]⅛
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	38[1]⅛–38[3]⅛	38[1]⅛–38[3]⅛
Montevid'o	$ to £	40	39.69	39.71
Mvideo	Per dol.	51d.	38[5]⅛–38[7]⅛	38[5]⅛–38[7]⅛
Lima†	Soles to£	12.166	15.87[1]⅛	15.72[1]⅛
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.60–10.80	10.55–10.75

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.55	24.60
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	27.38	27.20
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03[1]⅛	5.04[1]⅛
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.83	9.87
Bolivia	Bolivianos to£	13.33	13.45	13.52

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £561,217 in BAR GOLD and the withdrawal for export of 15,000 SOVEREIGNS.

Net influx for 1930 to date, £6,167,182; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to December 3, 1930, there has been a decrease in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £111,270.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 11d. per oz.

The Silver market was weak on a renewal of Chinese selling, the price falling 5-16d. to 16d. per oz. for cash and 15 15-16d. for forward delivery. The weakness of the market was associated with the recent fall in the Shanghai exchange, which is attributed to an expansion in China's import trade.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

	Dec. 4	Dec. 3
3% Perpetual Rentes	87.25	87.10
5% Rentes, 1915-16	101.10	101.20
4% Rentes, 1917	102.40	102.40
4% Rentes, 1918	101.50	101.05
5% Rentes, 1920	134.75	134.65
6% Rentes, 1920	101.60	101.60
4% Rentes, 1927	104.80	104.80
5% Credit National, 1919	625	622
5% Credit National, 1920	564	565
6% Credit National, 1921	541	545
6% Credit Nat., 1922 (1st)	528	528.50
6% Credit Nat., 1923 (1st)	557	553
6% Credit National, 1924	559	555
4% Egyptian Unified	349	348
3% Italian Rentes	91.70	91.60
5% Russian, 1906	4.10	4.60
4% Russian, 1909	2.10	2.60
4% Turkish Unified	38.50	38.20
Banque de France	20,685	20,780
Banque de Paris	2,550	2,560
Banque Parisienne	1,410	1,394
Comptoir National d'Escompte	1,695	1,697
Credit Foncier Egyptien	3,480	3,470
Credit Lyonnais	2,715	2,710
Banque d'Orient	270	278
Banque Ottomane	735	735
Suez Canal Shares	17,185	17,360
Chargeurs Reunis	511	509
Messageries Maritimes	197	198
Transatlantique	564	570
Raffinerie Say	1,785	1,784
Sucreries d'Egypte	650	619
Wagons-Lits	360	363
Thomson-Houston	630	632
Lautaro Nitrate	308	317
Ford of France	235	238
Rio Tinto	3,920	3,950
Tharsis	436	433
De Beers, Deferred	655	610
De Beers, Preferred	1,212	1,192
Jagersfontein Estate	126	126
Central Mining	1,470	1,460
Chartered	179	177
Brakpan	350	350
Crown Mines	462	455
East Rand	46	45
Geduld	441	435
General Mining	69	69
Consolidated Goldfields	143	137
Johannesburg Consolidated	197	198
Randfontein Estate	75	74
Rand Mines	335	332
Tanganyika	209	212
Transvaal Consolidated	111	112
Union Corporation	283	280
Mozambique	35	34
West Rand Mines Consolidated	39	40
Caoutchoucs	87	85
Eastern International	59	57
Gula Kalumpong	94	96
Kuala Lumpur	126	127
Malacca	134	139
Mexican Eagle	345	340
Royal Dutch	32.050	32.275
Shell Transport	481	474
Oceana Consolidated	5	5
Exchange on New York	25.44[1]⅛	25.44[3]⅛
Exchange on London, official average	123.56	123.56[1]⅛
Cheques, closing rate	123.55[1]⅛	123.57[1]⅛
Private Discount Rate	2%	2%
Short Money	2%	2%

—*Reuter*

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅝ (previous, 103[1]⅛); 5% Dutch, 1026; 4% Dutch, 94; 3% Dutch, 67 (—); 3½% Dutch, 82[1]⅛ (82[1]⅛); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 40¼ (41); Peruvian, 4½ (4¼); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 28 (29); Erie, 29⅝ (—); United States Steel, 147⅜ (149¼); Southern Pacific, 104 (—); Union Pacific, 189¼ (190); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 313⅜ (317½); Anaconda, 74[1]⅛ (75⅛); Deli Batavia Rubber, 62 (62¼); Deli Batavia Tobacco, — (257); Deli Mij, 260 (—); Senembah Mij, 292 (296[1]); Amsterdam Rubber, 113[1]⅛ (114⅝); Margarine Unie, 206¼ (208¼); Philips Lamps, 226 (228); Exchange on Berlin, 59.27[1]⅛ (59.26); London, 12.06[1]⅛ (12.06[1]⅛); New York, 2.48[9]⅛ (2.48[1]⅛); Paris, 9.76¼ (9.76[1]⅛).

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 65 (previous, 65.30); Dynamit Nobel, 63.50 (63.75); Kali Industrie Kassel, 127 (126.25); Salzdetfurth, 238.12 (242.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 162 (162.50); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 141.50 (142.50).

Reichsbank Liquidation:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 6 (6); Mexican Consols, 14 (13); Reichsbank, 230.62 (233.50); Berliner Handels Ges., 126.75 (126.75); Commerz and Privat Bank, 113.50 (112.75); Darmstadter and National Bank, 154.75 (153.50); Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 112.25 (111.25); Dresdner Bank, 112.75 (111.75); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 87 (88.25); Harpener, 82.25 (82); Allgemeine Elekt. Ges., 105.75 (107.25); Farbenindustrie, 134 (134.25); Farbenindustrie 6% Debentures, 89.87 (90); Hamburg Amerika, 70.60 (71.25); Nordduetsch Lloyd, 72 (72.10); AKU, 65 (65); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 65 (65.75); Svenska Tandsticks; 279 (280.50); Polyphon, 152 (155.75); Siemens and Halske, 169.50 (167.25); Schuckert, 124.75 (125); Ford Motors, 171.50 (171). Exchange on London, 20.36[1]m. (20.35[1]m.); on Paris, 16.47[3]m. (16.47[3]m.); on Amsterdam, 168.75 (168.75); on New York, 4.19[3]m. (4.19[3]m.). Short term (30-55 days), 4⅞% (4⅞%); long term (55-90 days), 4⅞% (4⅞%); call money, 5¾%–7¼% (6%–8%).

VIENNA, Dec. 4.—Closing quotations:—Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 108.60 (previous, 108.25); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 13.25 (12.80); Pref., 86.25 (86.60); Oest. National Bank, 312.75 (311.50); Wiener Bank-verein, 16.90 (16.90); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 46.90 (47); Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, — (80.10); Niederoest. Eskompte-Ges., 157.95 (157.90); Zivnostanska Banka, — (89); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Ges., 17.20 (17.20); A.E.G. Union Elekt. Ges., 17.80 (17.20); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 165.60 (164.40); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 40.85 (40.50); Oest. Allg. Kohlen, 576.75 (577.50); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 19.10 (19.10); Berg and Huettenwerke, 574.50 (—); Felten and Guilleaume, 186 (185.5); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 2.61 (2.70); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95.50 (95.15). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.99 (285.92); on London, 34.49[1]⅞ (34.49[3]⅞); on New York, 704 (704); on Paris, 27.90[1]⅛ (27.92).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Dec. 4.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.63 (previous, 92.62); Consolidato 5%, 82.90 (82.97); Banca d'Italia, 1,645 (1,664); Banca Commerciale, 1,402 (1,404); Banca Nazionale di Credito, 100 (100); Banco di Roma, 108 (108); Credito Italiano, 740 (740); Cosulich Navigazione, 96 (96); Meridionali, 860 (860); Navigazione Generale 496 (495); Cantoni Coats, 630 (625); Soie Chatillon, 247[1]⅞ (245); Snia Viscosa, 37 (38[1]⅛); Ilva, 210[1]⅝ (211); Monte Amiata, 135 (136[1]⅝); Montecatini, 194[1]⅛ (194[1]⅛); Fiat, 227 (233[1]⅝); Adriatica, 198 (201); Edison, 655 (653); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 72[1]⅛ (73); Terni, 380 (382[1]⅛); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 731 (731[1]⅝); Adamello, 251[1]⅛ (255).

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

FALL IN THE RESERVE

A heavy fall in the reserve and in the "proportion" is shown in the weekly Bank of England statement made up to December 3. This is due principally to an increase of £8,093,765 in the note circulation, caused by currency preparations for the Christmas holidays. At the same time, the holding of coin and bullion has declined £1,942,393, and the total reduction in the reserve is £10,036,158. The "proportion" has fallen from 59[1]⅛ per cent. to 45[1]⅞ per cent. Large movements have occurred in the deposit and security items as a result of the distribution of the half-yearly dividend on the Five per Cent. War Loan. Public Deposits show a decline of £11,026,000, while the bankers' deposits have increased by £25,957,000, and the "other" deposit accounts have fallen £2,585,000. Borrowing by the Government on Ways and Means is reflected in an increase of £24,370,000 in the Government Securities; discounts and advances are £1,474,000 lower as a result of the repayment of the Money Market's indebtedness to the Bank. The official return is appended:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued:—		Govt. debt	£11,015,100
In circulation	£359,218,693	Other Govt. securities	233,042,745
In banking department	55,430,117	Other securities	11,477,263
		Silver coin	4,464,892
		Amt. of fiduciary issue	£260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion	154,648,810
	£414,648,810		£414,648,810

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£58,966,247
Rest	3,291,924	Other securities:	
Public deposits*	7,843,239	Discounts and advances	4,606,262
Other deposits:		Seven day and other bills	21,790,830
Bankers	81,858,241	Notes	55,430,117
Other accounts	34,227,272	Gold and silver coin	981,984
Seven day and other bills	1,764		
	£141,775,440		£141,775,440

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

	Amount	Inc. or dec. on last week	Inc. or dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,291,924	+ 68,240	+ 3,638
Public deposits	7,843,239	– 11,026,712	– 159,668
Other deposits—			
Bankers'	81,858,241	+ 25,957,054	+ 23,237,778
Other accounts	34,227,272	– 2,585,485	– 3,270,481
Govt. securities	58,966,247	+ 24,370,000	– 1,462,371
Other securities—			
Discounts and advances	4,606,262	– 1,474,335	– 5,016,344
Securities	21,790,830	– 445,185	+ 2,060,095
Reserve	56,471,161	– 10,036,158	+ 23,228,881
Note circulation	359,218,693	+ 8,093,765	– 1,847,206
Coin and bullion	155,630,794	– 1,942,393	+ 21,381,285
Proportion	45[1]⅞	– 14%	+ 13[1]⅛%

COMPANY RESULTS

ADVERSE DIVIDEND STATEMENTS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresp'g div.	Date payable	Total for year	Previous year
	%	%		%	%
Barclay Perkins	Int. 4	Same	—	—	—
Furness, Withy	Int. 5	Same	Jan. 1	—	—
Hoare and Co.	Int. 9	Same	Feb. 1	—	—
N.Z. Loan and Merc. Agency	Fin. 2	Same	Forthwith	4	Same

Edinburgh United Breweries.—Dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary and Preference capital.

Moran Tea.—Interim dividend of 7½ per cent. (less tax). Dividend warrants will be posted on December 12.

Scottish Allied Investors.—Final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 2 per cent., making 4 per cent., less tax, for the year.

Frontino and Bolivia (South American) Gold Mining.—Dividend on the Preference shares of 5 per cent. for the half-year ending December 31, payable on that date.

James Finlay and Co.—Interim dividend of 7½ per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary capital. For some years past the mid-term payment has been 10 per cent., followed by a final dividend of 15 per cent., less tax.

Dima Tea.—In view of the uncertainty of the position in regard to the market, the directors announce that no interim dividend will be paid on account of the year 1930. A similar announcement was made a year ago.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York.—Quarterly dividend on December 3 of 5 per cent. for the quarter ending December 31, 1930, payable on that day. This makes a total of 20 per cent. for the year 1930, as against 19 per cent. for 1929.

Millom and Askam Hematite Iron.—Warrant in payment of dividend on the Preference shares for the year ended September 30 will be posted on December 31. No dividend has been paid on the Ordinary shares since 1921, when 5 per cent., tax free, was distributed.

British Borneo Petroleum Syndicate.—In view of the prevailing depression, the directors have decided not to declare an interim dividend but to defer consideration of a dividend until the final profits for the year ended March 31 next have been ascertained. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid last year.

International Harvester.—Dividend of 62½c. per share on the non par Common stock, payable January 15. Stockholders who have not exchanged their old par value certificates for non par certificates are to share in this dividend on the basis to which they would be entitled if exchange of certificates had taken place.

Sulphide Corporation.—Dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ten per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preference shares, payable on January 17 next, out of profits earned during the year to June 30 last. For the year ended June 30, 1929, the dividend on these shares was 15 per cent. and 15 per cent. was also paid on the Ordinary shares.

Melbourne City Properties Trust.—Interim dividend of 6d. per share or 2½ per cent., payable on December 19, compared with 1s. 3d. per share or 6¼ per cent. a year ago. The reduced distribution, state the directors, is necessitated by the exchange position with Australia, making it very difficult to transfer money from Australia to London.

Chase National Bank.—The boards of the Chase National Bank and its investment affiliate, Chase Securities Corporation, have declared quarterly dividends on the $20 par value stock of the bank and the no par value stock of the Securities Corporation, aggregating $1 per share on the 7,400,000 shares of the two corporations. These dividends are payable January 2.

AYER HITAM TIN

The report of Ayer Hitam Tin Dredging states that the dredge started its opening-out operations in June, 1929, but the payable area was not reached until some months later. The total output up to June 30, 1930, was 562.7 tons of tin ore, which realized £106 4s. 8d. per ton. The net profit for the year to June 30 amounted to £17,236, and after deducting the debit of £12,450 brought in, £4,786 remains for disposal. An initial dividend of 2½ per cent. paid last July absorbed £4,500, leaving £286 to be carried forward. Meeting, December 11.

CASTLEFIELD (KLANG) RUBBER

A net profit of £356 is shown by the accounts of the Castlefield (Klang) Rubber Estate for the year ended June 30 (against £21,119 for 1928-29). To this is added £2,029 brought in, making a total which it is proposed to carry forward. Last year a dividend of 15 per cent. was paid, and £3,000 was placed to reserve. The crop harvested amounted to 1,074,674lb. (against 1,324,683lb.). The average net price realized for that portion of the crop sold was 7.7d. per lb. (against 9.86d.), and the remainder has been taken into the accounts at 3d. per lb. Meeting, December 11.

METAFILTERS (1929)

The first report of Metafilters (1929), state that there was a net loss of £7,920 for the period from May 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930. In addition to the development of the company's brewery filter, several other types of filters were produced, and a large amount of expenditure was incurred in experimental work. The directors, therefore, propose to carry the loss to research and development account. The prospects of the company are retarded by insufficiency of working capital, and the report states that the directors' proposals in this connexion will be formulated at the meeting and subsequently circulated to shareholders. Meeting, December 11.

LONDON AND NEW YORK INVESTMENT

The net revenue of the London and New York Investment Trust for the period ended October 31 amounted to £64,557 (against £63,209 for the previous year), to which is added £9,202 brought forward. The directors have transferred £12,000 to reserve (the same) and after providing for the Preference dividends they recommend a payment of 13 per cent. on the Ordinary stock (unchanged). A dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. is to be paid on the new Ordinary shares on instalments as paid (excluding premium), up to October 31, and after these distributions £13,426 remains to be carried forward. Investments in the balance-sheet are £1,219,758, and it is a valuation of them that shows a surplus substantially in excess of the capital and other liabilities of the Corporation. Meeting, December 12.

MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT

The total ore production of the Messina (Transvaal) Development Company for the year ended June 30, including ore from development, amounted to 268,188 tons, averaging 2.75 per cent. copper (against 241,354 tons, averaging 2.79 per cent. copper for the previous year), of which the Harper mine produced 93,945 tons (against 64,574 tons), averaging 2.68 per cent. copper (against 3.99 per cent.), and the Messina mine 174,243 tons (against 176,480 tons), averaging 2.25 per cent. copper (against 2.35 per cent.). The concentrating plant treated 276,207 tons (against 248,385 tons). The production of hand-picked ore and concentrates was 17,737 tons (against 15,929 tons), averaging 39.81 per cent. copper (against 40.52 per cent.), containing 7,061 tons of copper (against 6,455). The smelting plant produced 6,800 tons of ingots (against 6,348 tons), averaging 99.88 per cent. copper (the same). The total ore reserves at June 30 were estimated at 1,155,312 tons (against 910,459 tons), of 2.77 per cent. copper (against 3.04 per cent.). The accounts show a profit of £148,221 (against £150,940). From this is deducted directors' additional remuneration amounting to £6,322 (against £6,406). A final dividend of 5 per cent is recommended, making 20 per cent. for the year (against 40 per cent.), but the reserve allocation is increased from £22,699 to £50,000, and £35,584 (against nil) is placed to taxation reserve. The amount to be carried forward is increased from £38,728 to £45,742. Meeting, December 17.

TREPCA MINES

The report of Trepca Mines for the year ended September 30 states that further drilling operations have confirmed the information previously obtained as to the continuity and values of the ore-body in depth. Construction of the concentrating plant, power station, &c., was completed in August last, and production, therefore, commenced about one month in advance of the estimated date. The milling operations from the first ore floated on August 20 to September 30 resulted in a treatment of 17,371 metric tons of ore assaying 9.6 per cent. lead and 8.1 per cent. zinc, which yielded 2,229 tons of lead concentrates (assaying 70 per cent. lead, 24oz. per ton silver, and 1.4 grams per ton gold, with a recovery of 93.5 per cent. of the lead) and 1,003 tons of zinc concentrates (assaying 47.6 per cent. zinc, with a recovery of 32.8 per cent. of the zinc). A normal recovery for zinc of 85 per cent. is indicated from the operation of the latter part of September, after zinc flotation had recommenced. No re-estimation of the ore reserves has been made since the last report. This will be taken in hand when the development work has been carried out in that portion of the ore-body which lies between the present lowest workings and the deep adit. Meeting, December 12.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

The London Bankers' Clearing House return for the week ended December 3 shows a total of £838,597,000—a decrease of £73,311,000 compared with the corresponding week last year. The aggregate total for 1930 to date is £40,798,946,000, being £1,044,768,000 less than for the period to December 4 in 1929. The usual details follow:—

1930	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Nov. 27	£120,734,000	£5,051,000	£7,859,000	£133,644,000
„ 28	130,101,000	4,937,000	7,695,000	142,733,000
„ 29	132,164,000	4,937,000	7,942,000	145,043,000
Dec. 1	143,162,000	6,676,000	7,626,000	157,464,000
„ 2	105,107,000	6,550,000	9,092,000	120,749,000
„ 3	119,590,000	7,455,000	12,213,000	138,964,000
Week	£750,564,000	£35,606,000	£52,427,000	£838,597,000
1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Nov. 28	£115,091,000	£5,165,000	£8,114,000	£128,370,000
„ 29	128,706,000	5,293,000	8,811,000	142,900,000
„ 30	157,133,000	5,065,000	8,434,000	170,632,000
Dec. 2	139,329,000	7,083,000	8,456,000	174,878,000
„ 3	125,959,000	7,584,000	10,310,000	143,853,000
„ 4	128,460,000	9,026,000	13,789,000	151,275,000
Week	£814,788,000	£39,216,000	£57,924,000	£911,908,000

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

TIN LOWER

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 4.—WHEAT.—The cargo position was without special feature, buyers continued apathetic, and quotations were nominally without change from yesterday. Pacific, white, Dec. and Jan., was obtainable at 28s. 6d.; and Australian, on passage, shipping-shipped, Nov.-Dec., and Dec.-Jan., at 27s. 6d. For Rosafe, 64lb., Jan.-Feb., 25s. 6d. was asked. Parcels were in poor demand and prices were irregular. Manitoba, in sympathy with Winnipeg and Chicago, was offered at 3d. per qr. decline, while La Plata was 3d. per qr. dearer owing to the strong freight position for early loading. Russian shipments were again on a liberal scale. To Hull, No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Caucasian, sailing Jan. 17, sold at 25s. 1½d.; and Dec. 1-15 to Bristol Channel at 25s. 4½d.

The wheat futures market closed dull and 3d. to 5d. lower. Manitoba grade, however, was exceptionally 2d. higher, after business in November at 24s. 6d. and March at 24s. 3d.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	Business done		Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		Highest	Lowest			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
MANITOBA GRADE						
Nov. —	23 10	24 4	24 2	24 2	24 0	24 0
Jan. —	23 10	23 10	23 9	23 10	24 0	24 0
March —	24 4	24 4	24 1½	24 3	24 6	
LONDON GRADE						
Dec. —	22 10	22 10	22 10	22 9	23 0	
Feb. —	23 1	23 1	23 1	23 0	23 3	

MAIZE was firmer in sympathy with better Argentine advices and sellers advanced their prices by 3d., but there was only a small demand from buyers. Plate, on passage, 2,780 tons, La Plata, per Bradover, B.T., Nov. 20, 18s. 3d., was paid yesterday. For this quality, on passage, loading, loaded, and Dec., 18s. 6d. was asked and 18s. 9d. for Jan. Parcels met a fair inquiry at mostly 3d. per qr. advance. La Plata, Nov., per Portfield, afloat, sold at 17s. 10½d.; per Iddesleigh, at 17s. 9d.; Nov.-Dec., at 17s. 9d. and 17s. 10½d.; Dec.-Jan., at 17s. 9d.; and Jan.-Feb., at 18s. and 18s. 1½d. Hull paid 18s. and 18s. 1½d. for afloat, while to Liverpool, 18s. and 18s. 1½d. was done for on passage; 18s. for Dec.-Jan., and 18s. 1½d. for Jan.-Feb. La Plata, Dec. and Jan. (combined), made 18s. 1½d.

BARLEY was rather steadier. Black Sea, on passage, per Agios

COMPANY MEETINGS

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED

MR. ALFRED SHEPHERD ON THE WOOL POSITION

The THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the head office, 1, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

Mr. ALFRED SHEPHERD (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. Macdonald) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—In referring to the report and accounts which have been before you, and which I take it you will, as usual, hold as read, it has to be kept in view that these refer to the company's financial year—that is, from July 1, 1929, to June 30 of this year.

CLIMATIC AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

The climatic conditions in Australia during that period varied. New South Wales, generally speaking, experienced exceedingly dry weather, and in many districts of that State considerable losses of sheep occurred. In Victoria severe drought conditions were experienced, with the exception of the western district and southern Gippsland, both of which districts enjoyed a good season. The position in Queensland improved considerably owing to satisfactory rains experienced from January to June, although some districts were less favoured—namely, Maranoa and the far north-west and central west. During the first few months very dry weather was experienced in South Australia, but the situation was somewhat relieved during December to February. Thereafter this relief was followed by droughty conditions. Western Australia, broadly speaking, enjoyed good climatic conditions.

In previous years the question of the seasons in Australia was the important factor in connexion with the prospects of pastoral companies' business. This year, however, the importance of the financial condition of the Commonwealth is possibly of more importance than even the climatic conditions, and trade and business are struggling against heavy odds. While the future cannot with any certainty be predicted, one thing at least seems clear—namely, that Australia may take some time to adapt herself to the conditions which have arisen, and it is possible that a considerable period may elapse before these conditions are satisfactorily adjusted. My faith in the Australian Commonwealth, however, is such that I feel sure that they will in time reach an adjustment, but until such is reached the conduct of business of the pastoral companies must be difficult and arduous.

The summer in New Zealand was unusually late and did not really commence until January. From then on, however, very little rain fell until well into the autumn, and in the South Island particularly conditions bordering upon a drought followed. Rain became general again in April, accompanied in the south by unusually cold weather, which had an adverse effect upon the growth of winter feed there. The northern districts, however, were more fortunate in that the temperature was milder and growth in the main good.

WOOL STOCKS AND PRICES

The position as regards wool, the product in which your company is most largely interested, may shortly be described as follows:—The general opinion held by merchants closely associated with all sections of the wool trade is to the effect that the period under review has been one of the most perplexing and unstable seasons experienced for many years. The 1929-30 season opened in Australia with a depressed outlook and a marked want of confidence among buyers. Values were approximately 33 per cent. below the previous year's opening prices, and unfortunately, with the exception of a slight rise during November and December, tended to move downwards until the last quarter of the season. Thereafter, when it became apparent that the Australian stocks would be cleared, confidence was partially restored, and for the remainder of the season there was a considerable improvement in prices, resulting in a full clearance of the Australian clip. The total clip in the Commonwealth for the season was returned in round figures at 2,867,000 bales, as compared with 2,862,000 bales in the 1928-29 season, being an increase of 5,000 bales. The weight, however, per bale was lighter, being about 304lb. (per bale), as against 311lb. for the previous season. Taken in weight, the Australian production showed a decrease of 18,000,000lb.

The production in New Zealand was 715,000 bales, weighing 241,770,000lb., as compared with 698,000 bales weighing 239,002,000lb., an increase of 17,000 bales, or in weight an increase of 2,768,000lb.

REALIZED VALUES OF THE CLIPS

Coming to the realized values, the Commonwealth clip disposed of in Australia is computed at £33,924,000—an average price of £13 5s. 9d. per bale—as against £57,122,000—an average of £21 11s. 10d.—for the preceding season, which reveals the huge shrinkage of £23,198,000, being a drop of £8 6s. 1d. per bale.

The total realized value of the Dominion clip disposed of in New Zealand is computed at £5,131,000, as compared with £12,217,000 in the 1928-29 season, the average price realized per bale being £12 1s., as against £21 4s. 6d.

As the season advanced prices declined in New Zealand until they reached a figure stated to be below the cost of production, and in consequence many growers withdrew their clips from the New Zealand sales.

Coming to the quantity of wool dealt with by your company in Australia during the year, the number of bales was 225,960, as against 242,837 in the previous year—a decrease of approximately 7 per cent.

The company's business in New Zealand showed a considerable contraction, owing to a large extent to the fact that many farmers refused to sell their wool at the unattractive prices ruling. The company sold 47,976 bales, as compared with 62,844 bales in the previous year, being a decrease of approximately 23½ per cent.

As regards the London shipments handled by the company, the total was 11,061 bales, as against 10,405 bales in the previous year. Thus the total quantity of wool handled by the company during the 1929-30 season was 284,997 bales, of the value of £3,807,751, as against 316,086 bales of a total value of £6,911,367 in the preceding 12 months.

It is of interest to note that, notwithstanding the decrease in the number of bales in the Commonwealth and the relatively small increase in the Dominion, the number of sheep and lambs has materially increased, the most recent available returns estimating an increase of 3,500,000 in Australia and 1,500,000 in New Zealand.

WHEAT POSITION AND THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

The wheat position during the period under review shows a shrinkage, the total yield being 126,476,000 bushels, against 159,679,000 bushels, due principally to the unfavourable climatic conditions in the States of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria.

The dairy industry in New Zealand and Australia did not at the end of June last show such a bad position as was experienced by the producers of other commodities. The quantities of butter and cheese handled by the company in the home markets and abroad during the year showed an increase of approximately 25,000 boxes of butter, but a decline of slightly over 5,000 crates of cheese.

The quantities of mutton and lamb dealt with by the company show an increase.

The business handled by the company in South Africa, which has hitherto consisted principally of skins, was slightly larger during this season than the preceding season. No satisfactory grading of sheepskins has yet been arranged. Interested parties are conferring in the hope of finding a solution of the problem of standard grades, and until something definite in this direction has been fixed we are not likely to extend our dealings in this business.

ACQUISITION OF A SOUTH AFRICAN BUSINESS

In the spring of this year Mr. Paine and I made a trip to South Africa, and when there inquired into the prospects of your company taking an interest in the wool business. As you are aware, South Africa exports wool to a large and increasing amount. Mr. Paine and I investigated the position carefully, and on our recommendation practically the whole share capital of the Union Produce Mart of Durban—which does a business on very much the same lines as that conducted by your company—was acquired. That business has for some time past been under the charge of Mr. Crossman, who has had considerable experience in wool circles, both in Australia and South Africa. Mr. Crossman and his assistants are, I am glad to say, to continue with the company, and your directors are satisfied that there is scope for profitable expansion, and look forward to satisfactory results from the purchase which has been made. The price paid for the shares of that company after long negotiation was, so far as we could learn, fully represented by the assets possessed by the company, without taking into account any goodwill, and we have every hope that the purchase may prove a beneficial one. The shares were acquired and the business taken over as from July 1, after the close of our accounts, so that the sum paid (and it was not a large sum) does not appear in the accounts now before you. It will be reflected in next year's accounts.

To the disastrous fall in the prices of wool to which I have referred and the general decline in the prices of other commodities in which it is the business of your company to deal, combined with the universal depression which has existed and still continues to exist in so many countries, must be attributed the decline in the company's profits for the period embraced in the accounts, these being, as you are aware, largely derived from commissions on the sale of wool and other produce. The results are disappointing, although, in view of the existing conditions, they could hardly be otherwise.

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES—EXCHANGE POSITION

I will now draw your attention, shortly, to some of the figures in the year's accounts, regarding which you may naturally require some explanation. Before doing so, however, I would like to refer to the question of exchange, which, as you know, is now a serious question. During the period under review the Australian pound has been at a considerable discount, and the New Zealand pound has also been below the parity of exchange. It is hoped that these discounts will be of a temporary nature, and that the exchanges with both Australia and New Zealand will revert to a more normal condition. The directors therefore have not thought it necessary to make any provision for exchange in the accounts now submitted.

On the liabilities side bills payable show an increase of £6,300 in the acceptances connected with the mercantile business. Current and other accounts show a reduction of £155,300, mainly in respect of balances owing to clients relating to consignments, &c. Temporary advances from bankers and others show an increase of £121,900, due to an increase in loans and advances made to clients.

On the credit side of the account the deposit of £50,000 shown last year does not appear. The amount of cash with bankers on general account is reduced by £63,000, while the investments at or under market value show a decline of slightly less than £5,000. The decrease in these items is reflected in the increase of secured loans.

It will be observed that the investments, which stand in the books at £496,375, had a market value at June 30 last of £521,037.

The interest in subsidiary companies and current accounts connected with these companies show a decline of £20,800, due to the transactions with these companies being less at the date of the balance-sheet than they were the previous year.

Bills receivable, which are of a fluctuating nature, are less by £17,600. Current accounts are less by £107,800, due chiefly to the low prices ruling for stock and goods.

The figure at which the company's premises and stores stand is larger by about £40,000, due to expenditure during the year on the company's properties in Melbourne, Brisbane, Sydney, Dunedin, and Invercargill.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Turning to the profit and loss account, on the debtor side the general administration expenses show an increase of £17,589, due, to some extent, to the fact that in this account are now included payments by the company in connexion with the pension fund, to which I referred last year, this charge taking the place of a contribution to the benevolent fund (last year £10,000) hitherto shown in the balance-sheet. The increase is also to a large extent due to expenses connected with the installation of a new and important agency which will not be recurring. I might here interpolate that without exception every officer entitled to do so joined the pension fund, which should be of great advantage to the members of the staff and to the company.

On the other side of the profit and loss account the balance of commission, interest, and other accounts shows the most unsatisfactory decrease of £114,360. The explanations which I have already given you as to the disastrous fall in the prices of the commodities which it is the business of the company to market practically accounts for this unfortunate decrease in the company's available profits. The result is that after payment of interest on the First and Second Mortgage Debenture stock and payment of the Preference dividends the company's profits for the year are more than exhausted, and the interim dividend paid and that now recommended to be paid on the Ordinary stock come out of the balance carried forward from last year.

THE OUTLOOK

It is impossible, however earnestly one may scan the horizon or look into world conditions as at present existing, to see any substantial grounds for an improvement in the immediate future. In dealing with countries like Australia and New Zealand, however, it has to be kept in view that they have shown recuperative powers to an exceptional degree, and it is hoped that the present position will ere long show a much desired improvement. At the same time it must not be overlooked that the decrease in profits does not arise so much from the decrease in the quantity of wool handled but from the low prices obtained. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that wool rose to a price which, if it had continued, might have seriously affected the demand. It has now fallen to a low price, and many experts feel that it will not again rise to the heights it reached a few years ago—in fact, many feel that it may not be desirable that it should rise to such a price.

Your directors have accordingly for some time past been considering what steps might be taken with the view of improving the returns earned by your company on the capital employed, and economies have been effected in several directions. I may say that our endeavours, while they have included the consideration of the reduction of costs, have been and will continue to be devoted also to the question of increased efficiency. As stockholders you may rest assured that the directors will not relax their efforts to find out satisfactory ways to improve your company's business.

With these remarks I now beg to move: "That the report and statement of accounts now submitted be received and adopted, and that the dividends therein recommended be and the same are hereby declared." I will ask Mr. Mitchison to second the resolution.

Mr. ARTHUR M. MITCHISON seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the re-election of Mr. W. W. Paine as a director.

This was seconded by Mr. CLIVE L. BAILLIEU, C.M.G., and unanimously approved.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, and Mr. ARTHUR F. WOOD seconded, the re-election of Lord Ritchie of Dundee as a director.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. W. W. ROGER, seconded by Mr. W. A. WELCH, the auditors, Messrs. Kemp, Chatteris, Nichols, Sendell, and Co. and Mr. Sydney R. Worley, were re-appointed.

Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS proposed: "That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman, the board of directors, members of the local boards, and the London and overseas staff for the services rendered during the year."

Mr. H. H. MCKERRELL BROWN seconded the motion, which was unanimously accorded.

A brief acknowledgment by the CHAIRMAN concluded the proceedings.

THE SCOTTISH TEA AND LANDS COMPANY OF CEYLON

REASONS FOR THE LESS FAVOURABLE RESULTS

MR. CARLYLE GIFFORD ON THE TEA SITUATION

The FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of The Scottish Tea and Lands Company of Ceylon, Limited, was held at 34, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, on Wednesday.

Mr. T. J. CARLYLE GIFFORD, chairman of directors, presided.

Mr. WM. SIME, C.A., for the Secretaries, having read the notice calling the meeting and the auditor's report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I presume that as usual I may take the report and accounts as read? (Agreed.)

I wish at the outset of to-day's proceedings to express our sense of loss in the death of Dr. McKenzie Johnston, which has occurred since we last met. Dr. Johnston had been a director of this company for 25 years, and, shortly before his death, he had found it necessary to resign his seat on account of health. We accepted his resignation with great regret, and on his death we lost an esteemed friend and colleague. He gave valuable service to the company and had on two occasions visited Ceylon and inspected the company's estates.

In April last we appointed Mr. George Brown as a member of the board. Mr. Brown has an intimate knowledge of conditions in Ceylon and of the tea industry in particular, having had 30 years of practical experience there. After having served for a period as chairman of the Ceylon Planters' Association, he was elected Planting Member in the Legislative Council. His knowledge and experience are proving of much value to us.

CROP LIMITATION

The year which has just closed has been definitely less favourable than each of the three preceding years, but, in view of the experience of other producers of primary products throughout the world, we may be thankful that our results are as good as they are, that the falling off in the average price of our tea has been so small, and that the world crop of tea for the past year has been no greater. When it became evident a year ago that the stocks of unsold tea had accumulated to a dangerous point, steps were taken by the Indian, Ceylon, and Dutch East Indian teagrowers to reduce their crops for the calendar year 1930, the percentage of restriction being in inverse ratio to the average price obtained for a company's tea in the preceding year. In our own case our crop for the past year at 3,818,000lb. shows a reduction of 355,000lb. on the previous year, so that we are well within the figure allocated to us under the restriction scheme. The weather was distinctly unfavourable with excessive drought at one time and excessive rain at another, so that it has not been necessary on any large scale to apply artificial measures to the limitation of the crop. We had, at any rate, decided prior to the scheme of limitation becoming effective in January last to adopt a more selective system of plucking, so as to produce as high a grade of tea as possible, both to lighten the burden on the market and to send forward the class of teas for which there is the best demand at a time when there is a surplus of lower-grade teas.

SELLING PRICE AND PRODUCTION COSTS

The outcome is that our reduced crop obtained a gross average price of 19.3d., which compares with the average of 20.4d. for the previous year. A fall of only 5 per cent. in our selling price is a very favourable result in a year such as this has been.

Messrs. Dickson, Anderson and Company, our agents in London, have again drawn our attention to the general excellence of the company's teas throughout the season. As was natural in a year of lower crop, our costs of production have risen, and this matter of costs of production has been receiving our careful attention in connexion with the estimates for the current year. The report we have on our estates is that they are in excellent condition, and that, in normal conditions of weather and market, they are capable of producing crops equal to, and possibly in excess of, the best yet recorded from them. During the past year Mr. W. G. B. Dickson and Mr. Brown visited Ceylon on the company's business and returned well satisfied with what they had seen. There were various matters of importance which they discussed on the spot with Mr. Hyde, and I am satisfied that their visit was of much value to the company.

THE REDUCED DIVIDEND

The accounts show that, after charging all expenses and deducting income-tax, and placing £25,000 to replacement fund, there is a balance of £57,213 to be carried to appropriation account. This shows a reduction of £38,000 compared with last year, and the reasons for that reduction I have already drawn your attention to in the shape of reduced crop, lower price, and increased expense of production. We have not altered the sum carried to replacement fund, as, with the uncertain world outlook, it is more than ever desirable to make sure that the financial position of the company remains strong. With this reduction in our profits it has, of course, been necessary to reduce the dividend, and the final dividend of 11 per cent. which we recommend will make a total distribution for the year of 16 per cent., as against 25 per cent. in the previous year. You will remember that when the interim dividend of 5 per cent. was announced in April your directors drew your attention to the falling off in profits which was then in prospect.

TOTAL ACREAGE IN BEARING

During the past year only 66 acres were opened in tea, and the cost of this work, in addition to the maintenance of rather over 500 acres of young tea, has, as usual, been charged against revenue. Some of last year's young tea has now come into bearing, and the total acreage now in bearing is 6,460 acres, showing an increase of 55 acres during the year. When the remaining 571 acres in young tea come into bearing we shall have in all 7,031 acres. The young tea represents about one-twelfth of the tea in bearing and forms a useful reserve against the future. We have, as usual, also charged against revenue certain items which on a strict accounting might have been looked upon as capital expenditure, but which we have no doubt whatever ought in prudence to be charged against revenue. Out of the replacement fund we have expended £10,000 during the year, the great bulk of that sum being on renewal of coolie lines and on a withering installation at Brookside. We have in prospect in the current year the rebuilding of the Cocogalla factory, which is a matter that has been before us for some years past, and one that has received most careful consideration. We had before us the alternatives of reconstructing the existing factory—the cost of which would have been very heavy—and building a new and up-to-date factory on a more favourable site. The latter course has been agreed on, and we are hopeful that when the new factory is completed the prices for Cocogalla crop will show the expenditure to have been justified. Our brokers report favourably on the teas which have been produced during the past year from Annfield and Rahanwatte estates, where the two new factories are now in use.

Mr. Daniell retired from the service of the company in February last, and I wish, on behalf of the board, to express our high appreciation of his services to the company throughout his connexion with it, which dates from 1900, and particularly of his services as general manager of our older owned estates from 1923, and as joint general manager, with Mr. Hyde, since the date of our acquiring the Haputale and Madulsima properties. You will be sorry to know that his health was not too good when he retired, and you will wish to join me in expressing the hope that he may be soon restored to strength to enjoy his well-earned leisure.

Since Mr. Daniell's retirement Mr. Hyde has been acting as sole general manager, and your board feels that the company's interests in Ceylon could not be in better hands. Mr. Hyde was for long the general manager of the Haputale and Madulsima estates, and our only regret is that he too is approaching the age when he must retire from work in Ceylon.

CURRENT YEAR'S OUTLOOK

The year which we are entering on does not hold out the prospect of much better results than the year which has passed. We have started off with somewhat better prices, but there is still too much unsold tea in warehouse and proposals have again been made that the three main tea-producing interests should co-operate in keeping the total crop of tea down

(Continued at foot of next column)

TATE AND LYLE, LTD.

FEATURES OF THE YEAR'S WORKING

RAW SUGAR MARKET POSITION

UNPRECEDENTED FALL IN PRICES

SIR ERNEST TATE'S SPEECH

The TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Tate and Lyle, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

SIR ERNEST WILLIAM TATE, Bt. (president of the company), who presided, said:—Before proceeding with the formal business of the meeting I wish to refer to the loss which the company has sustained by the death of Lord Birkenhead. Although he had been a member of our board for only a comparatively short time, we directors thoroughly appreciated his great ability. It is needless for me to refer to his wonderful career, as that has already been done by some of the best-known men in the country. I will therefore ask you to stand for a few moments as a tribute to his memory.

The meeting having stood in silence for a few moments,

The PRESIDENT said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I will now call on the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Charles R. Hutchinson) having read the notice and the report of the auditors,

The PRESIDENT proceeded:—With regard to the balance-sheet which we are now here to consider, I must frankly say that it is very different to what I thought it would be when we met here this time last year, and I can assure you that it is just as disappointing to your board of directors as it will be to the general body of shareholders.

LOSSES ON STOCKS

I have referred on more than one occasion to the possibility of this company having to face heavy losses upon the stocks of its chief raw material if the market value should drop, and in December, 1923, when the price of raw sugar was 24s. per cwt. I sought to justify our policy of setting aside large sums to reserve by stating that "some day we may show a very considerable loss on the large stock which we are compelled to hold in order to ensure that our refineries are kept working to the fullest extent possible."

I regret to say that the fear I then expressed has been justified, but to an extent never contemplated by any one connected with the sugar trade, the price of raw sugar having declined during our financial year from 9s. 9d. per cwt. to 4s. 9d. per cwt.—that is to say, by over 50 per cent.

CHANGES IN THE BALANCE-SHEET

Some important changes have taken place in the balance-sheet as compared with September 30, 1929. Turning first to the assets side, practically all the first-class securities have been sold. As a consequence of this, and in connexion with the holdings in subsidiary and other associated companies, the investment reserve, which at September 30, 1929, stood at approximately £306,838, appears at September 30, 1930, at £190,910. Your directors are satisfied that the value of the interests in subsidiary and associated companies is fully equal to the figure at which they have been brought into the balance-sheet less the investment reserve.

As regards stocks, the figure is reduced from £2,619,111 in 1929 to £1,667,971 in 1930. As regards debtors, the figure is reduced from approximately £1,510,513 in 1929 to approximately £933,149 in 1930.

The smaller figures for 1930 are caused partly by a fall in the value of the commodities and partly by the fact that we happened to hold smaller stocks and had smaller sales outstanding at the time of balance. They are not due to a lesser volume of trade as a whole, our trade having been greater, as I shall explain later.

Turning to the liabilities side, you will notice that £1,250,000 5½ per Cent. Mortgage Debenture stock appears and the Ordinary shares are increased by the addition of the small balance previously unissued. On the other hand, the bank loan of £3,210,000 of 1929 has disappeared.

PRICES AND COST OF PRODUCTION

The first six months of the year's working were satisfactory. There was a fall in the raw sugar market, and consequently a loss on stock, but nothing abnormal, and it then appeared that the price of raw sugar would stabilize itself somewhere round about the cost of production, and we had every reason to expect that the next six months to the end of September would be equally satisfactory.

Unfortunately a state of affairs developed during the summer months such as we have never had to meet before, and I am sure that there are many gentlemen in the room with a life experience of the trade who will agree with this remark. (Hear, hear.) In April the price of raw sugar was about 8s. per cwt., but during the summer it fell to the lowest point touched—namely, 4s. 9d., this being more than 1s. below any previously recorded price and a little more than half the cost of production. At one period it almost appeared that the price might go to zero and there would be a general collapse.

Fortunately, this did not actually take place, but I think you will understand that, carrying large stocks of raw sugar as we must do, owing to the magnitude of our weekly output, the position was serious.

CONSUMING TRADE'S REQUIREMENTS

In stable markets we can usually rely upon the consuming trade to cover their requirements for some time ahead, thus protecting us to some extent against a decline in value; but in a market with constantly sinking prices buyers show little desire to run any risk of market fluctuations, and by purchasing no more than their immediate requirements throw the whole onus of the market risk back upon firms like ours, which, by the nature of their business, are bound to hold large stocks.

The existence of a single selling agency to control the sale of raw sugar in the chief producing country—Cuba—imported an additional element of difficulty in the purchasing of our supplies, and we were at times faced with a situation of being compelled to buy against our better judgment and in larger quantities than we would have preferred.

You will naturally ask what is the reason for this fall in value. The people in the room who are in the sugar trade probably know as much as I do; but in my opinion it has been caused principally by the accumulation in producers' hands of a large surplus of sugar as a result of the disinclination of sugar users generally to hold stocks. This is a feature not confined to this commodity and is one of the difficulties inherent in the present economic situation throughout the world.

I do not believe that the actual consumption of sugar everywhere shows much decrease, if it shows any at all, and if I am right in this assumption then I think we shall be able to look forward with confidence to a large and regular trade during the coming year.

POLICY WITH REGARD TO RESERVES

We have in the past adopted a conservative policy with regard to reserves, and I am glad to say that—even in the difficult period we have passed through—we have not been compelled to touch these reserves except to a very small extent, as follows:—The dividend reserve, which was created in the year of the coal strike, has been reduced by £80,000, which I consider quite legitimate, as this reserve was created to meet an emergency such as has now arisen. The general reserve of £1,150,000 remains as before.

Since the beginning of October the raw sugar market has improved, and it is quite obvious that the price of raw sugar is now considerably below the cost of production, and this position of affairs cannot go on indefinitely. Naturally it is our interest to obtain our supplies of raw material as cheaply as possible, but when an article is being produced at a loss there is always the danger of violent reactions which may seriously interfere with the normal course of business.

INCREASED OUTPUT

In spite of the fall in actual profits I think it is my duty to make it clear that, in the opinion of your board, the results of the year's trading are anything but discouraging.

The facts are that our output has been greater than ever before, we have practically driven the foreigner from this country, and the margin of profit on day-to-day prices has been at least as good as last year. Had it not been for the unprecedented fall in the raw sugar market, the financial results would also have been greater.

In other words, our trade generally has been better than ever, and since it is unlikely that the price of sugar can fall much lower we may look forward to the future with continued confidence.

In conclusion, I should like to remark that our refineries have been maintained in a high state of efficiency, and the directors wish to express their appreciation of the loyal support that they have received from the staff and workpeople. (Hear, hear.)

The President then moved the adoption of the report and accounts and the declaration of the dividends as recommended.

SIR LESMURD LYLE (chairman of the company) seconded the resolution.

A SHAREHOLDER'S CONGRATULATIONS

SIR DOUGLAS NEWTON, K.B.E., M.P.—Ladies and gentlemen,—I would be grateful, as a humble shareholder in this great undertaking, to be afforded an opportunity of making one or two comments upon what I regard as the very frank and illuminating statement which has just been made by the president. I would like, speaking as one with some knowledge of the sugar position, to observe that no one could have foreseen the colossal and almost abysmal drop of 50 per cent. in world prices, which you, Sir, mentioned. I think you stated that sugar had fallen from 9s. 9d. to 4s. 9d. per cwt., a drop which created, what I think we believe, and certainly all hope, will easily prove an unassailable record in world low prices.

Every one, Sir, must appreciate the fact that large stocks of sugar must necessarily be held in order to ensure continuity of supply; but what many of us think is perhaps of even greater moment, when looked at particularly from the national point of view, is that stocks have got to be held in order to ensure regularity of employment and to keep an excellent staff from perhaps having to seek assistance from the dole. For my own part I was greatly heartened by the statement you made that the consumption of sugar does not apparently show any material decrease, and that we can now look forward with confidence to the future. Undoubtedly the results achieved during the past 12 months are very satisfactory, and I should like to congratulate the board upon them and upon the manner in which they have conducted our great enterprise in a time of acute and world-wide industrial depression. I think it is right that a shareholder should say what he feels on this important occasion. (Cheers.)

The PRESIDENT said he wished, on behalf of the directors, to thank Sir Douglas Newton for the kindly way in which he had spoken of their efforts. They had had a very difficult and strenuous time during the last six months, and it was pleasant to know that those efforts were appreciated by the shareholders. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and the auditors were reappointed.

The PRESIDENT having announced that the dividend warrants would be posted to the shareholders on Monday, the 15th inst., the proceedings terminated.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, LTD.

STEADY INCREASE IN PROFITS

The FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Madame Tussaud's, Limited, was held yesterday on the premises of the company, Baker-street, London, W.

Mr. JOHN MAXWELL, who presided, said that he was sure shareholders would agree that the net available profit of £19,066 for the year must be considered as very satisfactory. The popularity of the exhibition as an entertainment centre had been maintained, but though the exceptionally high profits of the first 18 months after reopening could not reasonably be expected to continue, in view of the fact that the cost of new exhibits was debited against revenue, the profits of the exhibition were still in excess of the prospectus estimate. It was the considered opinion of the directors that by keeping the exhibition up to date and in a first-class condition the present standard of earnings would be maintained.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT IN CINEMA RESULTS

The steady improvement in the results of the cinema department had continued during the year, and the profits were rather more than double those of the previous year. The board expected that the figures would ultimately reach the profits originally estimated; the potentialities of the company's cinema had only reached the state of adolescence. He hoped that next year he would be able to report a further advance towards maturity. The results from the restaurant were very satisfactory and considerably in excess of the amount estimated.

Viewing the undertaking as a whole, the gross trading profit had amounted to £68,682, as compared with £59,688. With interest and transfer fees there was a total of £70,294, which compared with an estimated profit of £62,208, and, as stated, the net profit was £49,066, as compared with £40,949 for the previous year.

PROPOSED CAPITAL BONUS

The recommendations of the directors for the appropriation of the balance of profit were set out in the directors' report, but, regarding the proposed capital bonus, he would say that the original capital expenditure had exceeded the amount raised in share capital and Debentures by about £30,000, which amount had been provided out of profit. The discharge of capital commitments out of revenue was a sound financial policy, but, of course, depleted the cash resources available for dividend purposes. The directors considered that all profits earned should be returned to the shareholders in the form of dividends or bonuses, provided such distributions were made prudently and this year they recommended a special capital bonus of £15,000, to be satisfied by the issue of one new Deferred Ordinary share for every two Deferred Ordinary shares now held.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Numbers are announced of 1,552 bonds of the Argentine Government Five per Cent. Gold Loan of 1890, amounting together to £75,920, drawn for redemption at par on January 1 next.

THE PERUVIAN CORPORATION

RAILWAY AND LAKE STEAMER TRAFFICS

COMMERCIAL AND MINING CONDITIONS IN PERU

MR. OLIVER BURY ON THE OUTLOOK

The FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Peruvian Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

Mr. OLIVER R. H. BURY, M.I.C.E., chairman and managing director, who presided, said that the gross receipts on all the railways amounted to £1,865,519, less working expenses in Peru £1,228,080, giving total net receipts of £637,439. The net revenue amounted to £412,821, and the directors recommended the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Preference stock, leaving a balance of £188,989 to be carried forward.

The period under review was the first year since the important contract was made with the Peruvian Government in 1928 that they had had to rely exclusively on the railways and lake steamers for their income. They had no receipts from guano or any annuity.

CENTRAL RAILWAY RECEIPTS

The Central Railway continued to be their most valuable asset. A sum of £326,781 was brought into the revenue account, or £45,574 more than in the previous year. The present was the first occasion on which the gross receipts of this railway had exceeded £1,000,000. It was also the first time for many years that the traffic had not been interrupted during the whole year for more than a few hours. The traffic continued to grow, but was still largely dependent on the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, which contributed about 45 per cent. of the total receipts of the line. Every effort was being made to economize in the working costs of this very difficult railway, and it was confidently hoped that the three new powerful Garratt engines, quite recently supplied, would effect some reductions in the cost of working.

From the Southern Railway of Peru £144,817 was brought into the revenue account compared with £199,187 in the previous year. This was disappointing, but could be accounted for by the severe decline in the price of wool, a general slowing down in the mining industry owing to the extraordinarily low price of all metals, and a severe commercial depression throughout Bolivia consequent on the great fall in the price of tin. Everything possible was now being done to reduce the working costs of the railway.

In spite of the general depression it was satisfactory to be able to record an increase in the total tonnage carried by the steamers on Lake Titicaca. An order had been placed for a new steamer which should be ready for launching towards the end of next year.

THE PERENE COLONY

With regard to the Perene Colony, they had this year been caught by the abrupt fall in the price of coffee, coupled with an unusually severe epidemic of malaria which had materially added to the labour costs. As to the future of this venture they were still considering what they should do. In the past a good deal of capital and energy had been put into the colony, and they were anxious to get their money back. Only a high-grade coffee was worth growing in Perene, and they had been for some years working to improve their product to equal the best and therefore the most valuable that the world could produce. They were continually studying methods of reducing the cost of production.

During the past financial year the directors placed £300,000 new Debentures at £95 per cent. net. The money was needed to reimburse them for the cash payment of £247,000 made to the Peruvian Government as provided for in the contract of 1928, under which contract perpetual ownership of the railways was given to the corporation.

Since the last meeting there had been a complete change in the Government of Peru. The corporation's representative had been received by the new Government with that consideration, courtesy and respect to which representatives of the corporation in Peru had invariably been accustomed since the initiation of their undertaking. The board had conveyed to the President their earnest desire to co-operate with him and his Government and to do all that was possible to promote the interests of his country.

GOVERNMENT'S INDEBTEDNESS TO THE CORPORATION

In 1925 the Government owed the corporation £134,000, and it was satisfactory to be able to record that on June 30 last the amount outstanding was only £16,000. In February the Government altered the legal value of the currency from 24d. to 20d. to the sol. The new value made the gold reserve excessive, and it was consequently reduced. It still stood, however, at June 30 at the very high figure of 98.4 per cent. cover to the note issue. Unfortunately exchange could not be held at the legal rate of $4 due to the fact that the demand for bills exceeded the supply. This still prevailed, and the exchange to-day was about 15.72 soles to the pound sterling, or 15¼d. to the sol.

It was with profound regret he had to announce that their able and trustworthy representative in Lima, General A. S. Cooper, C.B., C.M.G., was about to retire after 11 years of successful and devoted efforts to further the corporation's interests. General Cooper had agreed to accept a seat on the board of directors. To fill his place in Lima they had been fortunate in finding Colonel F. C. C. Balfour, C.I.E., M.C., who had had many years of service in active and highly responsible administrative positions.

He doubted if at any period in the history of the corporation it had been more difficult to make an accurate forecast, or to say what were the prospects of the immediate future. That the railways would develop and the traffic increase in the long run he was fully convinced. No good purpose could be served by shutting their eyes to the actual and very serious state of trade and commerce in Peru. The corporation's gross receipts for the five months ended November 30 were £192,000 less than last year. Recent disturbances in the mining district of Cerro de Pasco, followed by the temporary closing down of the mines, had caused a heavy decline in the receipts of the Central Railway last month.

POSITION OF THE MINING INDUSTRIES

As to the mining industries, on which nearly all the corporation's railways depended, the last few years had seen substantial rises in the prices of the metals to be mined in Peru, and this had stimulated metal production in all its stages. The various mining companies had found it worth while to prospect widely, and in many places large bodies of ore had been located, estimated, sampled, and analysed. Now had come the fall in prices, and in some cases it had been found that it would not pay to work the mines until the prices reached a certain level. In others, especially in the larger concerns, metal could be produced at a low working cost and it paid to continue production. Great quantities of ore existed, and their railways were ready and able to carry whatever might be mined, so that when the incentive to mining development came again they might reasonably hope that not only would the mining section of Peru profit by it, but at the same time their railways would have to carry the product and earn their share.

WORKING PROSPECTS AT THE CERRO DE PASCO MINE

In view of some comments on Peru which had come through recently from New York and Chili the shareholders would be interested to know that the directors had just received a cable from General Cooper in which he told them that since the only serious disturbances which took place in the Cerro de Pasco mining district, and to a lesser degree in Lima, when the Government took decisive action which proved quite adequate, there had been no disturbances of public order, nor were any anticipated. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that work would shortly be resumed at the Cerro de Pasco mine and stated that the workmen were willing and anxious to start work. The corporation's contract rights had been scrupulously respected.

The Chairman, in conclusion, moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. W. S. EYRE (deputy chairman) seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS

THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF ASSETS

FORMATION OF ARGENTINE COMPANY APPROVED

LORD SELBORNE ON THE AGREEMENT

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Company, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C., to consider the following resolution:—

"That the agreement (a copy whereof has for the purposes of identification been signed by the chairman of the meeting), dated August 5, 1930, entered into between the company of the one part and Juan Bernardo Sullivan acting on behalf of a group of gentlemen resident in Buenos Aires in the Argentine Republic (hereinafter called 'the Associates') of the other part, whereby it has been agreed that the company and the Associates shall constitute in Buenos Aires in the Argentine Republic a company which shall acquire as a going concern the business, assets and goodwill of the company in the Argentine Republic as from January 1, 1931, upon the terms therein mentioned, be and the same is hereby approved and sanctioned and that the directors are hereby authorized to carry the said agreement into effect with such modifications or alterations (if any) thereto or therein as they shall think fit to approve."

The RIGHT HON. the EARL OF SELBORNE, K.G., presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. A. Gayler) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The first thing I have to do is to apologize for the absence of our chairman, Baron d'Erlanger. You will be sorry to learn that he has been laid up in Paris and therefore is unable to be present to-day. But I am glad to be able to inform you that he is now on the way to convalescence.

PROXIES IN FAVOUR OF THE SCHEME

This meeting is summoned to approve formally what the shareholders approved informally at the general meeting in May last. Then your chairman explained quite clearly the intention of your board to form the company in Argentina, and he gave the reasons for the decision at which the board had arrived. The policy met with unqualified approval—so much so that, in response to the board's recommendation of the scheme in the circular sent to every shareholder, no shareholder has expressed disapproval, while proxies in favour of the scheme from approximately 5,000 individual shareholders and representing over 2,300,000 shares have been received. Considering how very large the number of our shareholders is and that naturally they represent many different phases of opinion, I regard the result as distinctly gratifying to the board.

THE PURCHASE CONSIDERATION

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Dec. 16	Jan. 6	Jan. 20
Pay-day ..	Dec. 18	Jan. 8	Jan. 22

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
98⅝ 92	Consols, 2½% ..	57⅞ 58⅛	+⅛
98⅝ 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	92¼ 92⅜	+⅛
99⅛ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	102[1]16 102[1]16	..
103¼ 99⅛	Do., 4% ..	100[1]16 101	..
101⅜ 93½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	94⅜ 95⅛	+¼
82½ 81½	Victory, 4% ..	96⅝ 96⅞	+⅛
96⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds.	96⅜ 96⅞	+⅛
98¼ 72[1]16	Conversion, 3½%	81⅜ 81⅝	+⅛
103 93	Do., 4½% ..	100⅝ 101⅛	+⅛
.. ..	Do., 4% ..	100⅜ 100⅝	+⅛
.. ..	Do., 5% Pref. ..	104⅞ 105⅛	+⅛
97[1]16 ..	Treas. 5% ..	103-35 102[1]16	..
96½ 96½	Do. 4½% ..	100⅝ 101⅛	..
94⅞ 94⅞	Do. 4½% ..	100⅜ 100⅝	..
93⅝ 93⅝	Do. 4% ..	31-33 100⅛	101	..
89⅞ 89⅞	Do. 3½% ..	87½ 88	..
80¼ 80¼	Do. 3% ..	50-55 86⅝	87⅝	..
105⅛ 105⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	108⅛ 109¼	..
66½ 60	Consols ..	68 69	..
76¼ 70	Do., 2½% ..	40-60 104⅛	105¼	..
105¾ 100	Corp. of Ldn. 5%	106 107	..
104⅛ 59	Met. Water, "B"	69¼ 70¼	..
67 56⅜	Do. "A" ..	68 69	..
81 81	Met. Cons., 3%	91 91	..
75⅜ 67½	Do. 2½% ..	75 76	..
64 58	P. of Lond., 3%	.. ..	..
.. ..	"A" ..	65 66	..
85¼ 76⅛	Do., 4% "B"	86¾ 87⅛	..
100¼ 93	Do., 4½%	100½ 101½	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103¼ 98	Aust., 6% .. 31-41	91 96	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% .. 45-75	79 84	..
91¼ 86¼	Can., 4% .. 40-60	94½ 95	..
91¼ 86¼	Do. 3½% .. 30-50	85¾ 86¼	..
85¾ 81⅜	Do. 3% .. 16-36	97¼ 97⅞	..
91⅜ 82⅜	Cape, 4% .. 16-36	97¼ 97⅞	..
85¾ 78¼	Do., 3½% .. 29-49	85¼ 85¾	..
85¾ 78¼	Do., 3% .. 33-43	85¼ 86¼	..
81¼ 78¼	Gt. Br., 4% .. 26-46	97⅛ 97⅜	..
113¼ 108⅜	Do., 5% .. 48-58	104½ 105	..
104⅝ 98¾	N.Z., 5% .. 46	101¾ 102¼	−¼
91⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% .. 45	98 98½	..
86⅜ 82⅜	Do., 4% .. 43-63	88½ 89	..
89⅜ 84⅜	Do., 3½% .. 40	88¼ 89¼	+⅛
92⅜ 86⅜	Nig., 5% .. 47-57	104½ 105	..
88 87⅛	Do., 4% .. 40-60	75 80	..
84 75¾	Do., 4% .. 40-50	61 66	..
98¾ 88⅝	S. Af., 5% .. 45-75	102 102½	−¼
93 81⅞	Do., 4% .. 43-63	92½ 93	+½
89 83	Do., 3½% .. 40	76 81	..
109⅜ 78	S. Rd. 5% .. 34-49	103½ 104	+⅛
81⅝ 79½	Tas.'s 3½% .. 1940	71 76	+1
99 89	Vict., 5% .. 45-75	76 81	..
97 90	Do., 5% .. 29-49	57 62	..
94 86	W.As. 5% .. 45-75	78 85	..
90⅝ 86	Do., 4% .. 40-60	57 62	..
84 72⅜	Do., 4% .. 42-62	59 64	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Dec. 1	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87½ 80	Arg., 4% Resolution ..	86 88	..
80 ..	Do., 4% 1900 ..	79 81	..
92 ..	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	91 93	..
102 ..	Austrian, 4% ..	101½ 102½	..
109⅝ ..	Belgian, 7% ..	109 110	..
78½ ..	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	78 80	..
44 ..	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	39 41	..
53 ..	Do., 4% Resolution ..	48 50	..
55 ..	Do., 5% 1913 ..	48 50	..
75¼ ..	Bukit Mert'm, 5% ..	68 70	..
72¼ ..	Do., 5% 1914 ..	68 70	..
73 ..	Do., 6% .. 1927 ..	69 71	..
76⅝ ..	Buenos Aires, 5½% ..	75 77	..
78 ..	Bulgaria, 7% ..	75 78	..
89 ..	Chile, 6% .. 1926 ..	87 89	..
86 ..	Do., 5% .. 1911 ..	83 86	..
105½ ..	Do., 7½% .. 1922 ..	102 104	..
99¼ ..	Chinese, 5% .. 1896 ..	99 100	..
87½ ..	Do., 4½% .. 1898 ..	87 88	..
54½ ..	Do., 5% .. 1912 ..	53½ 54½	..
68 ..	Do., 5% .. 1913 ..	68½ 69½	+½
61 ..	Do., Shanghai-K., 5% ..	61 63	+2
29 ..	Do., Tientsin-P., 5% ..	28 32	+1½
34½ ..	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	33 36	..
110 ..	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109 111	..
71 ..	Egyptian Unified ..	70 72	..
20⅝ ..	French, 5% ..	20⅜ 20⅝	..
20⅝ ..	Do., 4% ..	20¼ 20⅝	..
105 ..	Mdl. 6% ..	104½ 105½	..
105 ..	Nord, 6% ..	104⅜ 105½	..
105 ..	Orleans, 6% ..	104⅜ 105½	..
104¼ ..	P.L.M., 6% ..	104⅜ 105½	+⅛
111 ..	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	110½ 111½	..
100⅝ ..	German, 7% ..	100¾ 101¾	−¼
72¼ ..	Do., 5½% .. 1930	71¼ 72¼	−¼
65 ..	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	61 64	..
80½ ..	Do., 5% .. 1914 ..	79 81	..
101 ..	Do., 7% Refugee ..	100 101	..
91 ..	Do., 6% Stabilization ..	90½ 91½	..
102 ..	Hungarian, 7½% ..	101½ 102½	..
18¼ ..	Italian, 5½% ..	17½ 18½	..
155 ..	Do., 1st Consol. "B" ..	99 100	..
76¼ ..	Japan, 4½% .. 1899 ..	74 75	..
92 ..	Do., 5% .. 1907 ..	89¼ 90¼	+¼
101¾ ..	Do., 6% .. 1924 ..	101¼ 102¼	+¼
94¼ ..	Tokio (City of), 5½% ..	94 95	..
15 ..	Mexican, 5% ..	13 15	+1
83½ ..	Peru, 6% .. 1928 ..	48 54	+1
81½ ..	Polish, 7% ..	80 83	..
45¾ ..	Portugal, 3½% .. 1st Ser.	43¼ 44¼	+¼
42 ..	Roumanian, 4% Cons. ..	40 41	−1
2 ..	Russian, 4% .. 1889 ..	1 2	..
2 ..	Do., 5% .. 1906 ..	1 2	..
76 ..	San Paulo (State), 7½%	73 75	..
82½ ..	Do., 7% .. 1930 ..	80 82	..
104 ..	Siamese, 6% .. 1924 ..	104 105	..
7¾ ..	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	7½ 8½	..
59¾ ..	Uruguay, 3½% ..	59 61	..
.. ..	Do., 4% ..	.. ..	..
4½ ..	Peruvian Corporation ..	3½ 4½	−¼
31 ..	Do., Pref. ..	26 28	−1½
101½ ..	German Potash, 7% ..	101¼ 102¼	+¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

68¼ ..	Great Western ..	68½ 69½	+1
— ..	Do. 4% Deb. ..	64½ 65½	..
— ..	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100 101¼	..
— ..	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94¼ 95¾	..
53¼ ..	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	53½ 54¼	+⅛
— ..	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81 82	−¼
— ..	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	77½ 78½	..
— ..	Do., 5% Pref. ..	63 64	−¼
64 ..	L. and N. Eastn., Def. ..	6 6½	..
17 ..	Do., Pref. ..	16¾ 17½	−¼
— ..	Do., 5% Deb. ..	58 59	..
— ..	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	74 75	..
— ..	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	56 57	..
— ..	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	40½ 42	..
69 ..	Metropolitan ..	69½ 70½	−1¼
76½ ..	Met. Dist. ..	76½ 77½	−¼
35¼ ..	Southern, Def. ..	23¼ 24	−¼
67 ..	Do., Pref. ..	67 68	+½
.. ..	Do., 5% Deb. ..	84¼ 85¼	..
.. ..	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100 101½	..
.. ..	Do., 5% Pref. ..	92 95	..
34[7]16 ..	Underground, £1 ..	24.5 24.9	..
104½ ..	Do., Income ..	103½ 105	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

43 ..	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	43 45	−1½
— ..	Argentine Gt. West. ..	61 64	−½
— ..	Argentine N. Eastn. ..	25 27	−½
71 ..	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	66½ 68½	−1½
59½ ..	B.A. and Pacific ..	53 55	−3
60 ..	B.A. Western ..	54½ 56½	−2½
44¾ ..	Canadian Pacific ($25)	44 44¼*	..
60 ..	Central Argentine ..	56 58	−1½
65 ..	Central Uruguay ..	57 59	−1
15½ ..	Cordoba Central ..	10 12	−2
21 ..	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	19½ 21½	−1½
30 ..	Costa Rica ..	28 30	..
69 ..	Entre Rios ..	67 69	..
— ..	Int. Cent. America ..	10 13	..
25 ..	Leopoldina ..	21 23½	−2½
6 ..	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	4 6	..
2⅛ ..	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	2¼ 3	..
155 ..	Do., Def. ..	148 153	−3
6 ..	United of Havana ..	5 7	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt ..	6⅝	..	Lloyds, A ..	65 9	+3d
Alexanders ..	69 6	..	Martins ..	7⅞	..
Anglo-S. Am. ..	1¾	..	Mers. Ind. C. ..	12⅜	..
Bk. of Aust. ..	9⅜	−⅛	Midland, £1 ..	80 0	+9d
B. Ld. & S.A. ..	7¼	..	Do., £12 ..	.. ..	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	59½	..	(£2 10s. pd.) ..	9⅝	..
Bk. of N.S.W. ..	28*	−⅛	Nat. of N.Z. ..	5[1]16	+1[3]2
Bk. of N.Z. ..	2½	..	Nat. Dist. B. ..	10	..
Barclays, A ..	6⅝	..	Nat. Egypt ..	27½	..
Do., B ..	58 0	+3d	Nat. India ..	42¾	−¼
Do., D.C.O. ..	26 0	..	Nat. Prov. £4 ..	14½	+1[1]6
B. Overseas ..	5[1]16	..	Ryl. of Can. ..	58	..
Can. Com. ..	49½	+½	Ryl. of Scot. ..	354*	+½
Char. India, ..	16⅜	+¼	Stand. S.A. ..	15¾	..
District ..	64 0	−⅛	Un. of Aust. ..	7⅛	..
Eng. S. & A. ..	4½	−⅛	Un. Discount ..	10	..
Hambros ..	8½	..	Westminster ..	80 0	..
Hongkong ..	112⅜	..	Do., £1 ..	52.6	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New ..	21[1]32	+¼	Pearl, f.p. ..	13¾	..
Atlas Assur. ..	13¼	..	Phoenix, f.p. ..	14⅛	..
Britannic ..	16	..	Prudential ..	24⅜*	−⅛
Com. Un. ..	24⅝	−⅛	Do., "B" ..	41 0	..
Eagle Star ..	12[1]16	..	Royal ..	8¼	..
Empr'rs Liab. ..	70 0	−6d	R. Exchange ..	6¾	..
Gen. Accdt. ..	15¼	..	Scottish "A" ..	16⅜	..
Guardian ..	10¾	..	Sea ..	74 0	−6d
Ldn. and L. ..	28⅛	−⅛	Sun Insur.,	.. ..	..
Ldn. Assur. ..	10	..	£1 (5s. pd.)	80 0	−6d
N. Brit. & M. ..	36	..	Sun Life ..	54	+¾
Nthn. Assur. ..	16½	+⅛	Y'shire (50/-) ..	6[1]16	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton ..	0/6	..	Engl. Cotton ..	1[25]32	..
Beardmore ..	16/6	..	FineSpinners ..	20/6	−3d
Borax, Def. ..	17[2]3	+1[1]6	Hoyle, J. ..	3/0	..
Brd. Dyers ..	21/3	+3d	Impl. Chem. ..	19/3	−3d
Brit. Celanese ..	8/3	+3d	Do., Defd. ..	5/4[1]2	−1[1]d
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	6/3	..	Jute Ind., Pf. ..	2/0	..
J.Cot. Dyers ..	3/7[1]2	−1[1]d	Linen Thread ..	11⅛	..
Brit. Enka ..	4/3	+3d	Lister ..	12/6	..
Calico Print. ..	8/9	..	Patons & B. ..	21/0	..
Can. Celanese ..	2⅜	..	Rylands ..	16/6	..
Crfts. Amer. ..	3¼	..	Salt Union ..	1[9]16	..
Courts ..	58/0*	−1[1]d	Salts(St'tre) ..	2/0	−3d
Cook, Son ..	7/3	−3d	Snia Viscosa ..	8/0	..
Courtaulds ..	41/0	−6d	Wardle&Dav ..	1[21]32	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In. ..	22/0	−3d	Hydro. Elec. ..	27¼	−⅛
Atlas ..	22/0	..	Johnson&Ph. ..	36/6	..
BarcelonaTr. ..	25	−1	Metro. Elec. ..	43/6	−3d
Brazn'thPat. ..	62/9	..	Mex. Lt. Com. ..	48	..
Brit. Thmsn. ..	25¾	−⅛	Do., 1st Pf. ..	72	+⅜
Brit. Insulid. ..	70/0	..	Mid.Counties ..	28/9	..
Bush Elec. ..	105	..	N'ern'ds Elec. ..	24/9	..
Crompton ..	66/0	..	Perak River ..	6/0	..
City of Lond. ..	35/6	..	Siemens ..	22/6	..
Country Lond. ..	49/3	..	Trieg. Const. ..	17⅛	..
Dwgld. Elec. ..	11/0	..	Vic. Falls ..	21[5]16	..
Gal. Elec. ..	47/0	−6d	Whitehall,Pf. ..	25/3	..
Hong's Tel. ..	6	..	Ykshr Hire ..	34/6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E.Trad. ..	6/0	..	Imperial Tob. ..	42[1]32	..
Am.Dent.Of. ..	3/6	..	Imp.Tob.Can. ..	37/3	..
Apollinaris ..	6/0	..	Int. Nickel ..	16¾	−⅛
Assd. Cement ..	25/0	..	Krenger & T. ..	24	..
Bovril, Def. ..	37/3	..	Lautaro, Pf. ..	2[7]16	−1[1]6
Brit. Alum. ..	33[1]32	..	Do., Def'rred ..	1[1]16	..
Brit. Am. Th. ..	5[1]16	..	Lever 7% Pf. ..	23/3*	−1½d
Brit. & S.Pac. ..	11/6	..	Liverpool Nlt. ..	6/0	..
Brit. Match ..	24/7½	..	London Brick ..	39/9*	+6d
Brit.Oil Cake ..	28/0	..	Manbré G.Dt. ..	16/9	−5d
Brit.PortCm. ..	2[5]16	+1[1]6	Marconi Mar. ..	2	..
Brit. Ropes ..	2/0	..	Do., Can. ..	3[9]16	..
Cab.&W. "B" ..	15	..	Mather & P. ..	1[1]16	..
Do.,7½%'A' ..	23½	..	Nairn.M.&G. ..	17⅜	−1[1]8
Do.,5½%Pf. ..	73½	..	P. & O. Def. ..	39/6	..
Carreras "A" ..	5¼	..	Phillips (G.) ..	20/0	..
Col. Graph. ..	2⅝	−1[1]6	Pinchin J'son ..	40/0	−6d
Crittall ..	20/7½	..	Prim. Rbbgs. ..	24/0	..
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf. ..	11/7½	..	Royal Mail ..	12½	..
Cunard St'm ..	16/0	−1/0	Sm.&Arg.Mt. ..	6/3	..
Dunlop Rbr. ..	11/6	+1½d	Sth. Met. Gas ..	106	..
E.ReadyG.B. ..	18/6*	..	Spillers ..	22/6	−3d
Finlay, Jas. ..	78/0	..	Swed.Match.B ..	14	+⅛
Furness, W. ..	33/3	..	Tate & Lyle ..	35/0	−1½d
Gas Lt. & C. ..	20/0	..	Tarapaca Nit ..	4/0	..
Gaumont Br. ..	14/10½	+1½d	Turner & N. ..	47/3	−1/6
Globe Tel. ..	1¾	..	Utd. Dairies ..	32/0	..
Gramophone ..	28⅝	−⅛	Utd.Molasses ..	16/3	−6d
Harris'nsC. ..	4⅛	..	Unilever ..	21[3]32	..
Imp.Con.Gas ..	547	−3	Utd. Tob.(S.) ..	4	..
Imp. Smelt. ..	13/0	+6d	Wall PaperD. ..	52/0*	−3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te ..	3/10½	..	Howard & B. ..	[illegible]	..
Armstrong ..	0/5	..	Lambert ..	30/0	..
Babcock&W. ..	52/0	..	Pease & Ptns ..	1/6	..
Baldwins ..	2/1½	..	Platt Bros. ..	5/0	..
Bengal ..	5/0	..	Powell Duff. ..	6/6	..
B.S.A. ..	8/0	..	Richds. West ..	2/6	..
Bolsover ..	14/6	..	Ruston & H. ..	3/6	..
Brown(John) ..	2/0	..	S. Speakman ..	9/6	..
Cammell Ld. ..	1/0	..	Staveley ..	20/9	..
Consett ..	6[1]32	..	Stew.&L.Def. ..	25/9	..
Cory J.(Wm.) ..	58/9	..	S. Durham ..	18/0*	..
DormanLong ..	4½	..	Swan Hunter ..	21/0	..
Ebbw Vale ..	0/6	..	Tata Deb. ..	99	..
Guest Keen ..	26/3	+3d	Thomas, R. ..	1/4[1]2	..
Hadfields ..	5/10[1]2	..	Vickers ..	7/4[1]2	..
Harld.&W.P. ..	6/0	..	Weardale Dt. ..	19/3*	+3d
Hopkinsons ..	23/9	..	Yk.Am.&Arch. ..	6/9	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0) ..	28/0	−6d	National Bus ..	23/3	..
Dennis Bros. ..	35/9*	−9d	Rolls-Royce ..	40/6	..
Ford ..	65/0	−2/0	Rover (8/0) ..	6[1]32	..
Guy Motors ..	10/9	+3d	Singer ..	19/0	..
Humber ..	16/6	..	S.T.D., Pref. ..	5/0	..
Imp.Airways ..	18/6	..	Smith, S., Dt. ..	2/6	..
Leyland ..	54/0	−9d	Thornycroft ..	31/3	..
Lucas, J. ..	68/9	..	Til. & Brit. ..	45/3	..
Morris,7½Pf. ..	22/3	..	T.S. Motors ..	5/3	..
Napier, D. ..	9[1]32	−1[1]d	Tilling, T. ..	4[3]16	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	23/0	..	Hoare ..	61/6	−6d
BarclayPerk. ..	26/6	+6d	Ind, Coope ..	64/3	..
BassMid.Mn. ..	5/0	..	Mout's ..	30/3	..
Brit.PortCm. ..	2[5]16	+1[1]6	Marconi Mar. ..	2	..
Brit. Ropes ..	2/0	..	Do., Can. ..	3[9]16	..
Cab.&W. "B" ..	15	..	Mather & P. ..	1[1]16	..
Do.,7½%'A' ..	23½	..	Nairn.M.&G. ..	17⅜	−1[1]8
Do.,5½%Pf. ..	73½	..	P. & O. Def. ..	39/6	..
Carreras "A" ..	5¼	..	Phillips (G.) ..	20/0	..
Col. Graph. ..	2⅝	−1[1]6	Pinchin J'son ..	40/0	−6d
Crittall ..	20/7½	..	Prim. Rbbgs. ..	24/0	..
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf. ..	11/7½	..	Royal Mail ..	12½	..
Cunard St'm ..	16/0	−1/0	Sm.&Arg.Mt. ..	6/3	..
Dunlop Rbr. ..	11/6	+1½d	Sth. Met. Gas ..	106	..
E.ReadyG.B. ..	18/6*	..	Spillers ..	22/6	−3d
Finlay, Jas. ..	78/0	..	Swed.Match.B ..	14	+⅛
Furness, W. ..	33/3	..	Tate & Lyle ..	35/0	−1½d
Gas Lt. & C. ..	20/0	..	Tarapaca Nit ..	4/0	..
Gaumont Br. ..	14/10½	+1½d	Turner & N. ..	47/3	−1/6
Globe Tel. ..	1¾	..	Utd. Dairies ..	32/0	..
Gramophone ..	28⅝	−⅛	Utd.Molasses ..	16/3	−6d
Harris'nsC. ..	4⅛	..	Unilever ..	21[3]32	..
Imp.Con.Gas ..	547	−3	Utd. Tob.(S.) ..	4	..
Imp. Smelt. ..	13/0	+6d	Wall PaperD. ..	52/0*	−3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te ..	3/10½	..	Howard & B. ..	[illegible]	..
Armstrong ..	0/5	..	Lambert ..	30/0	..
Babcock&W. ..	52/0	..	Pease & Ptns ..	1/6	..
Baldwins ..	2/1½	..	Platt Bros. ..	5/0	..
Bengal ..	5/0	..	Powell Duff. ..	6/6	..
B.S.A. ..	8/0	..	Richds. West ..	2/6	..
Bolsover ..	14/6	..	Ruston & H. ..	3/6	..
Brown(John) ..	2/0	..	S. Speakman ..	9/6	..
Cammell Ld. ..	1/0	..	Staveley ..	20/9	..
Consett ..	6[1]32	..	Stew.&L.Def. ..	25/9	..
Cory J.(Wm.) ..	58/9	..	S. Durham ..	18/0*	..
DormanLong ..	4½	..	Swan Hunter ..	21/0	..
Ebbw Vale ..	0/6	..	Tata Deb. ..	99	..
Guest Keen ..	26/3	+3d	Thomas, R. ..	1/4[1]2	..
Hadfields ..	5/10[1]2	..	Vickers ..	7/4[1]2	..
Harld.&W.P. ..	6/0	..	Weardale Dt. ..	19/3*	+3d
Hopkinsons ..	23/9	..	Yk.Am.&Arch. ..	6/9	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0) ..	28/0	−6d	National Bus ..	23/3	..
Dennis Bros. ..	35/9*	−9d	Rolls-Royce ..	40/6	..
Ford ..	65/0	−2/0	Rover (8/0) ..	6[1]32	..
Guy Motors ..	10/9	+3d	Singer ..	19/0	..
Humber ..	16/6	..	S.T.D., Pref. ..	5/0	..
Imp.Airways ..	18/6	..	Smith, S., Dt. ..	2/6	..
Leyland ..	54/0	−9d	Thornycroft ..	31/3	..
Lucas, J. ..	68/9	..	Til. & Brit. ..	45/3	..
Morris,7½Pf. ..	22/3	..	T.S. Motors ..	5/3	..
Napier, D. ..	9[1]32	−1[1]d	Tilling, T. ..	4[3]16	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	23/0	..	Hoare ..	61/6	−6d
BarclayPerk. ..	26/6	+6d	Ind, Coope ..	64/3	..
BassMid.Mn. ..	5/0	..	Mout's ..	30/3	..
Benskin's ..	37/3	..	Mitch's & B. ..	53/6	..
C.of Lon.,Df. ..	11/9	..	S. African ..	67/6*	−3d
Courage ..	60/3	..	Taylor Wkr. ..	32/6	..
Distillers ..	59/6	−9d	WalkerP.&C. ..	18/3*	+1½d
Guinness ..	107/6	−6d	Watney, Dt. ..	57/6	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	18/0	+3d	Lewis, Pid. ..	47.0	..
Army& N. ..	37/6	−6d	Lipton ..	4[1]16	..
Barker ..	55/9	−6d	Lyons, "A" ..	42[3]32	−1[3]2
Bhoots Pure D. ..	5/9	..	Maple ..	27/9	..
Carlton ..	23/6	..	Map.& Webb ..	8/6	..
Debenhams ..	5/6	..	Maypole,Def. ..	4.7½	..
Fredk.Hotels ..	7/6	..	Savoy Hot. ..	25/6	−6d
Gordon Hth. ..	10/4½	−3d	Selfridge,Pfd. ..	23/3	+3d
Harrods ..	55/0	..	Smart Bros. ..	7/6	..
Hards'n B.A. ..	14/0	+3d	Spl'sk&P.10/- ..	18/0*	+6d
Home&C. ..	4 0	14.7½	Waring & G. ..	6/0	..
Internat. Tea ..	19.7½	..	Whiteley ..	47/6	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv. ..	30/0	..	Dalgety ..	7[1]4*	−¼
Arg.Sthn.Ld. ..	17.0	..	Forestal ..	13[5]8*	+1[1]4d
Aust. Est. M. ..	43	..	Goldsbr., Mt. ..	20.0	..
Aust.Merc.f.p ..	3	..	Hudson's B. ..	1[5]16	..
Brit. N.Born. ..	4/3	..	Kassala Cot. ..	1½	..
City Ld.Real ..	17/3	+3d	N.Z.L. & M. ..	80	..
Cordova ..	1/3	..	Sudan Plants ..	2[3]32	−1[3]2

RUBBER

Allied Sum. ..	9/1½	..	L. Asiatic ..	3/0	..
Am.-Dutch ..	25/6	+1[1]d	Lumut ..	1[5]16	..
An.-Java ..	0.10½	..	Malacca ..	1[5]16	+1[3]2
An.-Malay ..	1[3]32	..	Malayalam ..	17/0	..
Bah Lias ..	3/4	..	Mendaris ..	1/2	..
Bajoe Kidoel ..	18 1½	..	Merliman ..	1/4[1]2	..
Batu Tiga ..	13 1½	..	Pataling ..	3/4	..
Bertam Cons. ..	2/6	..	Perak ..	2/0	+1½d
Bukit Mert'm ..	1/6	..	RembauJelei ..	16 3	..
Castlefield ..	3/3	..	Rubber Tst. ..	24/3	..
De Beers D. ..	5/16	+1[1]6	Rub. Prop. B. ..	8.10½	−1½d
Durban Deep ..	11/9	+6d	S.A. Town ..	6/3	..
East Geduld ..	2[1]16	..	S.W. Africa ..	16/9	..
East Rand. ..	7/6	..	Springs ..	3	−1[3]2
Geduld ..	3[5]16	..	Sub Nigel ..	2[3]32	..
Gen. Mining ..	1[3]32	..	T. Cons. Lds. ..	1[5]16	..
Govt. Areas ..	1[2]16	..	Union Corp. ..	2[5]16	..
J'b'gC'nsInv. ..	32/0	−6d	V. Ryn. Deep ..	1[3]8	+1[3]2
Knights ..	8/9	..	Vereen'g Est. ..	1[3]8	..
Langlaagte ..	23/9	+3d	W. Rd.-Cons. ..	6/6	..
Meyer & C. ..	1[5]16	..	West Springs ..	12.0	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kbi ..	7.10[1]2	−1[1]d	Rhod.Cong.B ..	8[1]2	..
Cam & Motor ..	2[1]2	..	Rhod. K'Uga ..	1[1]2	..
Chartered ..	28/10[1]2	..	Rhod.Sel. Tr. ..	1[1]16	−1[3]2
Gfds. Rhod. ..	5/6	−1[1]d	Roan Antel. ..	2[3]32	..
Loangwa ..	2/1[1]2	..	Selukwe ..	3.0	−3d
Lonely Reef ..	7[1]8	..	Shamva ..	0.9	..
N'Changwa ..	1[1]32	..	Tang'ka Con. ..	1[7]16	−1[3]2
Rhod. Ang. A ..	1¼	..	Wankie Coll. ..	1[3]2*	..
Rhod. B. H. ..	1/6	..	Zambesia Ex. ..	1[3]32	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont. ..	4/6	..	Bisichi ..	5/3	..
Ashanti ..	33.0	..	Fanti Cons. ..	8/3	..
Assoc.Nigeria ..	4.0	..	Naraguta ..	1/4	.

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 25

Lond. and Holyrood, 116½
Do., 5% Pref., 87½
Lond. and N. York, 263
London Deptf., 86½
Mercantile and Gen., 326 6 6
Do., 4½% 2nd Deb., 85
Merchants, 252½ 1
Do., 4% Pref., 77½
Municipal, 4½% Deb., 82 5
New York and Gen., 5% Deb., 98
Nineteen Twenty-Nine, 90½
Premier, 1/6
Redeemable Sec. and Gen., 6% Pref., 16/-
Scottish Invest., 18/9 19/- x.d.
Scottish Stockholders, 5½% Pref., 96¼
Do., 4½% Deb., 87 7
Second Consolidated, 5% Deb., 95¼‡
Second Guardian, 126
Second Indust., 14½†† x.d.
Secous. Mercantile, 5% Pref., 99½
Second Scottish Trusts., 5% Prefd., 85††
Standard, 4½% Deb., 90
Sterling, 5% Pref., 98¾†† ⅛
Stockholders Invest., 108 x.d.
Traction and Gen., 5% Pref., 98⅛
Trust Union, 4½% Pref., 89½‡ ½‡ x.d.
Union Commercial, 5% Pref., 87½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

East of Scotland, 5% Deb., 95½ ¼
Home and Foreign, 5% Deb., 95‡ 5
Lond. Border and Genl., 4½% Deb., 85‡
Rounsley, 5% Deb., 96¼ ¼

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 7% Pref., 14/6
Armstrong, Whitworth Secs., 4½
Babcock and Wilcox, 51/6 2/3 2/-
Baldwins, 2/-
Bengal, 5/- ⅛ ⅜
Brown (John), fully pd., 2/11½
Do., "A" 7% Pref., 4/-
Consett, 6% Deb., 82‡†† ½ ⅛ 3 2⅞ 3
Cory, 38/6 4½
Dorman, Long, 4 2/- /3
Do., 8% Pref., 7/- /6 9
Do., 6% Pref., 14 7½ /-3
Do., 5½% Deb., 85 4
Fairbairn Lawson, 7½% Notes, 67½ 7 6
Guest, Keen, 26/- /4½
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 19/3 /3
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 6/- 6/-
Hoegfld., 4½% UREB., 103
Palmers Shipbldg., 6½% Deb., 9
Powell-Duffryn, 6/3
Rickett, Cockerell Pref. (4½%), 12/6††
Sheaths and Lloyds Deb., 93⅞‡
Stone, 6½% Pref., 23/10½
Swan, Hunter and W. Richardson, 21/- 20/9 1/-
Do., 6% Pf. -f., 18/3
United Steel, 149/4 32⅛‡ x.d.
Vickers, 3 -/3
Do., 5½% Deb., 102¼ ¼ ¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Buell Combustion, 5-7½
Sheffield Products, 14‡
Skoda Works, 6% Debs., 92
South Eastern Ext., "A," /6
Do., 6% Debs., 95
Tinsley Park, 21 -A††

MINES

Ashanti, 33 3 3/- 3 3/- /3 2/10½ 3/6‡ /6‡
Bechuanaland Explor., 6/11½
Camp Bird, 8s. Pref. (free of tax) 8/3†† /11½
Consold. of Sth. Africa, 19/6 /10½ 2/11½
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 15/7½ /7½
Consold. Selection, 9/4½ /7½ /7½
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 50⅜ 15½ 31½
Do., Defd. (Bearer), 3½ 3 5†† 4⅝ 5⅛ ⅞ 4⅜ ⅛ 15/- 5
Geduld Prop., 7/- 3 /10½ /10½ 70/3‡ 1/10½
London Tin Corp., 8/11½ /6
Mysore, 1/9
New Jagersfontein, 20/7½
Oregum of India, 10% Pref., fully pd., 7/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 3/-
Pahang, 7/3 7/- x.d.
Rio Tinto, 31/-
Union Corp., 44/6 5/9
Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, 6% Bds., 102 ⅜
Vereeniging, 32/10½ /6 /6
Waihi, 12/10½ /10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Gt. Boulder Prop., 1/3
Lake View and Star, 8 9½ /9 /9 /6 /9 /6
Mount Isa, 8/- Deb., 85½ 5 5
North Kalgurli, 3/- /6
S. Kalgurli Cons., 9/- /2½
Wiluna Gold Corp., 15 4½ /- 4½ /- 6 /3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Ascona, /- 6 /- 5
Ayer Hitam, 12/11½ /-1½
Balachat, Pref., 6/3
Balkis, 35/- 5‡
Broken Hill South, 29 4½ 32 6 30/- /3 30/- 30/-
Burma Corp., 9/- /- 3 9/- /9¾ /-1½
Champion Reef of India, 7/3
East Pool and Agar, /-3
Indian Copper Corp., 1/3 /-5
Ipoh, 15/- 14 9 /- 9 /-10½
Kampar Malaya, 14 4½
Kamunting, 3/9 /-11 14½
Malayan Dredging, 17/6
Mining Corp. of Canada, 6/9
Mining Trust, 8/- 7 7½‡ 8 /- 7 10½ /- 7½‡ 8 11½ 7 10½ /6
New Guinea, 5/-
Nundydroog, 14/9
Oroville Dredging, 2/-
Panama Corp., 13 11½ /-4½
Panama No. 1, Defd., 1 7½
Petaling, 9/9
Pioneer Concs., /-3 /-3 /-3¼ /-2¼
San Francisco of Mexico, 14 10½
Santa Gertrudis, 9 3 /- 3 /- 6¼ 8 10½
Sth. American, 1 8†† /- 6 /- 8 /- 9
Sungei Besi, 7/-
Tronoh, 14½
Yeoman, 4/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European Invest., 14 7½†† /-7½ /- 1½ /-4½ /2
Anglo-American of Sth. Africa, 12 11½ 12⅝ 13 6
Do., 6% Prefd., 19 20 19 8½
Bwana M'Kubwa, 3 1½ /- 1½ /- 1½ 2 7 11¼
Cam and Motor, 15/-
Consd. African Mining Trust, 20/-
Consd. Diamond, 14/- 5
Do., 7½% Pref., 6 6 /- 6 /- 6 /- 6
Daggafontein, 23/3
Delagoa Bay Invest., 3/-
East Geduld, 41 10
East Rand Prop., 2 6 /3 /- 6½ 6 7½ 6
Ekrem Hannah, 2/-
Ferreira Estate, 2/-
Gold Fields Rhodesian Invest., 2 15/- /-
Govt. Areas Mining, 2 8¾ /- 6 /-
Henderson's Transvaal, 2 6 /- 6 /- 6 /-

DRAWING OF BONDS
(Continued from Page 26)

56538	56843	56852	56857	56884	56896	56898
56919	57064	57107	57178	57195	57224	57281
57292	57329	57342	57343	57471	57601	57631
57634	57642	57688	57698	57764	57776	57876
57930	57959	57965	57991	57996	58127	58183
58209	58284	58328	58376	58387	58422	58427
58587	58589	58598	58615	58686	58753	58759
58768	58777	58787	58898	58938	58951	58991
59044	59067	59098	59103	59109	59228	59330
59363	59386	59403	59420	59430	59628	59675
59736	59757	59769	59820	59837	59961	59988
59990	60013	60024	60083	60135	60173	60281
60324	60332	60382	60430	60452	60456	60534
60543	60586	60618	60682	60754	60772	60784

For £20 Sterling each £24,920

1,552 Bonds, amounting together to the sum of £75,920

The above Bonds may be presented for examination on and after the 15th instant at our Counting House.
(Signed) MORGAN GRENFELL and Co.,
as Agents.
Countersigned:—P. E. Mattocks, Notary Public of the firm of John Venn and Sons', 1-2, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
London, 2nd December, 1930.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. CONVERSION LOAN, 1888.9.
Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the terms of the Loan, the undermentioned NUMBERS of BONDS, amounting to £122,800, have this day been DRAWN by lot for payment on the 1st April, 1931, when interest thereon will cease :—

BONDS of £1,000.

52563	52704	52712	52756	52786	52850	52853
52854	52857	52920	52924	52976	52992	53000
53072	53110	53162	53208	53263		

BONDS of £500.

49627	49645	49659	49753	49762	49788	49840
49870	49897	50007	50009	50145	50286	50449
50469	50524	50533	50542	50548	50591	50593
50595	50632	50641	50734	50829	50866	50918
50927	51094	51122	51170	51175	51191	51194
51213	51217	51285	51352	51433	51440	51453
51462	51475	51507	51511	51565	51600	51605
51648	51652	51657	51729	51734	51792	51799
51820	51840	51881	51948	51968	52027	52032
52185	52187	52245	52327	52397	52415	

BONDS of £100.

24383	24596	24605	24646	24648	24663	24702
24831	24941	25030	25063	25135	25184	25195
25230	25237	25260	25300	25358	25478	25564
25824	25833	25883	25976	26004	26069	26086
26048	26110	26174	26288	26378	26403	26410
26491	26514	26518	26522	26525	26539	26547
26567	26646	26669	26681	26682	26793	26819
26885	26940	26942	27122	27210	27369	27381
27345	27422	27423	27559	27607	27627	27628
27636	27738	27780	27809	27905	27906	27976
27982	28029	28070	28078	28088	28101	28179
28183	28195	28230	28271	28290	28307	28362
28413	28416	28489	28571	28597	28598	28636
28669	28685	28677	28730	28742	28810	28821
28830	28902	28945	28956	28966	29022	29028
29064	29143	29150	29165	29253	29377	29412
29813	29361	29582	29596	29642	29659	29829
29891	29924	29937	29941	30065	30167	30168
30174	30223	30264	30373	30381	30400	30412
30423	30490	30573	30639	30668	30719	30800
30873	30896	30911	30914	31024	31102	31104
31187	31201	31222	31343	31344	31368	31439
31463	31480	31486	31571	31646	31653	31662
31786	31792	31846	31949	31996	32230	32270
32280	32323	32395	32401	32515	32534	32538
32573	32624	32635	32668	32751	32772	32779
32785	32884	32970	32973	32996	33002	33039
33041	33122	33160	33200	33333	33335	33372
33392	33434	33439	33442	33475	33594	33597
33808	33635	33672	33742	33758	33785	33805
33808	33987	34056	34134	34232	34300	34331
34395	34396	34422	34426	34459	34462	34481
34483	34487	34580	34581	34611	34637	34650
34653	34653	34691	34785	34791	34792	34823
34863	34908	34937	34961	34977	35017	35148
35153	35207	35227	35331	35374	35376	35396
35452	35462	35494	35519	35544	35555	35579
35838	35618	35670	35773	35786	35880	35947
35990	36029	36085	36158	36169	36174	36202
36222	36304	36349	36399	36406	36456	36483
36525	36526	36552	36554	36597	36617	36646
36762	36764	36765	36829	36847	36880	36905
36910	36913	36947	37011	37050	37064	37218
37301	37302	37342	37506	37512	37543	37554
37575	37612	37618	37657	37722	37738	37744
37761	37768	37853	37887	37948	37967	37976
37987	37990	38038	38051	38085	38093	38104
38277	38318	38319	38418	38449	38494	38508
38511	38623	38624	38673	38738	38760	38847
38894	38919	39004	39013	39028	39042	39044
39107	39172	39290	39293	39330	39331	39405
39428	39429	39433	39577	39723	39731	39734
39793	39821	39884	40079	40190	40230	40285
40286	40289	40296	40377	40398	40468	40479
40512	40523	40526	40669	40688	40766	40797
40834	40851	40857	40870	40892	40908	41031
41049	41054	41131	41201	41213	41249	41311
41317	41341	41400	41506	41557	41560	41634
41697	41746	41813	41981	41993	42060	42092
42326	42334	42374	42464	42505	42510	42561
42596	42680	42835	42846	42890	42896	42952
43063	43146	43234	43244	43276	43292	43296
43301	43368	43466	43607	43618	43691	43728
43742	43745	43826	43890	43914	44117	44218
44249	44256	44260	44299	44397	44408	44474
44487	44522	44536	44556	44566	44643	44661
44750	44812	44828	44848	44880	44885	44888
44963	45006	45036	45109	45130	45142	45223
45322	45323	45342	45412	45424	45428	45434
45436	45469	45498	45499	45559	45655	45679
45685	45692	45696	45714	45788	45800	45835
45926	45945	45957	45990	45997	46000	46116
46247	46297	46317	46376	46377	46502	46546
46577	46646	46650	46684	46710	46728	46801
46802	46818	46880	46913	47000	47037	47095
47201	47240	47264	47368	47378	47411	47433
47482	47494	47510	47528	47534	47653	47675
47684	47764	47792	47858	47959	48021	48067
48104	48135	48289	48359	48393	48397	48440
48483	48523	48615	48618	48669	48671	48723
48736	48742	48788	48791	48819	48836	48955
48993	49014	49058	49092	49103	49104	49176
49177	49181	49210	49294	49311	49373	

BONDS of £20.

30	375	415	427	480	488	637
670	680	694	722	810	880	1002
1031	1089	1212	1266	1327	1345	1520
1528	1530	1535	1589	1645	1704	1718
1751	1791	1870	1905	1995	2060	2073
2162	2185	2215	2379	2421	2433	2435
2453	2482	2498	2514	2600	2790	2793
2814	2820	2907	2918	2925	3039	3149
3182	3212	3219	3324	3363	3455	3546
3550	3633	3634	3635	3656	3681	3728
3749	3760	3766	3802	3855	3899	3917
3938	4013	4025	4079	4257	4297	4305
4361	4375	4377	4489	4504	4545	4575
4585	4666	4696	4731	4832	4846	4865
4886	4908	4913	4986	5151	5165	5242
5275	5301	5344	5430	5564	5646	5717
5725	5773	5858	5963	6000	6028	6063
6082	6124	6181	6291	6309	6313	6345
6369	6425	6472	6477	6505	6535	6545
6691	6745	6759	6894	6928	7096	7155
7163	7168	7253	7265	7277	7342	7360
7414	7419	7420	7421	7479	7482	7567
7590	7693	7753	7775	7781	7792	7795
7796	7814	7897	7953	7958	8011	8016
8136	8242	8312	8319	8352	8356	8369
8482	8533	8624	8733	8737	8788	8855
8866	8912	8913	8992	9010	9027	9085
9201	9213	9249	9346	9442	9496	9514
9625	9677	9715	9718	9720	9722	9745
9804	9808	9816	9833	9837	9918	9921
9952	10029	10040	10058	10087	10123	10125
10128	10146	10159	10318	10377	10395	10396
10498	10520	10535	10552	10568	10582	10612
10624	10625	10642	10695	10772	10787	10868
10874	10938	10959	10979	10992	11004	11030
11155	11163	11320	11343	11344	11371	11400
11432	11479	11495	11595	11608	11647	11674
11757	11821	11901	11919	11924	11953	12001
12107	12142	12146	12156	12291	12312	12318
12324	12435	12446	12451	12489	12504	12527
12540	12586	12596	12672	12682	12730	12739
12779	12809	12831	12840	12866	12923	12966
13065	13038	13171	13200	13212	13251	13262
13288	13358	13395	13427	13495	13541	13632
13673	13639	13708	13759	13846	13891	13894
13902	13927	13931	13992	14002	14077	14084
14289	14361	14376	14434	14472	14478	14493
14563	14687	14706	14801	14887	14904	14914
14976	14982	14985	15003	15048	15065	15140
15219	15266	15285	15383	15464	15492	15687
15737	15748	15753	15788	15804	15838	15871
15904	15931	16130	16140	16304	16332	16362
16370	16439	16481	16514	16526	16530	16543
16544	16549	16558	16560	16594	16599	16701
16753	16760	16767	16773	16807	16893	16927
16970	16985	17077	17083	17100	17123	17262
17272	17311	17354	17597	17622	17639	17651
17717	17733	17792	17840	17877	17889	17973
17994	18101	18146	18171	18298	18333	18342
18386	18407	18412	18445	18513	18515	18618
18677	18742	18799	18904	18911	18919	19073
19093	19117	19152	19188	19220	19224	19232
19303	19317	19356	19383	19387	19393	19435
19524	19561	19633	19679	19724	19783	19810
19829	19856	19943	19948	19949	19980	20043
20045	20096	20216	20361	20421	20527	20592
20597	20666	20675	20708	20741	20826	20833
20856	20863	20888	20958	20961	20969	20988
20989	21003	21023	21028	21090	21190	21275
21276	21333	21357	21507	21523	21560	21573
21589	21628	21635	21656	21735	21754	21889
21908	21923	21941	22007	22010	22035	22068
22120	22185	22265	22296	22302	22382	22432
22441	22531	22584	22628	22723	22795	22847
22857	22869	22941	22945	22948	22951	23041
23062	23133	23137	23207	23210	23222	23230
23285	23290	23312	23497	23545	23546	23562
23601	23608	23659	23677	23721	23764	23776
23786	23792	23822	23823	23854	23880	23882
23950	24027	24028	24119	24166	24178	24225
24272	24315	24327	24350	24375		

Total :—

19	Bonds of £1,000 each	..	£19,000
69	,, 500	,, ..	34,500
580	,, 100	,, ..	58,000
565	,, 20	,, ..	11,300
			£122,800

No. 8, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. 28th November, 1930.
For Baring Brothers and Co., Limited.
A. F. BARING, Managing Director.
Present :—Dr. R. Blamey Lafone, Argentine Embassy ; H. A. Woodbridge (of the firm of H. de Pinna and John Venn, Notaries), 38, Gresham House, E.C.2.

DRAWING OF BONDS (continued)

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY (EXTENSIONS) FIVE per CENT. LOAN, 1887-9.
Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the terms of this loan, the undermentioned NUMBERS of BONDS, amounting to £108,600, have this day been DRAWN by lot for payment on the 1st January, 1931, when interest thereon will cease :—

BONDS of £100.

39	51	55	61	151	168	183
218	249	273	314	371	383	399
503	530	535	554	604	662	745
757	763	779	803	808	858	861
869	909	985	1000	1010	1057	1081
1122	1169	1184	1193	1213	1297	1328
1349	1393	1397	1528	1544	1579	1594
1607	1623	1637	1662	1667	1685	1751
1752	1767	1785	1849	1899	1909	1948
1954	1969	1977	1983	1986	2027	2033
2104	2131	2134	2212	2250	2275	2316
2350	2358	2366	2367	2372	2397	2423
2457	2461	2468	2471	2558	2576	2582
2641	2703	2832	2834	2841	2887	2889
2910	2953	2973	3086	3168	3176	3204
3252	3281	3290	3303	3316	3360	3402
3426	3439	3506	3547	3549	3555	3615
3623	3631	3639	3666	3672	3791	3842
3880	4021	4048	4064	4086	4094	4160
4185	4224	4514	4582	4656	4661	4691
4908	4999	5012	5040	5053	5168	5196
5242	5325	5444	5562	5564	5569	5615
5638	5647	5699	5735	5779	5807	5850
5924	5945	5963	5998	6059	6062	6097
6109	6291	6305	6392	6427	6429	6463
6530	6551	6555	6661	6675	6704	6712
6778	6812	6814	6826	6831	6838	6863
6930	6958	7010	7017	7038	7182	7188
7335	7394	7420	7470	7480	7513	7536
7587	7687	7712	7727	7769	7867	7892
7901	7916	8037	8048	8136	8201	8249
8297	8319	8324	8328	8334	8346	8413
8426	8453	8471	8503	8526	8568	8594
8627	8647	8787	8850	8873	8995	9008
9028	9089	9187	9197	9208	9242	9305
9307	9418	9494	9495	9357	9576	9588
9590	9592	9722	9739	9744	9767	9769
9817	9820	9853	9905	9939	9981	9996
10051	10054	10062	10074	10097	10155	10177
10196	10212	10239	10262	10272	10298	10359
10377	10455	10468	10484	10532	10565	10593
10641	10650	10666	10676	10684	10727	10732
10738	10767	10774	10810	10898	10945	11106
11167	11270	11342	11437	11473	11497	11531
11555	11559	11639	11680	11708	11735	11751
11809	11855	11885	11889	11908	11922	11955
11974	12051	12137	12149	12181	12208	12234
12258	12282	12354	12356	12376	12406	12413
12458	12504	12553	12584	12655	12677	12688
12731	12814	12823	12839	12860	12869	12884
12911	12920	12992	13021	13052	13081	13148
13174	13205	13279	13299	13311	13316	13383
13385	13411	13478	13521	13524	13530	13567

BONDS of £100.

24383	24596	24605	24646	24648	24663	24702
24831	24941	25030	25063	25135	25184	25195
25230	25237	25260	25300	25358	25478	25564
25824	25833	25883	25976	26004	26069	26086
26048	26110	26174	26288	26378	26403	26410
26491	26514	26518	26522	26525	26539	26547
26567	26646	26669	26681	26682	26793	26819
26885	26940	26942	27122	27210	27369	27381
27345	27422	27423	27559	27607	27627	27628
27636	27738	27780	27809	27905	27906	27976
27982	28029	28070	28078	28088	28101	28179
28183	28195	28230	28271	28290	28307	28362
28413	28416	28489	28571	28597	28598	28636
28669	28685	28677	28730	28742	28810	28821
28830	28902	28945	28956	28966	29022	29028
29064	29143	29150	29165	29253	29377	29412
29813	29361	29582	29596	29642	29659	29829
29891	29924	29937	29941	30065	30167	30168
30174	30223	30264	30373	30381	30400	30412
30423	30490	30573	30639	30668	30719	30800
30873	30896	30911	30914	31024	31102	31104
31187	31201	31222	31343	31344	31368	31439
31463	31480	31486	31571	31646	31653	31662
31786	31792	31846	31949	31996	32230	32270
32280	32323	32395	32401	32515	32534	32538
32573	32624	32635	32668	32751	32772	32779
32785	32884	32970	32973	32996	33002	33039
33041	33122	33160	33200	33333	33335	33372
33392	33434	33439	33442	33475	33594	33597
33808	33635	33672	33742	33758	33785	33805
33808	33987	34056	34134	34232	34300	34331
34395	34396	34422	34426	34459	34462	34481
34483	34487	34580	34581	34611	34637	34650
34653	34653	34691	34785	34791	34792	34823
34863	34908	34937	34961	34977	35017	35148
35153	35207	35227	35331	35374	35376	35396
35452	35462	35494	35519	35544	35555	35579
35838	35618	35670	35773	35786	35880	35947
35990	36029	36085	36158	36169	36174	36202
36222	36304	36349	36399	36406	36456	36483
36525	36526	36552	36554	36597	36617	36646
36762	36764	36765	36829	36847	36880	36905
36910	36913	36947	37011	37050	37064	37218
37301	37302	37342	37506	37512	37543	37554
37575	37612	37618	37657	37722	37738	37744
37761	37768	37853	37887	37948	37967	37976
37987	37990	38038	38051	38085	38093	38104
38277	38318	38319	38418	38449	38494	38508
38511	38623	38624	38673	38738	38760	38847
38894	38919	39004	39013	39028	39042	39044
39107	39172	39290	39293	39330	39331	39405
39428	39429	39433	39577	39723	39731	39734
39793	39821	39884	40079	40190	40230	40285
40286	40289	40296	40377	40398	40468	40479
40512	40523	40526	40669	40688	40766	40797
40834	40851	40857	40870	40892	40908	41031
41049	41054	41131	41201	41213	41249	41311
41317	41341	41400	41506	41557	41560	41634
41697	41746	41813	41981	41993	42060	42092
42326	42334	42374	42464	42505	42510	42561
42596	42680	42835	42846	42890	42896	42952
43063	43146	43234	43244	43276	43292	43296
43301	43368	43466	43607	43618	43691	43728
43742	43745	43826	43890	43914	44117	44218
44249	44256	44260	44299	44397	44408	44474
44487	44522	44536	44556	44566	44643	44661
44750	44812	44828	44848	44880	44885	44888
44963	45006	45036	45109	45130	45142	45223
45322	45323	45342	45412	45424	45428	45434
45436	45469	45498	45499	45559	45655	45679
45685	45692	45696	45714	45788	45800	45835
45926	45945	45957	45990	45997	46000	46116
46247	46297	46317	46376	46377	46502	46546
46577	46646	46650	46684	46710	46728	46801
46802	46818	46880	46913	47000	47037	47095
47201	47240	47264	47368	47378	47411	47433
47482	47494	47510	47528	47534	47653	47675
47684	47764	47792	47858	47959	48021	48067
48104	48135	48289	48359	48393	48397	48440
48483	48523	48615	48618	48669	48671	48723
48736	48742	48788	48791	48819	48836	48955
48993	49014	49058	49092	49103	49104	49176
49177	49181	49210	49294	49311	49373	

BONDS of £20.

30	375	415	427	480	488	637
670	680	694	722	810	880	1002
1031	1089	1212	1266	1327	1345	1520
1528	1530	1535	1589	1645	1704	1718
1751	1791	1870	1905	1995	2060	2073
2162	2185	2215	2379	2421	2433	2435
2453	2482	2498	2514	2600	2790	2793
2814	2820	2907	2918	2925	3039	3149
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3749	3760	3766	3802	3855	3899	3917
3938	4013	4025	4079	4257	4297	4305
4361	4375	4377	4489	4504	4545	4575
4585	4666	4696	4731	4832	4846	4865
4886	4908	4913	4986	5151	5165	5242
5275	5301	5344	5430	5564	5646	5717
5725	5773	5858	5963	6000	6028	6063
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6369	6425	6472	6477	6505	6535	6545
6691	6745	6759	6894	6928	7096	7155
7163	7168	7253	7265	7277	7342	7360
7414	7419	7420	7421	7479	7482	7567
7590	7693	7753	7775	7781	7792	7795
7796	7814	7897	7953	7958	8011	8016
8136	8242	8312	8319	8352	8356	8369
8482	8533	8624	8733	8737	8788	8855
8866	8912	8913	8992	9010	9027	9085
9201	9213	9249	9346	9442	9496	9514
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9804	9808	9816	9833	9837	9918	9921
9952	10029	10040	10058	10087	10123	10125
10128	10146	10159	10318	10377	10395	10396
10498	10520	10535	10552	10568	10582	10612
10624	10625	10642	10695	10772	10787	10868
10874	10938	10959	10979	10992	11004	11030
11155	11163	11320	11343	11344	11371	11400
11432	11479	11495	11595	11608	11647	11674
11757	11821	11901	11919	11924	11953	12001
12107	12142	12146	12156	12291	12312	12318
12324	12435	12446	12451	12489	12504	12527
12540	12586	12596	12672	12682	12730	12739
12779	12809	12831	12840	12866	12923	12966
13065	13038	13171	13200	13212	13251	13262
13288	13358	13395	13427	13495	13541	13632
13673	13639	13708	13759	13846	13891	13894
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14289	14361	14376	14434	14472	14478	14493
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14976	14982	14985	15003	15048	15065	15140
15219	15266	15285	15383	15464	15492	15687
15737	15748	15753	15788	15804	15838	15871
15904	15931	16130	16140	16304	16332	16362
16370	16439	16481	16514	16526	16530	16543
16544	16549	16558	16560	16594	16599	16701
16753	16760	16767	16773	16807	16893	16927
16970	16985	17077	17083	17100	17123	17262
17272	17311	17354	17597	17622	17639	17651
17717	17733	17792	17840	17877	17889	17973
17994	18101	18146	18171	18298	18333	18342
18386	18407	18412	18445	18513	18515	18618
18677	18742	18799	18904	18911	18919	19073
19093	19117	19152	19188	19220	19224	19232
19303	19317	19356	19383	19387	19393	19435
19524	19561	19633	19679	19724	19783	19810
19829	19856	19943	19948	19949	19980	20043
20045	20096	20216	20361	20421	20527	20592
20597	20666	20675	20708	20741	20826	20833
20856	20863	20888	20958	20961	20969	20988
20989	21003	21023	21028	21090	21190	21275
21276	21333	21357	21507	21523	21560	21573
21589	21628	21635	21656	21735	21754	21889
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22120	22185	22265	22296	22302	22382	22432
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23062	23133	23137	23207	23210	23222	23230
23285	23290	23312	23497	23545	23546	23562
23601	23608	23659	23677	23721	23764	23

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VERY PRETTY GARDENS, with hard and grass tennis courts, lawns, paved walks, rose gardens, orchard, and large paddock, in all about

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Extra land can be had. *Early possession if required.*

Strongly recommended from personal knowledge by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (R.649)

£2,850 for ARCHITECT'S HOUSE in beautiful part of

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Very Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, occupying an exceedingly pleasant position. Hall, panelled dining room, drawing room, study, cloak room, five bed rooms, bath room, offices. *Central heating. Company's electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. Telephone.* GARAGE for THREE CARS. HARD AND GRASS TENNIS COURTS. Flower beds, kitchen garden, &c., in all about ONE ACRE. More land if required. Apply (S.45694A.) HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

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AN OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, together with garage for three or four, cottage, and about Two Acres lovely gardens, TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

The House stands immune from main-road traffic, on gravel soil, is in the best possible order and fitted with all conveniences, including central heating.

Hall 20ft. by 14ft. 6in., four reception and nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, servants' hall, &c.; shady grounds, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden and orchard.—For particulars apply (S.45695A.) HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

Close to several Golf Courses.

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Amidst perfect country surrounded by well-known Estates yet only 30 minutes from Town. FOR SALE.

A choice, beautifully appointed and most tastefully decorated COUNTRY HOUSE. Large hall, beautiful lounge or drawing room, dining room, morning room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three modern bath rooms. *Electric light. Central heating throughout.* Spacious Garage. Workshop. THREE PICTURESQUE COTTAGES. GROUNDS with magnificent specimen trees, lawns, hard and grass tennis courts, orchard, prolific walled kitchen garden, meadow, in all about

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£3,850 OR NEAR OFFER.

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A FREEHOLD artistic labour-saving HOUSE ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.

Hall, two reception, five beds, bath; electric light and power; excellent decorative repair; good garage. LARGE GARDEN, delightfully laid out (space for lawn tennis).—Strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (D.3810.)

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15 miles from West End, in a unique secluded position overlooking Porters Park, with private gate to links.

Beautifully matured gardens of 1¼ ACRE, with tennis court.

A finely appointed, half-timbered RESIDENCE in first-class order throughout approached by a long carriage drive, with sunny verandah, large lounge hall, panelled dining room, drawing room and study, six bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, modern offices. All main services.

PRICE £5,900 FREEHOLD. Agents, MANDLEY and SPARROW, Radlett. (Tele. 141).

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BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE BEEN FAVOURED WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFER THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES FOR SALE BY AUCTION (UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY BEFORE HAND) DURING THE COMING SPRING:—

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Beautiful views; due South aspect; ¼ of a mile from sea, with private pathway to sandy beach.

DELIGHTFUL COASTAL HOME.

In faultless order. Four reception, full sized billiard room, 10 bed rooms, three bath, offices. *Excellent water, electric light, specially laid drainage.* Stabling, garage, outbuildings, two sets of rooms for men. Wonderfully matured gardens and grounds of great natural beauty, croquet lawn, tennis court, profusion of flowering trees and shrubs, sub-tropical gardens and coppice, in all about

SIX ACRES.

Hunting. Yachting. Fishing.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

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BUCKS.

CONVENIENT FOR MAIN LINE STATION.

MODERN LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT, very soundly constructed with the finest materials throughout and of picturesque elevation. Good entrance hall, two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, cloak room (h. and c.). *Company's water. Electric light and power. Gas. Main drainage.* Grounds of about ¾ of an acre. Garage for large car. The house is nicely decorated, the fittings throughout are first class, and all the windows are the latest pattern metal frames.

FREEHOLD, £1,900. VACANT POSSESSION.

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Once owned by Nelson's father.

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17TH-CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE; two reception, five bed rooms, two attics, bath room (hot and cold); excellent water; modern drainage; constant hot water; stabling; garage.

OLD-WORLD GARDENS, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, and orchard, in all

ABOUT TWO ACRES.

Hunting, Shooting, Golf.

PRICE ONLY £2,000, including the contents.

(The House is nicely furnished in antiques.)

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GOLF, HUNTING, SHOOTING, FISHING.

'MIDST DOWNS & COMMONS.

(NEAR NEWBURY.)

Lovely situation, high up, with magnificent uninterrupted views.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, well back from the road; double carriage drive; lounge hall, three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, offices; electric light, gas, main drainage, company's water, central heating. Two good garages, stabling, ample outbuildings.

ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

Tennis lawn, well-stocked gardens. FREEHOLD £3,900. Part could remain on mortgage.

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FIRST REASONABLE OFFER ACCEPTED.

FARNHAM & LIPHOOK.

Ideal retreat away from all traffic, lovely pine and heather country.

CHARMING MODERN HOUSE, beautifully built, on labour-saving principles, enjoying southern aspect. Hall and cloak-room, three good reception, six bed rooms, bath room, and offices; double garage.

Electric light, 'phone, central heating.

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

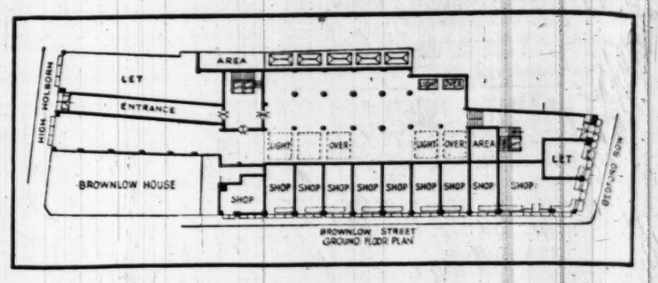
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HIGH HOLBORN HOUSE

52-54, HIGH HOLBORN,
11-19, BROWNLOW ST.
AND
49-51, BEDFORD ROW

TO LET

SUITES OF OFFICES.



MAGNIFICENT GROUND FLOOR

AREA ABOUT 5,250 SQ. FT.

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LIGHT & LOFTY BASEMENT,

AREA ABOUT 12,000 SQ. FT.

RENT 3/- PER SQ. FT.

ALSO THE

HANDSOME BLOCK OF LOCK-UP SHOPS

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A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF QUEEN ANNE ARCHITECTURE.

ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT MEDIUM-SIZED HOMES IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

A SUPERB POSITION IN A FAVOURED PART OF KENT. ONE HOUR LONDON.

300 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL; FACING DUE SOUTH; ON SANDY SOIL. IN THE MIDST OF LOVELY, UNDULATING COUNTRY AND EMBRACING DELIGHTFUL VIEWS.

The RESIDENCE, exemplifying the finest in period architecture, presents a most appealing and gracefully proportioned interior and is planned entirely upon two floors. In recent years a very large sum of money has been expended upon a variety of well-conceived improvements and there is nothing absent in the way of up-to-date comforts and conveniences. Artistically decorated and in faultless order, it is approached by a beautiful winding drive and provides briefly:—Lounge hall, three spacious reception rooms, billiards room, 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, &c. Fitted wash basins in principal bed rooms, radiator heated throughout; Co.'s electric light, gas and water; main drainage. Entrance lodge, two cottages, garages, stabling.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF UNUSUAL CHARM

forming a most impressive feature; magnificently timbered and encircled by a small park giving a total area of about

20 ACRES. FREEHOLD.

FOR SALE AT A PRICE WHICH WILL QUICKLY ATTRACT A PURCHASER.

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FACING COMMON.
UNIQUE POSITION.
14 MILES LONDON.

A beautifully appointed, small labour-saving RESIDENCE with all the luxuries of a modern Mayfair house. Most fascinating interior. Drawing room 25ft. by 18ft. (parquet floor). Panelled dining room with Adams style decorations. Morning room. Six bed rooms (each with fitted wash basin). Two bath rooms. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Central heating throughout. Main drainage. Garage, cottage. Lovely old gardens and paddock. A position which can never be spoiled by building encroachment.

COST OVER £7,500.
OFFERED AT £4,800.
4½ ACRES. FREEHOLD.
GENUINE BARGAIN.

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A XVIITH CENTURY HOUSE.

UNIQUE AND CHARMING.

MODERNIZED BUT QUITE UNSPOILED.

60 MINUTES LONDON.

Rural situation on gravel soil away from main roads and traffic. A most attractive old-world HOUSE rich in characteristic features; with a very fascinating interior. In splendid order and well appointed. Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms (fitted lavatory basins), bath room; electric light, central heating, main water. Garage. Delightful gardens, which are a special feature; shaded by fine old trees.

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £2,400.

AN OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE MISSED.

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WARWICKSHIRE.

NEAR STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

COUNTY-RICH IN HISTORICAL INTEREST.

TO BE SOLD AT A LOW PRICE.

An attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE in a good social and sporting neighbourhood within very easy access of Birmingham. Pleasant location overlooking private parkland. Quiet and secluded, but not isolated. Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, dressing room, three bath rooms. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. Stabling. Spacious garage. Nice old walled-in gardens and paddock. Economical to maintain. Ideal for medium-sized family wishing to retire to an attractive centre, where it is possible to live comfortably on a moderate income.

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KENT, 1½ mile Sandwich and famous golf course.—Exceptionally good FRUIT FARM, 10 ACRES, all thriving matured fruit plantations, with superior brick-built residence; four bed, bath, three reception; garage; ample buildings. Whole in perfect order. FREEHOLD £2,200. POSSESSION.—GEERING and COLYER, Ashford, Kent.

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ANTIQUE CHINESE and MODERN JAPANESE CURIOS

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ANTIQUE CHINESE PORCELAIN and POTTERY, &c., of all periods; BLUE and WHITE, FAMILLE ROSE, FAMILLE VERTE, TURQUOISE, SELF-COLOUR, CELADON, BLANC-DE-CHINE, &c., JARS, BEAKERS, BOWLS, PLATES, FIGURES, &c., EARLY BRONZES, &c.

ANTIQUE CHINESE RUGS, OLD and MODERN JADE, &c., FLOWERED TREES, CHINESE CLOISONNE, GLASS WARE, HARDSTONE CARVINGS, SILK SHAWLS, KIMONOS, &c.

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OWNER PREPARED TO SACRIFICE.

BEAUTIFUL LAKE DISTRICT.

BANNEL HEAD, KENDAL.

Close main line station with express trains to London, Carlisle, Manchester, and Liverpool. Well-fitted stone-built RESIDENCE, approached by drive with lodge. Oak-panelled lounge hall, four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete domestic offices. Electric lighting. Good water supply. Modern drainage. Garage. Stabling. Lodge.

LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS, about

9 ACRES.

Hunting, Golf, Fishing, and Shooting.

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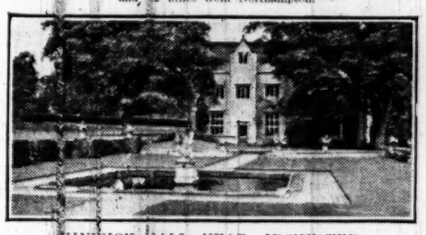
SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT.

ON THE BORDERS OF NORTHANTS.

NEAR VILLAGE, ABOUT THREE MILES FROM IRCHESTER and 12 miles from Northampton.



HINWICK HALL, NEAR IRCHESTER.

The RESIDENCE, a beautiful old Tudor building, modernized and in faultless order, is approached by drive, and contains lounge hall, billiard and four reception rooms, four bath rooms, 19 bed and dressing rooms, and up-to-date offices. Stabling, garages, cottages, home farm, and buildings. Exceptionally charming old-world pleasure grounds.

175 ACRES.

"A delightful house of which every part and parcel has been rightly contrived for use and tastefully ordered for beauty."

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SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT.

Three miles from Knebworth Station. 45 minutes from King's Cross.

"HOLDERS," ASTON END, NEAR STEVENAGE.

In an exceptionally charming position; 300ft. up; facing South, containing:—Hall, drawing room 32ft. by 16ft., and charming dining room; excellent offices. Five bed rooms and a dressing room. Bath room. *Electric Light. Capital Water Supply. Telephone.* Garage for three cars. Cow Shed. Cottage (two more available).

FASCINATING GARDEN

includes terraces with retaining walls, spreading lawns with tennis court, charming herbaceous border, rose garden, woodlands, well-stocked vegetable and fruit garden. With paddocks the total area extends to about

40 ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION at The London Auction Mart on Wednesday, Dec. 10th next, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Particulars and conditions of Sale from the Solicitors, Messrs. Potter, Sandford, and Cosgrove, 120, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, or from the Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

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THE SURREY HILLS.

The well-appointed Freehold known as

"SOUTHDOWNS," WOLDINGHAM,

occupying a sheltered position, high up, on a warm southern slope, with delightful views over a thickly timbered Private Park, is approached by a winding drive, and contains:—

Hall, billiard and two reception rooms, three bath rooms, eight bed rooms, and usual offices.

Main electric light, power, gas and water. Telephone. Central heating. Constant hot water.

Garage for four cars. Useful outbuildings.

Charming gardens extending, with the orchard, to about

4 ACRES.

For SALE. Full details from the Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SURREY HILLS.

City man's ideal home, few minutes of station, with fast trains to Victoria, Charing Cross and Cannon-street.

Perfectly equipped RESIDENCE, with all the latest labour-saving devices; containing three reception, five bed rooms, bath room.

Central heating Company's electric light and water; main drainage; telephone.

Most attractive decorations, garages.

Picturesque garden includes fullsize tennis court, rose garden, &c., in all about ONE ACRE.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

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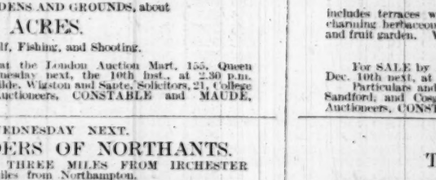

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£3,900 OR OFFER.

SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS.

Easy daily distance from London and a mile from Station. Fine MODERN HOUSE on Southern slope with extensive views, containing hall, three reception, two bath, 11 bed rooms, &c. Stabling. Garage. Chauffeur's Flat. Laundry. Charming gardens, orchard and paddock, in all about

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Glorious Position. Adjoining the Golf Course. Excellent Modern RESIDENCE, with lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, capital offices, servants' hall; delightful garden with tennis court. For SALE FREEHOLD or to be LET FURNISHED. Owner's Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

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A PROPERTY OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARM.

Situate in a most favoured part of Devon, near an interesting Old-World Town, and within easy reach of the Sea. HUNTING, SHOOTING, FISHING and GOLF.

The beautifully-appointed Residence occupies an elevated site, commanding magnificent and extensive views for many miles, and contains 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, four entertaining rooms, fine domestic quarters. *Central heating and modern conveniences.*

Charmingly laid-out gardens and grounds, in all

7 ACRES.

Garages, Stabling. Pretty Entrance Lodge, Chauffeur's Cottage.

REDUCED PRICE £5,500, FREEHOLD.

MODEL FARM, ABOUT 30 ACRES, ALSO AVAILABLE.

Personally inspected and very strongly recommended by Sole Agents,

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THE PRINCIPAL AGENTS, RICHMOND.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

THE FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES, KNOWN AS

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SITUATED IN UNDOUBTEDLY THE FINEST TRADING POSITION, SURROUNDED BY FOREMOST MULTIPLE COMPANIES.

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OCCUPYING AN IMPORTANT SITE IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO RICHMOND BRIDGE USED FOR MANY YEARS AS A RESIDENTIAL HOTEL AND TEA GARDENS, having a

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With long frontage to the finest part of the towpath.

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CHARMANDEAN ESTATE

In the grounds of a fine old mansion on the well-wooded Estate situated on the SOUTHERN SLOPE of the SOUTH DOWNS, close to GOLF LINKS and bus routes, and just off the main road. Within one mile of Worthing Station.

These Houses are well built and finished in a superior style, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Houses can also be erected to suit the ideas and requirements of intending purchasers.

Plans prepared and drawings and designs submitted on application.

Electricity, Gas, Main Water Supply, hot and cold water, independent Domestic Boilers, Main Drainage, &c.

Entrance hall, two reception rooms, three or four bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), and usual offices. Good size garden. Room for Garage.

PRICES FREEHOLD:—

Square type, detached, 3 bed	£1,500	Angle type, as illustrated, 3 bed	£1,550
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TOTAL RATES, including water rate { 3 bed room type, £23 per annum. 4 bed room type, £25 per annum.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ARE YOU SEEKING

THE RIGHT FACTORY SITE? Rail, road, and shipping outlets must be good, rates and living cost low, skilled labour readily procurable, gas, water, electricity cheap and plentiful; facilities and conditions must be in every way up-to-date and progressive. You will find what you want if you write to

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FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS of £640 p.a. secured on eleven first-class shops let to Multiple Firms. Would split. Price 20 years' purchase.—DENSHAM and LAMBERT, Chartered Surveyors, 23a, Savile-row, W.1.

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FOR SALE IN CONSEQUENCE OF OWNER GOING ABROAD.

With a GEORGIAN RESIDENCE seated in well-timbered park of

60 ACRES.

(more or less land as desired), entered through two long carriage drives each with lodge.

Hall, four reception rooms, modernized domestic offices, eight principal bed chambers, bath room, also secondary bed rooms.

Central heating. Electric lighting.

Model range of horse boxes. Hunters' stables and garages, farm buildings and bailiff's house.

WALLED GARDENS. TROUT LAKE AND STREAM.

LOW PRICE FOR FREEHOLD TO SECURE IMMEDIATE SALE.

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Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4. Friday, December 5, 1930.